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PICTORIAL HISTORY
OF THE
LOUISIANA PURCHASE
AND THE
WORLD'S FAIR AT ST. LOUIS

CONTAINING

CAPTIVATING DESCRIPTIONS OF MAGNIFICENT BUILDINGS AT THE
WORLD-RENOWNED EXPOSITION; GARDENS AND CASCADES;
COLOSSAL STRUCTURES AND MARVELOUS EXHIBITS,
SUCH AS WORKS OF ART, SCIENTIFIC AND
INDUSTRIAL ACHIEVEMENTS, THE LAT-
EST INVENTIONS, DISCOVERIES,
ETC., ETC.

INCLUDING AN

ACCOUNT OF ALL THE WORLD'S FAIRS FOR A CENTURY

BY

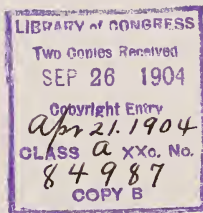
HON. MURAT HALSTEAD

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INTRODUCTION.



THE study of the History of the Purchase of the Territory of Louisiana, fixing the mouth of the central river of North America, pouring its flood of the central area of the American continent, is convincing that the event of the first magnitude of the most memorable of the centuries, the nineteenth, was that which centralized the Hemipheres of the Americas, fixing Orleans forever as the most commanding of modern cities in position surpassing the situation of Constantinople, as the Mississippi exceeds the Hellespont and as the West Indies are greater and richer than the Islands of Greece.

When we have had as many centuries of civilization on the shores of the Gulf of Mexico as the Mediterranean has had thousands of years of the Empires of three Continents, we have but to go on as we began to give the New World primacy over the old, and the roads of commerce circumnavigating the globe in the tropical waters; and our shores will be the abiding place of power, the splendor and glory of the races that conquer the climes of the sun, and extend over the earth the peaceful imperialism of commerce.

A second event, equal to the one that overshadowed all others a hundred years ago, will be accomplished and traced to the Purchase of Louisiana, the inter-ocean canal. We shall not scratch the ground, but blast away with high explosives the Peaks of Darien, and there will be three ocean fronts merged as one, our battleships with their full significance bearing our banners and trophies from sea to sea; and Panama becomes a mighty name, mightier than the Suez Canal, as the greater oceans of the west grasp the globe in their wide spread arms.

We shall be indebted to the Purchase of Louisiana for the Union of the oceans that roll from Pole to Pole, and the mastery of the Continents, reserved for the greater nations in the fullness of time; and we, the people of the United States, have reason for thanksgiving and gratitude that our statesmen and warriors long ago built the deep and wide foundations, equal to the upholding of the architecture towering in magnificance over the wrecks of time. This is the house our fathers built, extending beyond the

visions of ambition, and the domes and pinnacles of the cloud-capped towers of the mountainous cathedrals tell the tale of the progress that has been and the loftier stature of the things that are to be.

The Declaration of Independence told the Rights of Man in the uplifted language of political philosophy, and the Purchase of Louisiana made way for the rights of the people to be nations and to govern themselves. The head and hands of Thomas Jefferson conceived the ascension of thought and the expression that gave it illumination. If Jefferson's head was in the starlight his feet were on farmland.

The people of all our States have organized and constructed stately Temples of Industry, devoting vast spaces to the shelter of the precious evidence of our accelerating advance and uprising, in the Manufactures and the Arts, the magic of mechanics, the miracles that are wrought in steel, the enchantment there is in the mysteries and the wonders of invention.

The Amusements that are acceptable recreation, the studies for realizations hereafter, are right in the center of the Continental Country. It is as the Persian Princes decreed the Stately Pleasure Domes of a High Festival of commemoration, and the consecration, too, of the memories of those who outlined and foreshadowed the destiny of North America to lead the processions of the great hereafter.

It was in the opiated song of the Persian that the Pleasure Domes arose, and the movement is like that of a mystical dream.

“Where Alf the sacred river ran
Through channels measureless by man,
Down to a sunless sea.”

This might have been a poetic prophecy of the Mississippi River, whose channel is literally “measureless by man,” and the mighty waters that fed the Gulf of the Cyclones, where the sun has shaded the sea with the vapor that sends forth the whirlwind.

The stars are suns, and the suns like other stars differ in their glory. The rivers run to the sea. The rivers run to the seas, and the pleasure domes of the palaces and the industries will be the WORLD'S FAIR OF THE AMERICAS. It is to surpass all Fairs. The scene is St. Louis, a thousand miles from the mouth of the Mississippi, but the source of the impulse that puts the Universal Exposition before the inhabitants of all the conti-

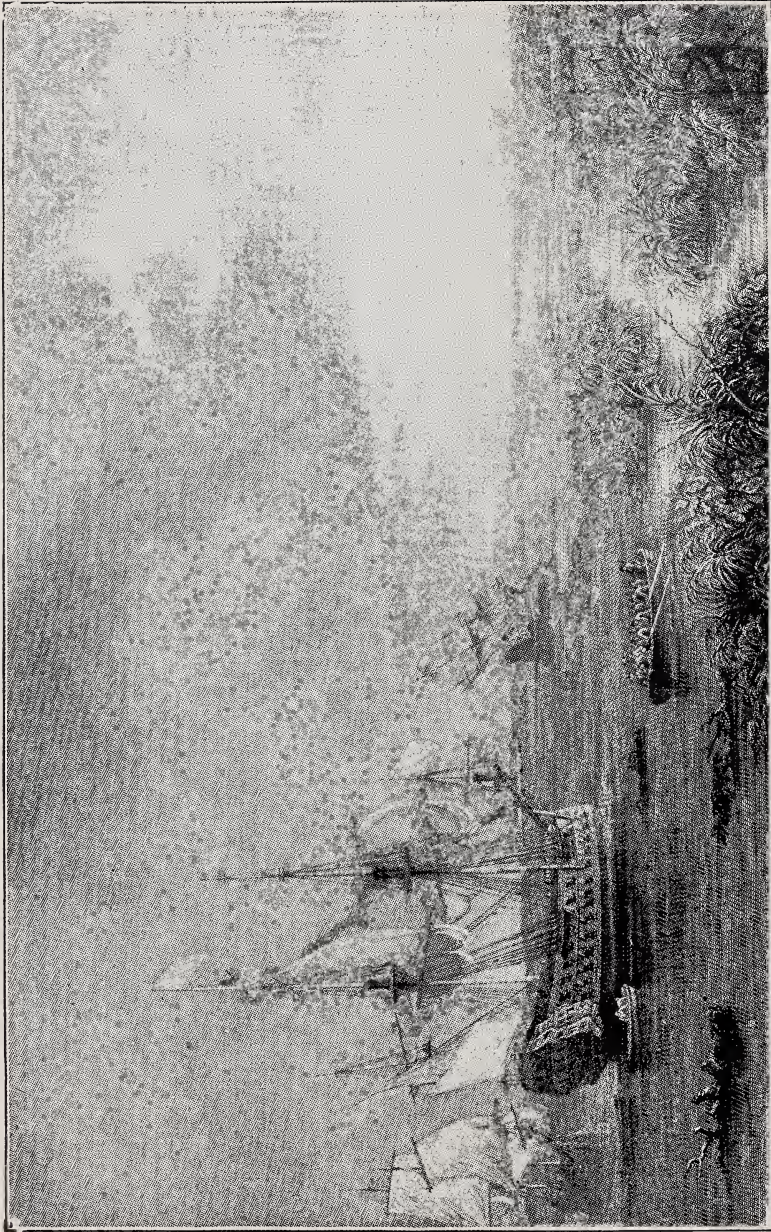
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Director of Exhibits.

Director of Works.

OFFICERS OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION



LA SALLE DISCOVERING LOUISIANA.

nents and the islands of the seas is the accession of Louisiana which gave to our country the whole of the valley of the Mississippi.

The celebrities of commemoration are to be exalted and glorified; and the myriads who cannot see the grandeur and the beauties of the spectacle will understand its meaning and feel its inspiration. There is a broader, even a brighter field of educational influence in the lessons of our own history that all hearts should hold and all minds transfigure into the domain of imagination that broadens the landscapes of thought. The whole country will profit with prosperities unfolded by the age, with the pride this Republic kindles into Patriotism and devotion for country.

The Summer School at St. Louis will have for pupils the youth of the land, and all the children will remember the beauty of the story of the country. Indeed it will instruct all our countrymen, men, women and children, that the teaching of the Purchase of Louisiana is the extension and aggrandizement of our national Union, that is to live and grow forever, brighter and brighter in all the schools and festivals, that all Americans may know themselves, defend the dignity of the nation, and with the years add to the affluency, and keeping the honor that is the soul of the people; and, above all, the heroism of the fathers and the mothers transmitted in the vitality of the national spirit, and in this transmission of our inheritance is the immortality of men and of nations.

The History of the Louisiana Accession, when the narrative is faithfully told, is one of startling interest. It is the most influential of the incidents of the revelation of the land that is our household home.

Murat Halsted



INTRODUCTION.

THE royal land titles to North America were wonderfully bestowed by profligate kings to adventurous favorites, whose ambition was to found colonies and find riches, and the superhuman gifts of the anointed sovereigns, beyond seas, were taken so seriously by themselves, that the rights of the Colonists under their civil and military governors, always threatened, were often disturbed by wars and rumors of wars. The man of high destiny who came forward in this association was Major George Washington, a young gentleman on the staff of the Royal Governor of Virginia, Dinwiddie. The civil occupation of the young man was that of surveyor, and his military duty, the inspection of the militia. A very difficult and dangerous task was to be accomplished, and the Governor directed Major Washington, designated as "a gent," in whom the royal representative had confidence, to find the French commandant who held the Fort that united Lake Erie with the Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio country. The Allegheny River was then the Ohio, and the Monongahela, the great tributary joining at "The Fork," where there were no habitations of civilized men.

The Major, fully instructed of the importance of his mission, was the bearer of a letter informing the French chieftain that he was trespassing on the lands of the King of England, and gravely, but with courtesy, warned him to depart in peace. The Major had a guide—Christopher Geist—a man of experience as a hunter, scout, woodsman and pioneer, who had in 1749 visited Ohio, avowedly as a hunter, but actually an explorer for a London Company, in which some gentlemen of Virginia were interested, and had taken advice from Benjamin Franklin. Geist's travels were for the purpose of burying lead plates, duly inscribed, at the mouths of the rivers running South into the Ohio, and the primary purpose to do this from the Fork to the Falls—Pittsburg to Louisville.

The plate planting was not accomplished as desired, because it was extra hazardous, and the hunter crossed the streams tributary to the Ohio from the North, eluding the French savages by taking a line nearly at equal distances from the lake and the river, making a call at a British

Trading Post, called the Twiggitees, north of the site of Dayton and on the right bank of the Miami. The flag of England was unfurled and a salute fired in honor of the explorer.

The return trip was the more dangerous part of the exploration, for it was necessary to pass through the happy hunting grounds of the savages captivated by the French, and the woodlands and meadows, and the fruity underbrush were a boundless game preserve, stocked with deer, bear, buffalo and turkeys, almost equal in attraction to the land over the great river, made famous forever by the hunters of Kentucky. The buffalo trails were well chosen and well worn highways, but the alert and hardy Geist outwitted the red scalp hunters, and got safely home in Pennsylvania.

After the savage wars in the wilderness were over the veteran pioneer was rewarded by a splendid grant of land by the State of Kentucky; and he became the father of a family great in numbers and distinction, among them the Blairs and Browns; and the wife of Henry Clay was one of his descendants. It was this stern but kindly backwoodsman, whose blood was German, chosen by Dinwiddie as companion and guide for the messenger of war, who delivered the papers to the respective representatives of the Kings of France and England which made them officially aware grim war was at hand. Geist, the guide, builded wiser than he knew, when he twice saved the young man of twenty-two years, the future Father of his Country, and the most formidable foe of the English Empire.

On his way home, nearing the frozen and flooded Allegheny, Major Washington was hunted by Indians whose errand was the murder of the emissary of the English, and the execution of the design was narrowly escaped. The young officer, a few days later, was hurled from a raft by the jamming of the pushing pole he was wielding in the floating ice, and almost overwhelmed in the icy torrent. The expert strength of the guide in both perils was an element of safety, nearly, if not altogether, essential. The mission of the bearer of royal communications between the Courts of France and England developed in itself much importance, and was of still greater consequence, as it was the decisive step that advanced him exceedingly in public estimation, rapidly followed by uncommon promotion.

Of course the French very strenuously declined to oblige the English by abandoning the fortress confided to them, that was the connecting link

of the French chain, representing the greatest ambition and fondest pride of the kingdom, between the northern lakes, the western rivers and the southern seas, and the scope of that which was at stake, included not only the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the gigantic lakes of the majestic stream, BUT THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI, the father of floods. On her shores the splendors of the world, the glories of arms were to shine, and navies of commerce spread their white wings, the merchant princes of the earth to assemble, and the great sea powers thunder three centuries for supremacy in the Golden Indies, in which England won against France, in a sea fight, after the Revolutionary War, when it was a saying that Rodney's victory was consolation for Yorktown; and if France had not been vanquished on the ocean, Napoleon would never have offered Louisiana for sale, and the pen of Jefferson could not have won the game of Empire against the sword of Bonaparte.

Major Washington arrived at the pivotal French fort at a time of special interest. On the way he had been entertained by French officers, who thought the tall youthful Virginian would loosen his tongue upon the administration of spirituous hospitality, but the facile hosts liberated their speech, while the composed guest had very little to say, and did not discuss even the merits of LaSalle, the explorer, in whose name the French claimed all the lands whose waters reached, by way of any channel, the Mississippi. In the neighborhood of the French fortress, on a river and near the lake that defied the English, were discovered and counted by the vigilant bearer of dispatches, many new canoes, and logs cut for more.

The significance of the slaughter of tall timber at this time and place, was that the next Spring the French would appear in force at the Fork and fortify it. The extent and meaning were clear and the Governor of the Colony was glad to see once more in the Capital the staff officer who had not only carried letters to and fro, but had studied the menacing fort. So impressed were the King's officers with the information the messenger had gathered he was given but a day to write his report, and it was a most important document. The news was that if the English and Virginians were resolved to fight for the Fork, there was no time to lose. There was an expedition arranged to be commanded by Washington to fortify the Fork before the French could get there.

The Colonies were not organized to act in unity or harmony, and the

French were not only first on the ground, but greatly superior in numbers. Washington displayed great courage, built a fort he named "Necessity," and, meeting a party of the enemy, the first shot was by his order, and a favorite young French officer was killed. The fort was well named, for it was soon a "necessity" to capitulate it.

The next aggressive movement by the English and Virginians was the fatal campaign of Braddock. Franklin's policy at last prevailed and the attack was made on Quebec, and the French broken there, they did not wait for the arrival of another expedition to the Fork, but retreated in canoes down the Ohio.

The great valley of North America was placed in all its riches before the world by wars. There were shuffles with treaties, and the plays of the nations were like a game of cards. Then the world was a theatre, and there appeared on the stage a group of players of greater distinction and more commanding presence than the dramata personæ of any play, and in its performance and sequence changed maps of Europe and America, and the currents of events for all ages.

New Orleans was identified with the mouth of the Mississippi and the centre of interest and triumph, that, as the scenery shifted, displayed the people in the toil of progress. In the winning of the west and the gaining of the south, culminating in doubling the proportions actually attained of the United States, there appeared five of our Presidents—Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. Governor Patrick Henry, George Rodgers Clark, called by John Randolph the "Hannibal of the West;" Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk too, were another illustrious group. Franklin's influence sent Wolfe to victory and death at Quebec, and the French fleet to entrap Cornwallis at Yorktown.

In the great act of the Purchase of Louisiana, France was selling out her share of the continent—whatever it was. Bonaparte knew it and meant it, and it was the better way. The people who want the land for homes should help themselves.

The days of concessions of American territory by Kings of England measuring from Capes of Virginia, or that the Kings of Spain should parcel out the earth to give away, were over. Perhaps Bonaparte may have harbored a doubt as to the title of the lands he sold us to newly arm his army, and restrain the ambition of the English to take slices of all the continents and claim all the islands of the seas; but the American people at large have favored always to give the country the land sufficient

for a World Power; and it is not by the favor of the hereditary monarchs that the Star of Empire has moved West in the path of the constellations.

The purchase of Alaska was a piece of good fortune for us, for there are great resources in the far North. The British have in Canada the most extensive wheat field for the future, unoccupied, that the world affords, with perhaps the exception of Siberia. One pauses to think what might have been if Bonaparte had not cajoled Spain, and if he had not been beguiled by Jefferson into exchanging an Empire in America for the mighty American dollars which bought the muskets that won at Austerlitz, when Napoleon's star reached the meridian in the forever famous "Sun of Austerlitz." He had not become a crusader for universal empire when he sold Louisiana.

The madness that unmade what genius had wrought, startling Europe and amazing the nations of the earth, when he met the vanquished Emperors of Russia and Austria on one field; and though they were not his prisoners, he captivated them and they complimented him and were his friends so long as they could be. He swept over Europe from Bologne to Bohemia, from Madrid to Moscow, from the Adriatic to the Baltic, conquering and to conquer, and saw the Bourbons succeed him in the palaces of France, and found himself twice abdicating and an exile.

He was an episode who had shattered the dynasties of Europe, and sought one of his own by marriage with the daughter of an Austrian Emperor. He failed because he could not endow himself with immortal youth, continue as he had for his twenty masterful years, crowding into each of them astonishing activity and power, and the achievements of centuries. False to the genius that was his birthright, and the blood of the people who fell in the wars that will be forever known by his name, he struck down the idolatries of royalty, but increased instead of obliterating the superstitions needful to the maintenance of royal families.

He was the man with the gray coat, the high boots, the cocked hat, and dress sword, though the sceptre he stretched forth at Austerlitz was a riding whip. Still, he did not try a government for the people and by the people, but the author of the Declaration of Independence and the prisoner at St. Helena doubled the territory and all resources of the United States, in our purchase of land, and the Republic is a World Power—as Jefferson put it, an Empire of Liberty.

Europeans were largely and long of the opinion that the Atlantic was a Haunted Ocean—the scene of the most imposing dream of all

tragedies—that of the lost Paradise. Believers held there was sufficient testimony that the glimpses of overwhelmed cities under the waves rewarded faithful watchers. Three Western powers, Spain, France and England, contested for three centuries, possessions of the seas and their islands, in the tropics of the Americas, and claimed imperial estates of wild land—inherited Divine Right, Endowment and Dominion.

The Magician from Genoa, under the favor of the trade-winds, crossed the abyss that had swallowed up adventure for uncounted millenniums. He beheld on an October night, a light in the west that was not of a star, and when morning came he gazed upon an exquisite and unknown shore, landed bearing the banners of Spain, kneeled upon the soil of beauty that was a marvel, and delivered it from the darkness of ancient Night, sacred to the sway of the Sovereigns of Castile and Arragon.

The sword of Columbus was an enchanter's wand, and the clouded ages brightened when more land for the people was found, and the vain pretenders to inherent Divinity parceled out the prodigious continents, the whole hemisphere weighing in the balances of the rounded world. The tribes of savages beside the great rivers and in the deeper forests, slaughtered their kind in the quarrels of the anointed Myths of the Monarchies.

The Spaniards, French and English were competitors in Colonies that were spots of light—lamps to guide the feet of the rising generations from the old home to the new countries, with fairer fortunes than their fathers found in the Fatherlands. The Spaniards touched first the West Indies, then the Floridas, and the daring De Soto discovered Louisiana and the Mississippi, the Father of Floods, that was his grave.

The navigators in American waters, of Great Britain, sailed between the Capes of Virginia, the early landmarks of the English speaking people by which the Kings had surveyed royal gifts to favorites. John Smith was the leader at Jamestown, the hero pioneer of another race than that from the adventurers of the peninsulas of the Mediterranean, but of like hardihood and spirit of enterprise.

The French struck far to the north for the Great Lakes, the Niagara and St. Lawrence Rivers, and their heroes of the foremost settlements were fixed in the Canadas, the Lands of Snow, that strikingly contrasted with the Lands of the Sun the Spaniards sought. The era was that of exploration. The Dutch found the Hudson and the Cape of Good Hope. The breaking waves "dashed high on the stern and rock-bound" coast of

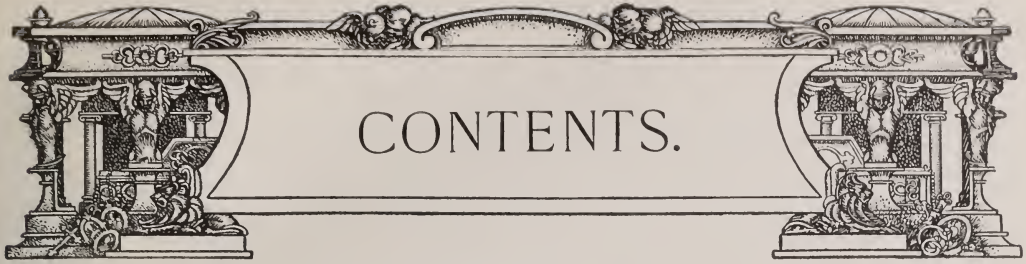
Massachusetts Bay, and the Pilgrims were the vital seed-corn of the New England colonies, that became, when the Declaration of Independence was made good, free; and the Southern States aided to form a union "more perfect" and expanded.

Napoleon, after his fall, had a deeper personal interest in American arms, and the rifles and riflemen of the Mississippi Valley, as displayed in the Battle of New Orleans, under the direction of General Andrew Jackson. The generalship of Jackson, before the British attempted to storm the trench, prepared the victory so that the winning was easy. Napoleon's wish, on his return from Elba, to become acquainted with the deadly Kentucky rifle in a friendly way, became known. A few days before he set forth on his Waterloo campaign, two specimens of the weapon, certified to have been in the hands of Jackson's men in the fight that settled the title to the prodigious province, making up any deficiency that might be in the parchment Napoleon signed.

Jackson "blazed the way" for the annexation of Florida, and, as he called it, "The Reannexation of Texas" to the United States. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, should be everlastingly held in remembrance for his stalwart services, in his "solitary and alone" putting the balls with his giant strength in initiative motion, to join the luminous procession to the Pacific, opening across the continent to the greater ocean of the globe—our "Broadway Road to India.

There never was a stroke of State more cleverly delivered than that of the Purchase; and the finer touch that no foreign power could hold New Orleans and be our friend. The strategy was statesmanship and generalship. There is no history that is within the memory of the people of the nations, more historic; no romance more romantic; no drama more dramatic, than the New Orleans History, Romance and Drama, of the Louisiana Purchase.

Murat Halstead



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"OLD SAINT LOUIS," ON THE FAMOUS PIKE.
THIS IS A VERY ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT BY REASON OF ITS HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE.

By the President of the United States of America!
A Proclamation.

Whereas, notice has been given me by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Commission in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the Act of Congress, approved March 3, 1901, entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory by the United States, by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures and the products of the soil, mine, forest and sea, in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri," that provision has been made for grounds and buildings for the uses provided for in the said Act of Congress:

Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said Act do hereby declare and proclaim that such international exhibition will be opened in the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, not later than the first day of May, nineteen hundred and three, and will be closed not later than the first day of December thereafter. And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States, and of abiding effect on their development, by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

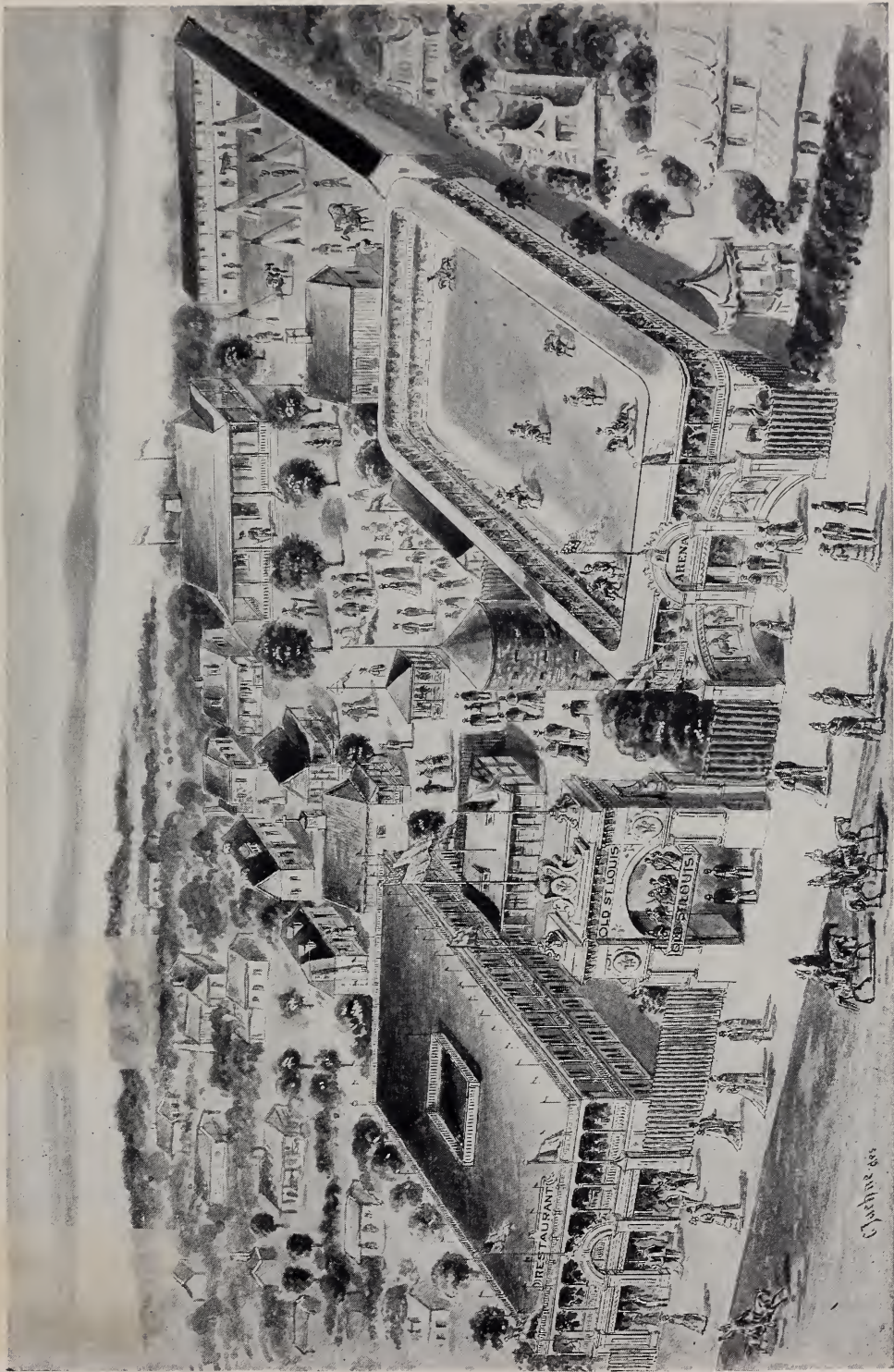
Done at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of August, one thousand, nine hundred and one, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

William McKinley



By the President:

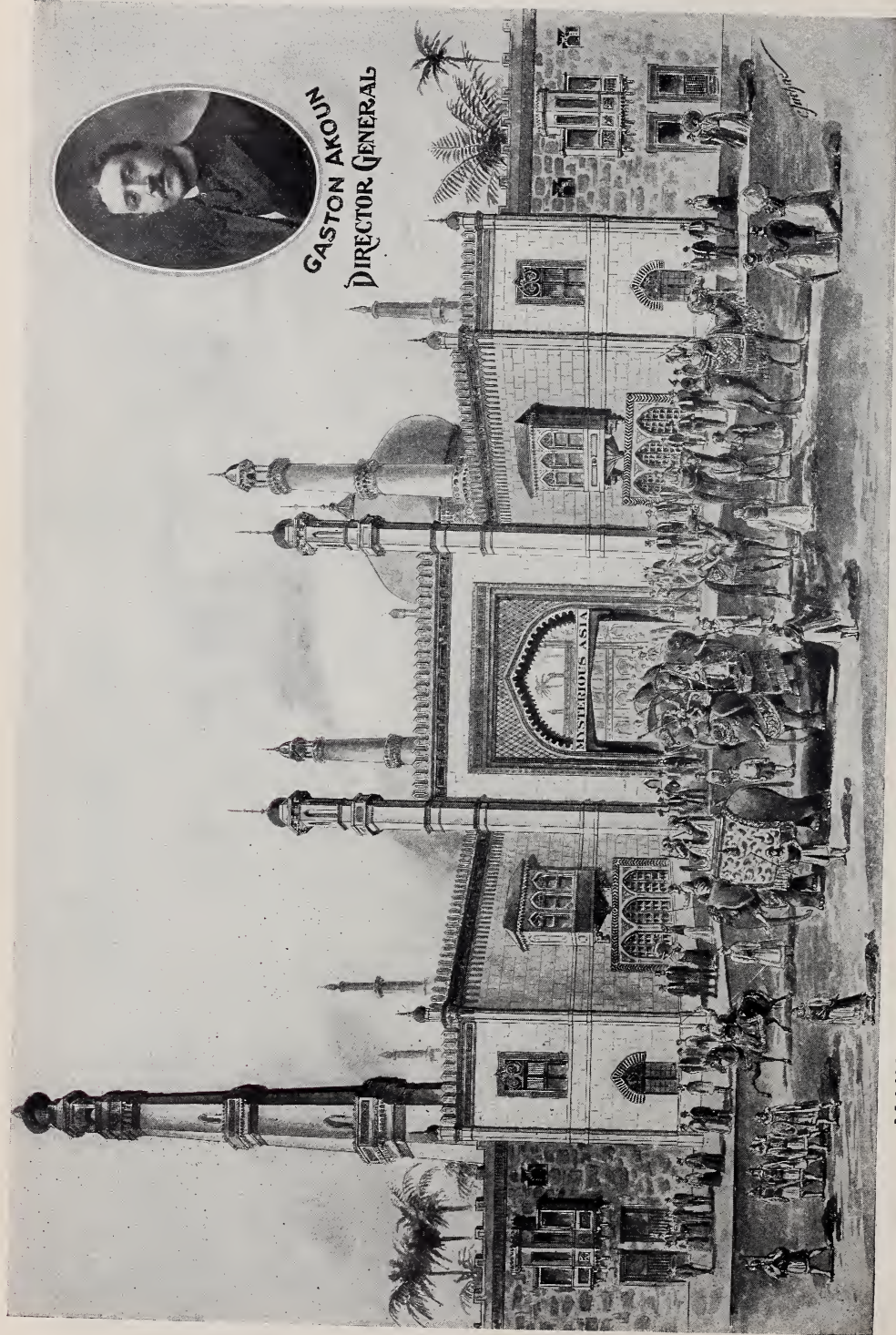
Chu Fay
Secretary of State.



"OLD SAINT LOUIS," ON THE FAMOUS PIKE.
THIS IS A VERY ATTRACTIVE EXHIBIT BY REASON OF ITS HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE.



GASTON ALMON
DIRECTOR GENERAL



MAIN ENTRANCE TO "MYSTERIOUS ASIA"---SCENE ON THE PIKE.

THIS IS ONE OF THE MOST MARVELOUS OF THE MANY STARTLING FEATURES OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.



MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

CHAPTER I.

La Salle and Louisiana—The French First in the Field From the Source to the Mouth of the Mississippi—A Summary—A Pleasant Story and Testimony of the Chivalry of the Creoles, and San Domingo Criticism on all Negroes and Mixed Blood.

IN discussing Old New Orleans, the name is found to be notable for its oddity and accuracy. It is old and yet new. The name that stuck to the place was given in honored remembrance of the city of Orleans, in France, a city of many historical distinctions. New Orleans, of Louisiana, carried in nomenclature evidence of the love of the French for their country. The name New Orleans, as the French speak it, has euphony; and as it was founded in 1717, it has existed nearly two hundred years. The first English colony on the continent—Jamestown—was 115 years earlier.

The French fashion of pamphlets had much to do with the preservation of the pictures of the lives and fortunes of Frenchmen. The pamphleteers of France, far along in the first century of the French in New Orleans, seem to have been disposed to express themselves with the utmost force about trivial affairs. We extract from "Darby, William, published in Philadelphia, J. Bioran, printer, 1816," giving a summary of history, comprehensive and precise, extracting passages from the translation that gave it to English speaking people:

"About a century and a half has elapsed since a French colony, under the name of Louisiana, was founded on the Mississippi. This settlement languished for a considerable period, and if the treaties by which Napoleon ceded it to the United States offer matter for a particular narrative, it is because the consequences of that measure are already of the greatest importance to those states, to all America, and even to Europe.

"In 1679, proceeding from the north towards the south, he advanced as far as the river of Illinois, which he called Seignelai, a title that it did not long retain. The name of Colbert, given to the Mississippi, was likewise soon forgotten. La Salle was accompanied by Hennepin, a Fran-

ciscan monk, a man of considerable acquirements, and inured to the hardships.

“In 1682, La Salle descended the Mississippi with sixty men. He stopped in the country of the Chickasaws, where he built Fort Purd’homme, after which he pursued his journey and reached the great gulf. Delighted with the beauty of the countries which he had seen, he gave them the name of Louisiana.

“Father Charlevoix, a Jesuit, traveled through it in 1720, 1721, and 1722. The extreme discretion of the society of which he was a member did not permit him to tell everything; but he is honest in what he says, especially in his relation of what he saw. When at the end of his contemporary observations upon the supposed metallic riches of Louisiana, he speaks of the real riches which agriculture must one day develop there, when he predicts the degree of splendour to which the hamlet of New Orleans will rise, though it then had no other place but a tent for the celebration of the festivals and ceremonies of religion. We can not but admire his penetration and the solidity of his judgment.

MOURNFUL VIEW OF THE OLD TOWN.

“‘The mournful wrecks,’ says he ‘of the settlement of M. Law’s grant, of which the company has become the proprietor, are still to be seen opposite the village of Kappas.* It is there that the six thousand Germans raised in the Palatinate ought to have been sent, and it is very unfortunate that they did not go there. There is not in all Louisiana a district better adapted to every kind of grain and the pasturage of cattle.’

“We have a most interesting story of the French in the earlier days of their exploration of the Gulf of Mexico and search for the mouth of the Mississippi, that could not be excelled by a special correspondent for a leading newspaper to-day, if there was a new world to write up. A French marine officer, M. Bossu, was ordered to New Orleans and kept a journal telling tales of woe about numerous hairbreadth escapes from shipwrecks; and his work was published, entitled, ‘Travels through that part of North America formerly called Louisiana.’ The publicity was long after the writing. M. Bossu changed fishing smacks several times before he found himself on a ship of 400 tons named the Ponchartrain, whose task was ‘to transport four companies of the marines, whom

* Attakapas almost opposite New Orleans, on the right bank of the Mississippi. Dupratz and Charlevoix do not agree as to the situation of this grant.



ROBERT DE LA SALLE

we took in at the citadel, on the isle of Rhe; they were destined to reinforce the garrison of New Orleans.'

"On the way across the Gulf of Mexico, this long ago reporter who was actually on a voyage of discovery upon the Mediterranean Ocean of the Americas, made this entry into his note book: 'Met with a prodigious quantity of floating timber, coming from Louisiana down the Mississippi; these logs of wood are seen far above two hundred leagues at sea, and serve as guides to the entrance of the river in foggy weather.'

"The place to which the French lieutenant was ordered, turned out to be, he mentions, 'Near the Illinois, a port five hundred leagues distant from New Orleans.' 'They arrived,' he jotted down, 'among a nation famous for their friendship for the French, and known formerly from the expedition of Ferdinando De Soto. I spoke to an old Indian chief of this country, who told me he saw M. de La Salle here in 1682, when he discovered the great river St. Louis, known under the name of Mississippi, or, as the Indians pronounce it, Meshassepi.'

NAMING THE GREAT AMERICAN RIVER.

"The historical reporter had a choice of names for the great rivers. The Indians were in the habit of speaking of the 'rivers,' putting the river in plural form, as there was water for many rivers. They were not entirely inaccurate in that—and the voyager, whose journal hands him down to us, could write the one that pleased him. The famous martyr to his duty, as a traveler, to find out what sort of a country France had become possessed, happened to fall in with that remarkable man, who accepted obscurity and hardship to acquire without knowledge of it, immortality. M. Bossu met La Salle when he had lost his way on the Gulf of Mexico, seeking the mouth of the great river that turned out to be the most important mouth of a great river any country ever had.

"Here, M. Bossu produced, we may say with very slight reservations, that he 'took' an old fashioned daguerreotype likeness of 'Salle;' that is, sketched the man with an unsparing pen, who will live forever in the unconscious artist's lines, though the end was to be murder and burial in the wilderness, where the grave of La Salle was lost, as surely as that of De Soto, dropped in a hollow log into the 'Meshassepi.' The artist sketched in his pencilings, by the way, this rather rude tribute, but the lines and colors will hardly be disbelieved.

"M. de La Salle punished the least faults with an unheard-of cruelty;

and seldom any word of comfort came from his mouth to those who suffered with the greatest constancy. Many good stout men had been killed or taken by the Indians; others were dead with fatigue, and the number of sick increased every day; in a word, nothing could be more unhappy than M. de La Salle's situation. He was devoured with grief, but he dissimulated it pretty well, by which means his dissimulation degenerated into a morose obstinacy. As soon as he saw all his people together, he began in good earnest to think of making a settlement, and fortifying it. He was the engineer of his own fort, and being always the first to put his hand to work, everybody worked as well as he could to follow his example.

"Nothing was wanting but to encourage this good-will of the people, but M. de La Salle had not sufficient command of his temper. At the very time when his people spent their forces with working, and had just as much as was absolutely necessary to live upon, he could not prevail on himself to relax his severity a little, or alter his inflexible temper, which is never seasonable."

STRIKING PICTURE OF LOUISIANA.

There are often striking pictures of the Louisiana country and the heroes of the early days, in "Accounts of Louisiana:" one, a London publication, from a translation that gives this "account" of itself on the title page:

"London.

Reprinted for John Hatchard, No. 190, Piccadilly.

1804.

Price 1s. 6d."

Another is thus marked for identification:

"Printed for the author

and

Published by John Melish, Philadelphia.

J. Bioren, printer.

1816."

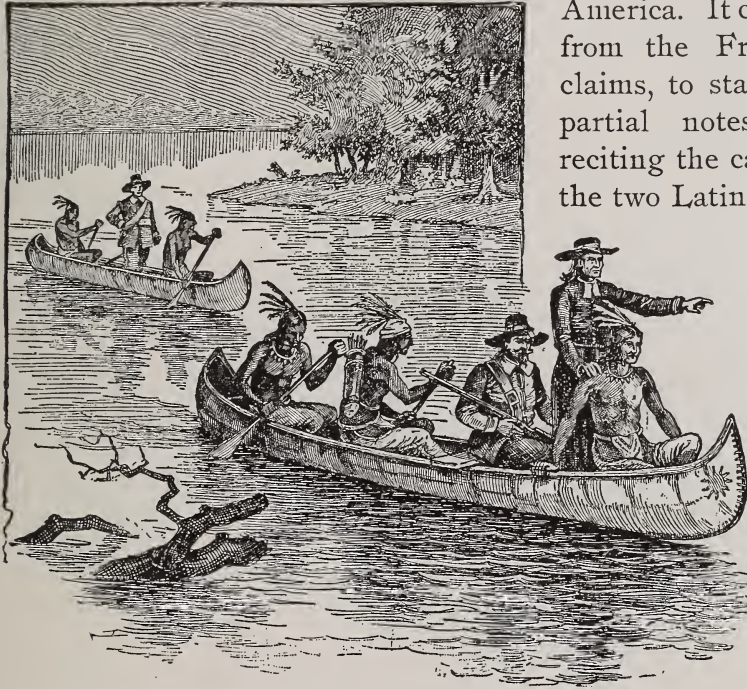
George Washington reported to the Governor of Virginia, when he reached the commandant of the French in the Upper Ohio country, that the King of England was the royal ruler there, and the colloquial reply was, the French claimed the land by the right of discoveries made by "one La Salle." We quote the true story of the times and changes of the comparatively ancient history of Louisiana, from the "Accounts":



FERNANDO DE SOTA

“No instance has yet occurred of a colony experiencing such singular vicissitudes of fortune, and whose change of sovereigns has been so frequent in an equal period as Louisiana. The germ of the population was Frenchmen of the reign of Louis the XIV; consequently, many individuals, eminent for their talents, virtues and scientific acquirements, and whose genius contributed to give many features in character to the people, which their posterity now preserve.”

Louisiana has been, first and last, the most disputed country in North



JOLIET AND MARQUETTE DESCENDING THE MISSISSIPPI.

near the mouth of the Mississippi; whose adventures have been preserved in literature. So extravagant, however, were the then projects of Spanish travellers in pursuit of the precious metals, and so little qualified to collect useful knowledge, that very few precise ideas of the countries through which they roamed can be collected from their accounts. We may, therefore, conclude of the voyage of De Soto, like many others, that he traversed, but did not discover the countries over which he travelled.

“After the voyage of De Soto, one hundred and thirty-two years elapsed before any farther knowledge of Louisiana was

America. It clears the obscurities from the French and Spanish claims, to state the English impartial notes and comments, reciting the case of the contact of the two Latin nations of Western

Europe, relating to the conflicting reputations of the foremost heroes of Spain and France, in this excellently stated mass of information :

“Ferdinando De Soto, in 1539-40, was, no doubt, the first European who actually traversed the regions

obtained by any European nation. In 1674, two French traders, Joliet and Marquette, reached the Mississippi by penetrating from Canada through Lakes Huron and Michigan—and through the Fox and Ouisconsin, M. de La Salle, a gentleman from Rouen, in Normandy, in company with Father Lewis Hennepin, reached the Mississippi by the Illinois, and built Fort Crevecoeur—M. La Salle explored the river to the mouth—Hennepin surveyed it upwards above St. Anthony's Falls—



ST. ANTHONY'S FALLS.

went soon after to France, published an account of his discoveries, and named the country *Louisiana*.

“La Salle returned to France, and in 1648, obtained from the ministry a small squadron, with which he carried emigrants to establish a colony on the Mississippi. From the very defective knowledge then

gained of the northern part of the Mexican gulf, La Salle passed the mouth of the Mississippi, and, entering a deep and wide bay, he landed his men and effects, thinking himself on the Mississippi;* but soon found his fatal error. An establishment was made and fort built. The country was taken possession of in the name of the King of France, with the formalities usual on such occasions, practised by European nations in their American conquests.

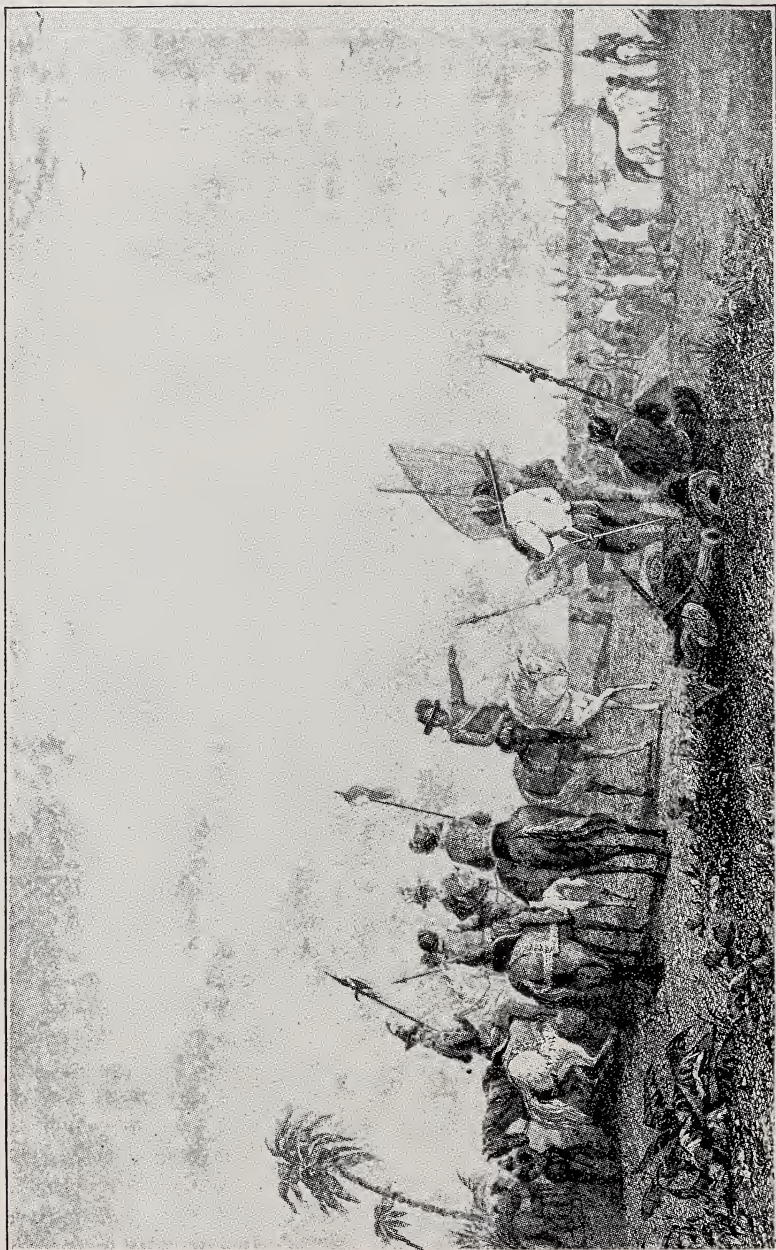
“In the month of February, 1699, the French under M. de Bienville, landed on the shore of the Biloxi Bay, opposite the pass between Ship and

* We have particulars of this from M. Bossu.

THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA



"Distinct as the Billows yet one as the Sea."

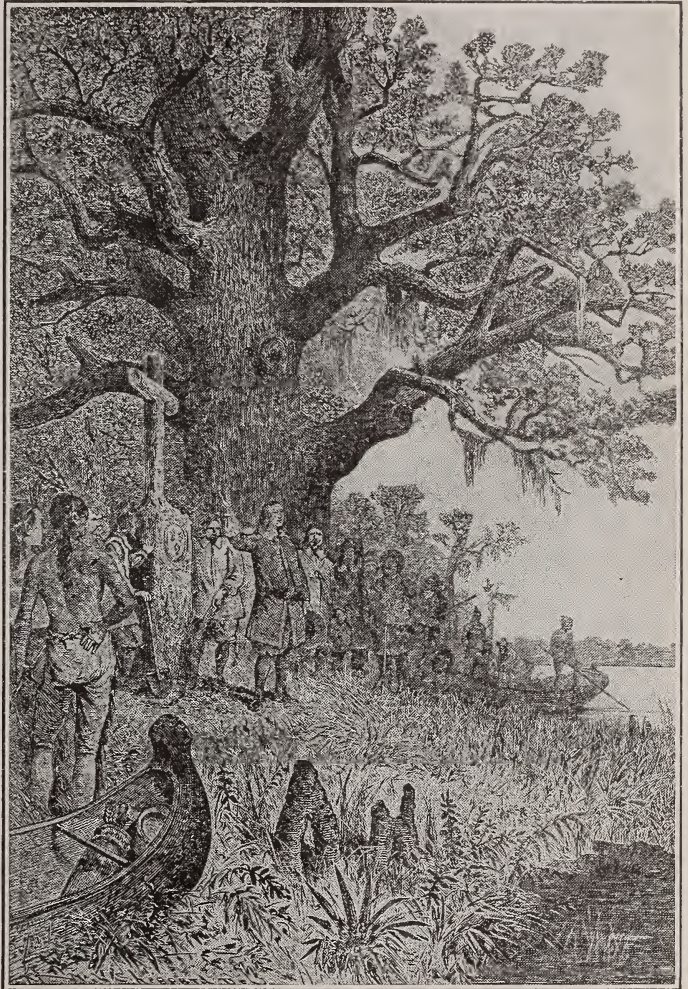


DE SOTA ON THE BANKS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER

Cat islands, and formed the first permanent establishment in Louisiana. It may be remarked with justice to the memory of Bienville, that he was, if not the greatest of all the commanders sent from Europe since the discovery of America to establish colonies on that continent, he certainly was one of the number best calculated to encounter and overcome the numerous difficulties attending an establishment in a newly discovered region."

The official summary by authority of the Commissioners of the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, commemorating the centennial of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana, regarding the explorers and the treaties, affecting the proprietorship and sovereignty of the Mississippi Valley, and accepting the maps, charts, dates and events, according to weight of testimony, contains this syllabus of history of studied brevity: The area of the purchase as adjusted is greater than the combined areas of France, Germany, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, The Netherlands, Belgium, Italy and Spain. The purchase comprised all the country lying between the Mississippi River and the crest of the Rocky Mountains.

At the time of the purchase, the United States, on one hand, held the



LA SALLE CLAIMS THE MISSISSIPPI FOR FRANCE.

territory east of the Mississippi, south of Canada, and north of Florida; and on the other, France held the Louisiana territory. As to the explorers, this is the answer officially given: "Father Marquette, Robert de La Salle and others represented the French people, who had colonies on the St. Lawrence River. They had been preceded by De Soto and several other Spanish explorers."

Spain acquired possession of Louisiana in 1763, after the treaty of peace at Paris, when France, which had ceded Louisiana to Spain under the secret treaty of 1762, gave up all her other possessions in North America to Great Britain. "Spain held the territory for thirty-seven years, returning it to France on the demand of Napoleon Bonaparte, through the secret treaty of St. Ildefonso, October 1st, 1800. France did not take possession until after the sale to the United States, when it did so in order to give a legal title to the purchaser;" and Spain made a protest to which little attention was given.

WAS TEXAS IN THE PURCHASE.

As to the inclusion of Texas in the purchase, the United States held that the Gulf boundary extended from the Rio Perdido on the east to the Rio Grande on the west. This was denied by Spain, and the dispute was settled by the treaty of 1819, by which the United States acquired Florida from Spain, and all of Spain's claims to the Oregon territory, and at the same time conceded all of Texas to Spain from the Sabine to the Rio Grande. This is according to the Exposition Commission, and it is technically correct, but many were not satisfied, holding that Texas was ours as a part of the purchase.

A very unfriendly and venomous assault appeared in French publications, instigated by the San Domingo horrors, the sacrifices of France and desolation of the delightfully beautiful colony, and the purpose is to include in the assault as guilty of savagery, all negroes or people of mixed blood; also a violent venom for Creoles of all classes. The vindictive sufferer we here quote, gives full sweep to his rancor and slander in the literature of which this is one of the most malignant examples:

"The Creoles of Louisiana, being all of base extraction, and without any other motive in going to this corner of the world than to seek their fortunes, they were naturally illiterate, ignorant and rude; qualities inherited and preserved by their descendants. In fact, the present race seems to have degenerated from their ancestors, they are rude, envious,

interested, avaricious, and presumptuous. They are insensible, yet given to raillery; caustic, yet practiced in dissimulation, notorious romancers, and their ignorance exceeds all human credibility. They, without exception, prefer a gun to a pen, and a pettiauger to a desk.

“A Creole told me with great naiveté one day, that a never failing method to make him fall asleep, was to open a book before him. Another had such a mortal hatred to everything that issued from the printing office, that in order to get rid of his company, it was only necessary to show him a printed paper, a simple gazette; he would take to his heels. Another having by some miraculous interposition, caught a passion for reading, and delighting to pore over his book, he was considered by his companions as a mad man. In a word, a library in Louisiana is as rare as a Phoenix.

NEGROES AND INDIANS CONTRASTED.

“A negress, servant in a French family who rented a country seat a few miles from New-Orleans, presented herself, authorized by a permission in writing, to the proprietor of a neighboring plantation, a German Creole of the country; she exhibits her ticket, and requests permission to sell a few trifles in her basket to the negroes in their huts; the Creole signifies his assent. She went among them and disposed of several articles, the ingenious work of her own hands; but on her second visit, she was seized by the brutal Creole of the plantation, and taken into the house; the poor girl exhibited in vain her second passport, the German Creole shut his eyes to it. He summoned his driver and caused the innocent wench to be laid along the ground, to be disrobed of her under garment, and saw the discipline of the whip severely inflicted on her naked body.

“The master of the girl, being informed of this outrage, sent his son the next day to remonstrate with the German Creole on the impropriety of his conduct. ‘My father, Sir,’ said the youth, ‘thinks that in the treatment suffered by his slave, you have neither behaved toward him with the friendship of a neighbor, or the politeness of a gentleman.’ ‘The devil take his thoughts,’ cried the Creole, boiling with indignation, ‘I have lived thirty years in this colony, and your father only two.’

“To multiply comparisons, the ox resigns himself to his yoke, so the negro bends to his burden.

“Their defect in instinct is apparent. Could the Indians be ever

brought to that state of slavery which the negroes bear without repining; every method hitherto practiced to deprive them of their liberty, has been ineffectual.

“But it is not so with the negroes. In their own country, or abroad, if they have ever discovered a desire to emerge from slavery, this flame has resembled a meteor which appears only for a moment. And, even the scenes which have been witnessed in the French colonies, and, particularly, the island of San Domingo, serve to corroborate and support my theory.”

SAN DOMINGO SUFFERERS SCOLD.

The specifications given of the ill conduct of negroes and Creoles do not warrant the following remarks:

“The negroes of that colony have never ceased to be slaves.* Before their insurrection they were the slaves of their legitimate masters; in the early part of the revolution they were slaves to the French commissioners and mulattoes; and afterward they became subject to the rod of negroes like themselves. We do not alter the substance of a thing by changing the name.

“Nature may be modified but cannot be essentially changed. It is not possible to impart to the dog the habit of the wolf, nor to the ape those of the sheep.”

Here is a case of “it is sweet to do nothing,” that is not confined to any race or condition in the islands of the tropics.

“We approached the quarter where the huts of the negroes stood. ‘Let us visit the negroes,’ said one of the party; and we advanced towards the door of a miserable hut, where an old negro woman came to the threshold in order to receive us, but so decrepit as well as old, that it was painful for her to move.

“Notwithstanding the winter was advanced, she was partly naked; her only covering being some old thrown away rags. Her fire was a few chips, and she was parching a little corn for supper. Thus she lived, abandoned and forlorn; incapable from old age to work any longer, she was no longer noticed.

“But independently of her long services, this negro woman had formerly suckled and brought up two brothers of her master, who made one of

* But the slaves seem rather the victims than the aggressors, and the fault of the Creoles an employment of gay amusement, and the languor of idleness.

our party. She perceived him, and accosting him, said, 'My master, when will you send one of your carpenters to repair the roof of my hut? Whenever it rains, it pours down upon my head.' The master, lifting his eyes, directed them to the roof of the hut, which was within the reach of his hand. 'I will think of it,' said he, 'You will think of it,' said the poor creature. 'You always say so, but never do it.' 'Have you not,' rejoined the planter, 'two grandsons who can mend it for you?' 'But are they mine,' said the old woman, 'do they not work for you, and are you not my son, yourself? Who suckled and raised your two brothers? who was it but Irrouba? Take pity, then, on me, in my old age. Mend at least the roof of my hut, and God will reward you for it.'

"I was sensibly affected; it was *le cri de la bonne nature*. And what repairs did the poor creature's roof require? What was wanting to shelter her from the wind and rain of heaven? A few shingles! 'I will think of it,' repeated her master, and departed, of course the few shingles never came, but was it the poor woman who sinned."

THE WHIPPING CURE APPLIED.

"The ordinary punishment inflicted on the negroes of the colony is a whipping. What in Europe would condemn a man to the galleys or galleys incurs here only the chastisement of the whip. But then a king having many subjects does not miss them after their exit from this life, but a planter could not lose a negro without feeling the privation.

"I do not consider slavery either as contrary to the order of a well regulated society, or an infringement of the social laws. Under a different name it exists in every country. Soften, then, the word which so mightily offends the ear; call it dependence."

The translator from the original French of this narrative, wonderfully melancholy, adds a note that the revengeful or constitutionally fierce writer's extreme aversion to the blacks, and propensity to assume that Creoles are indiscriminately black and wicked also, was owing to the essayist, being a San Domingo man, and "hence his aversion to them, hence his revilings, and hence his outrageous invectives."

This protest against wholesale ferocity was of a later date than the loss of San Domingo by the French, and shows a growth of humane sentiments among Southern whites. The Creoles are by no means of strenuous life in the industries. No class of colored men in America, who have had associations of civilization, can be reasonably classed as

barbarous. The race does not labor with zeal in a state of slavery, but responds in kind to human kindness.

M. Bossu, the French marine officer, already introduced as a character study of La Salle, after acquaintance with Creoles, formed a very agreeable opinion of them, saying: "It is with great justice that we reckon the Creoles noble in France, for their sentiments are so noble and delicate in every station in life." This opinion he sustained by a story of a famine, wherein a Creole general's servant, in a city hard pressed by besiegers, brought him a pair of turtle doves and 'begged part of the garrison to go with him to the highest part of the town;' where, being arrived, he said to them, holding the little creatures in his hand, 'Gentlemen, I am sorry that people have not brought me provisions sufficient to treat you all; I cannot resolve to satisfy my appetite whilst you are starving;' and as he spoke these words he let the birds fly away." There is in this the charm of chivalry.

MISSISSIPPI'S MOUTH A WAR CRY.

The loads the railroads carry across continents to markets, has reduced the supreme advantage of possessing the mouths of rivers, during the time of the present generation; and yet the phrase that the rivers are responsible for the cities, more than the cities themselves, is believed to be wise and strong. Still roads of steel do not increase commerce beyond seas, as once on a time, but the rivers all run into the seas, if they are long and large enough. Now there are no mouths of great rivers to be discovered. There is room for explorations within the earth, but the surface is not now strange. If a King's friend chops a notch in a tree or buries a plate at the roots of it, he does not get a royal title deed for the land that yields the water that deepens the channel of the streams.

La Salle wanted to find the mouth of the Mississippi, to put a plate in it and claim some millions of square miles of land. We are done with land title superstitions at last, and bestride without fear the lines where the time belts mark the lapse of centuries. The mouth of the Mississippi is still of continental value, but the old story is a tradition. We need not feel as though one should lose life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness if denied the mouth of a river. It was the cry that the Mississippi's mouth must belong to all the United States, that filled up more western regiments, when the war storm arose, and the States were shaken in their places in the Union, and the call came for riflemen to arms and to "form"

than any other sentiment whatever. The mouth of the river inspired more than the importance of the land assured. Blood is thicker than water, but the soil is not more sacred than the rivers of mighty waters.

WANDERINGS OF LA SALLE, AND HIS MURDER.

There was almost as much trouble and doubt, investigation and controversy about the discovery of the source as the mouth of the Mississippi. The most unswerving of the explorers was La Salle of whom his biographer says in his "Head Waters of the Mississippi," that he was not of the age of the Knight Errant or the Saint, but he belonged to a modern school, long ago, as he was active. He was a student of the practical, and was a man to seek results, and to him the men of science, high spirit and realities in the later centuries have looked with admiration.

He saw more of the Mississippi than others, but the actual source of the river was not made certain before the death of the great explorer, who was a personal favorite of his sovereign. The hunt for the first spring that came out of the ground and started the river, was an interesting enterprise. Waiting with intervals, in the years from 1541 to 1881, and it is described in the "Head Waters."

"The result was the discovery of a body of water lying immediately to the south of Lake Itasca, and emptying into the latter through a perennial stream, the mouth of which was entirely concealed from view by a dense growth of lake vegetation and fallen trees. This lake, having an area of two hundred and fifty-five acres, a circumference of between five and six miles, and an average depth of forty-five feet, being above Itasca, necessarily invalidated the claim of Schoolcraft, and the author's location of the 'True Head of the Mississippi' is now recognized. The great explorer was the victim of numerous jealousies. The tragedy is vividly sketched by Captain Joutel to whom we are indebted for the history of the finding of the true source.

"Taking his post, gun in hand, Moranquet guarded the apparently sleeping figures of his companions until his time was up; then calling to Saget he wrapped himself in his blanket and laid down to rest.

"The end of the third watch was the signal for the assassins to begin their work. Duhaut, Heins, Tessier, and L'Archeveque stood guard while the surgeon, with sure aim, struck the death-blow. Nika and Saget did not stir, but Moranquet made a convulsive effort to sit up,



which was quickly prevented by a second stroke. 'This slaughter,' says Joutel, 'had yet satisfied but one part of the revenge of those murderers. To finish it and secure themselves it was requisite to destroy the commander-in-chief.'

"As they advanced toward the river, on whose farther shore the murderers had their camp, La Salle, noticing two eagles circling in the air overhead, discharged his gun at them. The shot warned the conspirators. Duhaut and L'Archeveque went up the river, crossing over without being seen. Duhaut then dropped into the long grass, while his servant remained in sight, and La Salle noticing him, asked where Moranquet was. L'Archeveque replied in a broken voice that he was along the river, and at the same instant, as La Salle turned to follow the direction, Duhaut raised and fired. The bullet reached its mark and La Salle fell, pierced through the brain.

"Father Douay, who was standing beside him, tremblingly expected the same fate; but Duhaut reassured him, telling him it was despair had driven him to the deed.


"The murderers now gathered about their victim, while Liotot, remembering the death of his brother, cried out in scorn, 'There thou liest, great Basha! There thou liest! Then dragging the corpse into the bushes they left it a prey to the beasts.'"



NEW ORLEANS AS A FOREIGN CITY.

CHAPTER II.

Census Tables Before and After the Purchase—Unsanitary Conditions a Century Ago—
Startling Sketches of Town Life—Creoles—Negroes—Theatres—Carnivals, by Sensational
Writer, from a Pamphlet Published in Paris—Splendid Prophecy of Prosperity.



NE hundred years in Louisiana covers the modern history. New Orleans was known to all the people of the United States when it was a foreign city, and it seemed to be a place of mystery, at once precarious and attractive. The Mississippi River has, from the time its length and volume were known, appealed to the imagination of Americans. According to the teachings of geographies, of the shape of the world, it was even more certain that the river ran up hill than that the earth was round, and rolled on a race track around the sun.

The New Madrid earthquake in Southern Missouri was tremendous in force and the changes wrought in the face of the country—fissures were so deep, that forests were swallowed and lakes formed. The land titles were much disturbed, and the Act of Congress allowing the New Madrid sufferers to select land, not recorded as private property, caused very troublesome confusion and litigation for many years. This impressed the people at large that there were uncertainties in the great valley, and as New Orleans was on low ground, and the river often overlooked the town, there were fancies promoted and rumors floated that the City of New Orleans had an unstable foundation—but the earthquakes came after the purchase of Louisiana, and the city, in spite of all the obstacles, grew with the inherent vitality of one of the most superb commercial positions in the world.

The history of the Purchase of Louisiana must begin with the study of the records showing what was purchased. A census was taken of the population of the settlements of Upper Louisiana, with the births, marriages, deaths, stock and productions of the year 1799. There is no greater difficulty than in securing accuracy of census tables, and the figures of the census taken three years before the Purchase are not an

exception to the rule of inaccuracy, but the effort was painstaking and the approximation to the facts is valuable.

NAMES OF THE SETTLEMENTS.	Whites.	Free Mulattoes.	Free Negroes.	Slaves.	TOTAL.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
St. Louis	601	50	6	268	925	9	52	20
Carondelet	181	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	184			
St. Charles	840	. . . . .	. . . . .	55	895	15	41	11
St. Fernando	259	. . . . .	. . . . .	17	276	5	34	7
Marias des Liards	337	. . . . .	. . . . .	42	379			
Maramee	115	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	115	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
St. Andrews	361	5	27	. . . . .	392	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
St. Genevieve	636	1	2	310	949	5	64	14
New Bourbon	445	. . . . .	1	114	560			
Cape Girardeau	416	105	. . . . .	. . . . .	521	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
New Madrid	711	. . . . .	. . . . .	71	782	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Little Meadow	46	. . . . .	. . . . .	3	49	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
Total	4,748	161	36	883	6,028	34	191	52

NAMES OF THE SETTLEMENTS.	PRODUCTIONS.					Horned Cattle.	Horses.
	Bushels of Wheat.	Bushels of Indian Corn.	Pounds of Tobacco.	Bushels of Salt.	Pounds of Lead.		
St. Louis	4,300	10,300	1,650	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,140	215
Carondelet	3,300	2,760	4,500	. . . . .	. . . . .	198	45
St. Charles	6,645	12,170	4,053	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,202	241
St. Fernando	5,800	2,350	750	. . . . .	. . . . .	230	57
Marias des Liards	1,019	1,604	6,800	. . . . .	. . . . .	629	153
Maramee	200	6,370	3,150	. . . . .	. . . . .	229	125
St. Andrews	730	16,950	5,465	. . . . .	. . . . .	574	122
St. Genevieve	16,400	21,450	1,999	965	150,000	1,253	268
New Bourbon	1,680	14,300	300	. . . . .	20,000	595	83
Cape Girardeau	510	16,200	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	707	200
New Madrid	47,765	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,188	243
Little Meadow . . . . .	. . . . .	2,675	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	35	. . . . .
Total	88,349	84,534	28,667	965	170,000	7,980	1,763

EXPORTS FOR ORLEANS.

1,754 Packs of Shaved Skins, of 100 pounds each, valued at . . .	\$70,160
8 Packs Bear Skin	256
18 Packs Buffalo Robes	540
36,000 Pounds Lead	2,160
2,000 Pounds Flour	60
Total	\$73,176

A volume was issued in New York, entitled and certified as follows :

“ *Berquin Duwallon*. Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, in the year 1802, giving a correct picture of those countries. Translated from the French, with notes, etc., by John Davis. New York : printed by and for I. Riley & Co., No. 1 City Hotel, Broadway, 1806.

“ District of }
New York, }^{ss.} BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the third day of October, in the thirty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, ISAAC RILEY, of the said District, hath deposited in this office, the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words and figures following, to wit :

“ Travels in Louisiana and the Floridas, in the year 1802, giving a correct picture of these Countries. Translated from the French, with notes, &c., by John Davis.”

ACCURATE HISTORY IN PARAGRAPHS.

This volume opens with an admirably clear and accurate historical and geographical statement in three paragraphs, as follows :

“ The colony known by the name of the province of Louisiana and West-Florida belongs to the King of Spain. The major part of this territory, composed of Louisiana and the isle of New-Orleans, belonged formerly to France ; its first establishment having been made towards the end of the reign of Louis XIV, or rather, under the regency of the Duke of Orleans, the founder of the colony ; it was ceded to Spain by the French government after the war of 1756.

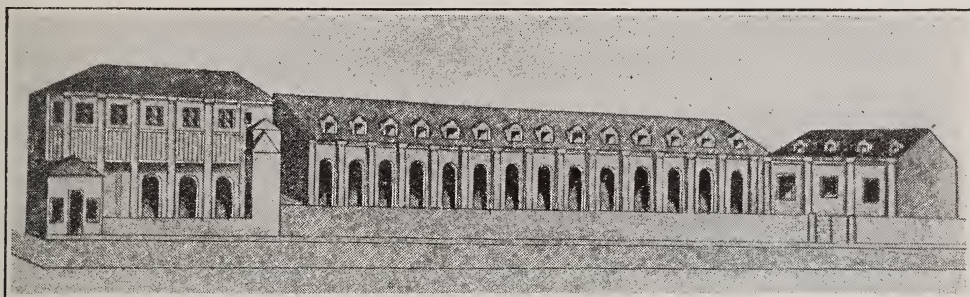
“ The taking possession of the colony at that time in the name of its new master, was in every respect a disastrous era for the country. The bonds which had heretofore united it to France, were violently torn asunder. Assassinations of persons, confiscation of property, tyrannical expulsions, cruel imprisonment, and the horrors of the inquisition, were exercised by the new government. I do not exaggerate the impression made by the rigorous abuse of power, when I affirm that there are still colonists existing, who, after a lapse of more than thirty years, never make the recitation of those tragic scenes without discovering emotions of pity, horror, and indignation.

“ This colony, taken in its fullest extent, comprehends, upon the right bank of the Mississippi, and from its source to its mouth, all the territory composing Louisiana ; bounded on the south by the Gulf of

Mexico, and on the north by the Red Lake, (from the twenty-ninth to the forty-sixth degree of north latitude) on the east by the Mississippi, and on the west by New Mexico, and vast countries unexplored; and on the left bank of the same river, the territory called West-Florida; bordered on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, and on the north by the boundary line between the United States and Spain, fixed at the thirty-first degree of latitude; on the east by East-Florida, and on the west by the Mississippi."

We are fortunate in having in the book of William Riley & Co., this thorough-going account of the City of New Orleans, as it was in 1803:

"Notwithstanding the river is the receptacle of immense filth, and a thousand dead beasts are thrown into it, whatever malady may have caused

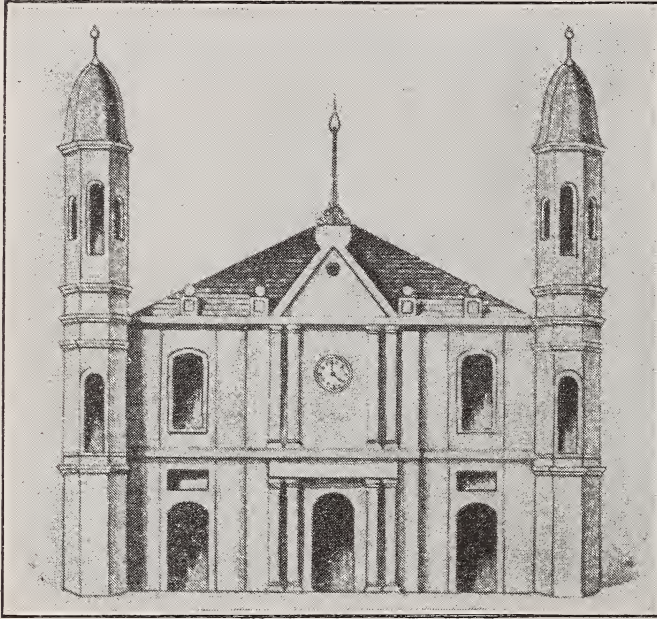


MILITARY HOSPITAL AND BARRACKS IN 1752.

their death. But whatever the water may be, the Creoles of the country make a pompous eulogium of it, attributing to it the rarest and most salubrious properties. There exists no easy communication from one bank of the river to the other; no ferry-boats cross over at regulated prices; the chief obstacle seems to be, the quantity of wood and trees hurried along the river at its period of elevation. Hence, these two parts of the colony may remain distinct and unconnected in their interests."

P. 22, 23.—"The city is about three thousand six hundred feet in length. To which may be superadded the suburbs, extending, like the city, along the river, and about half as long. But, strictly speaking, both the city and suburbs are mere outlines, the greatest part of the houses being constructed of wood, having but one story, erected often on blocks, and roofed with shingles; the whole being of a very combustible wood, that is, of cyprus. Hence, this city has been twice on fire, accidentally, in the interval of a small number of years, in the month of March, 1788, and the month of December, 1794."

P. 24.—“The streets are well laid out, and tolerable spacious; but that is all. Bordered by a foot-way of four or five feet, and throughout unpaved, walking is inconvenient; but what more particularly incommodes the foot-passenger is the projecting flight of steps before every



CHURCH OF ST. LOUIS IN 1794.

door. The streets being flat, the filth from the houses remains where it was thrown; and, during a great part of the year, they are a common sewer; a sink of nastiness, dirt, and corruption.

“With regard to the public buildings, there are only the Hotel de Ville, and the Parochial Church, both built of brick; the former has, however, but one story. They stand near each other, on a spot contig-

uous to the river. At both times, when the city was on fire, they offered asylums to the inhabitants; many seeking refuge under their roofs, instead of exerting themselves to extinguish the flames.”

The historian we quote has certainly not attempted to write up the city, and it is obvious also that he did not write it down, though the administration of the municipality has been declared as obnoxious to hearty abuse as Constantinople. It has been very difficult and costly to clean the streets.

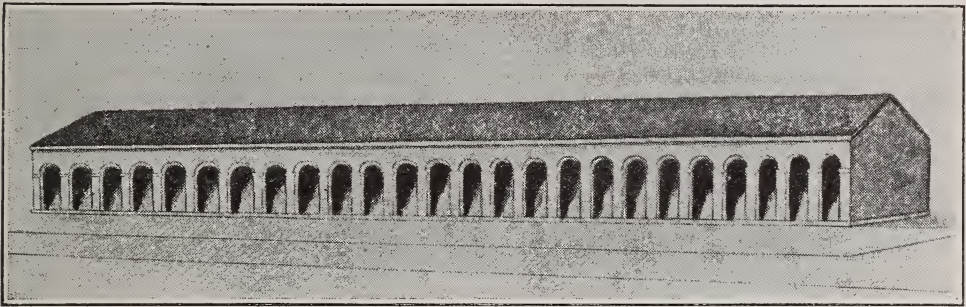
The amusements of New Orleans, have from the beginning, been distinguished for the passionate patronage of the people, and we quote again from the author, who painted an inch thick, and in each paragraph pictures scenes surpassing our snap photography:

“In winter, during the Carnival, there is a public ball open twice a week, one day for grown people, and another for children. It is nothing but a kind of hall made out of a huge barrack, and stands in such an unfortunate part of the city, that it is only accessible through mud and

mire. Each side is accommodated with boxes, where the mamas form a tapestry, and where ladies of younger date, who come merely as spectators, are accommodated with seats. The latter, in irony, are called Bredouilles. But these Bredouilles often find their passions raised so high by the scene before them, that they cannot rest satisfied with passively looking on.

“Animated by the voluptuous attitudes, and significant looks of the dancers, they frequently descend into the scene of pleasure, the face, neck, and bosom suffused with crimson, and, giving their hands to the first partners that offer, go down the dance with the rest, panting and palpitating.

“The eldest son of the governor, not liking the French country dances, or else acquitting himself ill in them, lost no occasion to substitute for them the English country dances; an innovation the company tolerated



FRENCH MARKET HOUSE IN 1813.

from deference for his distinguished rank. This act of complaisance in the assembly was misunderstood by the youthful Spaniard; he abused it grossly.

“A number of French country dances being formed, and the dancers beginning to move, behold our young illustrious Spaniard calls out, ‘Contre-dances Anglaises,’ and the dancers inflamed at his want of moderation, ordered the music to play on, exclaiming unanimously, ‘Contre-dances Francaises.’ The son of the governor soon found partizans, who joined with him in the cry of ‘Contre-dances Anglaises,’ while the dancers, firm to their purpose, reiterated “Contre-dances Francaises.” It was confusion worse confounded, a vociferation without end. At length the illustrious Spaniard, finding the dancers obstinate, called out to the fiddlers, ‘Cease playing, you rascals!’ The fiddlers instantly obeyed. The party of the young governor gain strength.

“The officer who was stationed with a guard of soldiers to maintain order in the place, thought only of enforcing the will of the illustrious Spaniard; he ordered his men to fix their bayonets and disperse the dancers. The scene now beggared all description. Women shrieking and wringing their hands, girls fainting and falling on the floor, men cursing and unsheathing their swords. On one side grenadiers with fixed bayonets stood in a hostile attitude; on the other the gallant dancers were opposed with drawn swords. During this squabble and uproar, how did a number of Americans act, who were present at the ball? Men of a specific nature, and habituated to neutrality, they neither advocated the French nor English country dances. They ran to the assistance of the fair ladies who had fainted away; and, loaded with their precious burdens, carried them through drawn swords and fixed bayonets to a place of safety.”

The figures of the census already given were taken before the Purchase. The following are five years later and gathered with greater care, and yet shown by annotation not to be as full as they might have been :

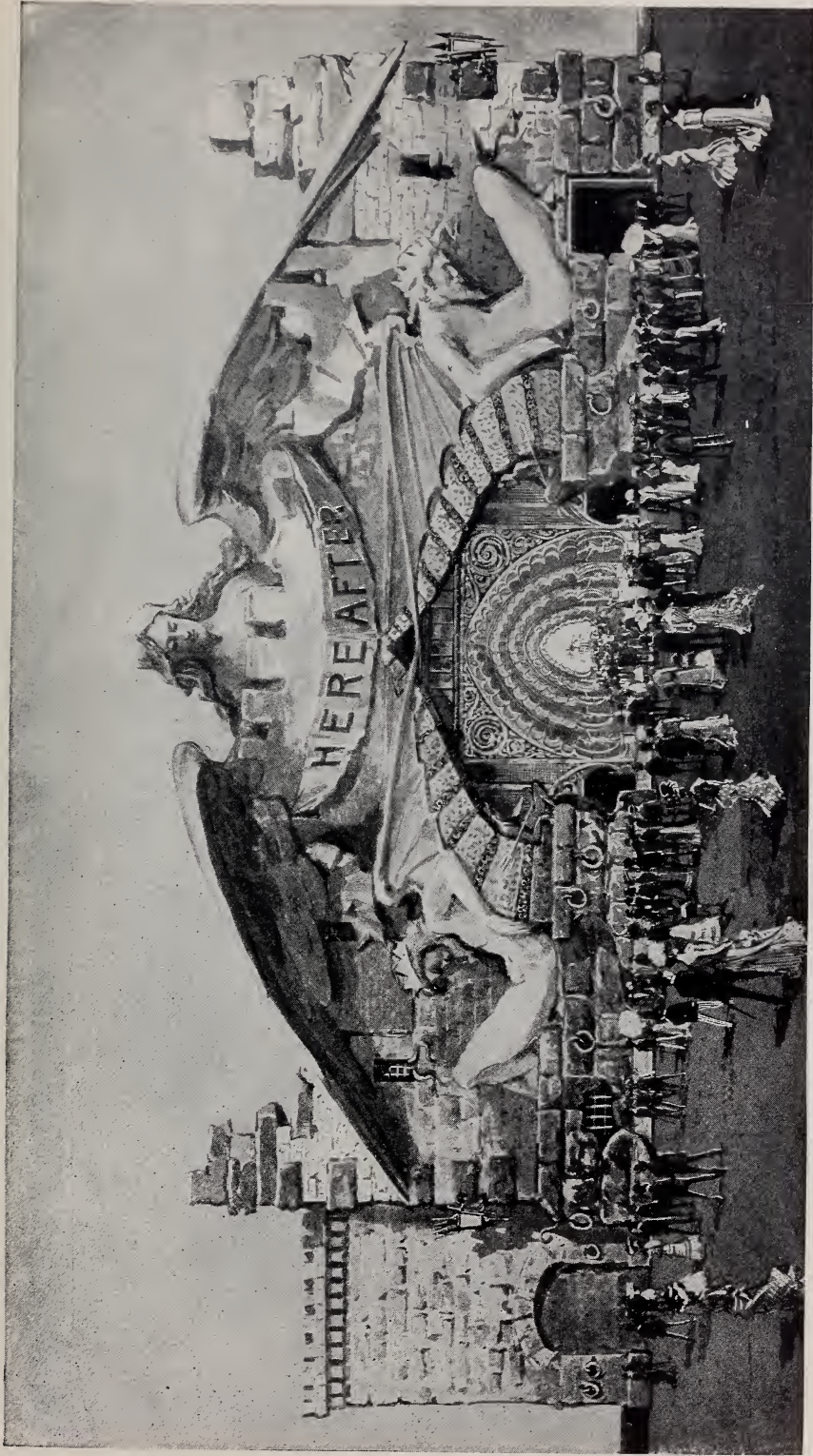
CENSUS CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Extracted from State Documents.

Date.	QUARTERS.	Whites.	Free People of Color.	Slaves.	Total.
1803	First Quarter	745	203	546	1,494
	Second Quarter	891	. . . . .	591	1,843
	Third Quarter	722	787	579	2,088
	Fourth Quarter	440	219	225	884
	Sub. of St. Charles . . .	70	. . . . .	170	240
	Sub. of St. Louis . . .	380	126	302	808
		3,248	1,335	2,773	7,356
		700			700
		3,948			8,056

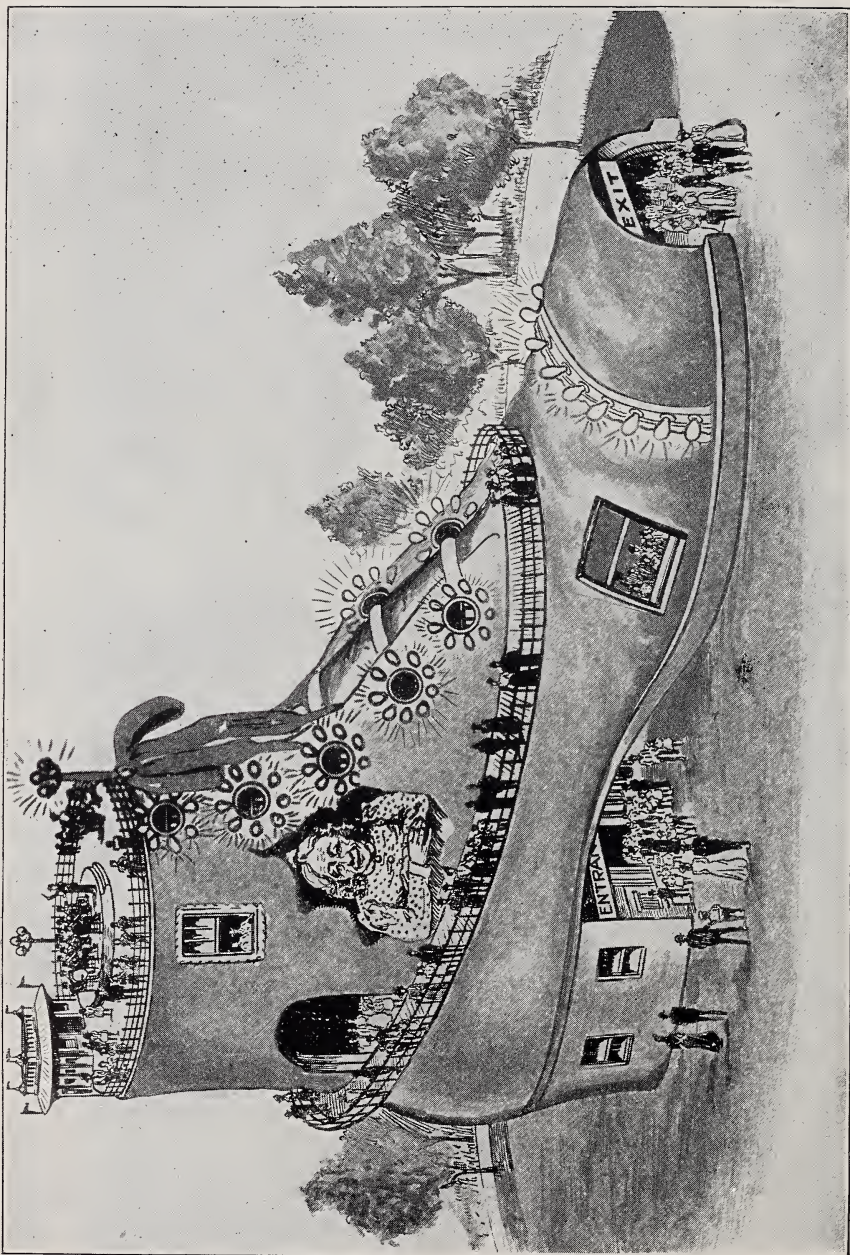
N. B.—This census underrated the population. The number of free people of color in the Second Quarter not being included.

“Every article of subsistence that the country produces has, in the space of a few years, been almost doubled in value, and is becoming every day more dear at New-Orleans, partly owing to the great influx of emigrants, partly to the preference of the culture of cotton claims over that of rice, and partly to the multiplication of those alimentary, vegetable and animal



THE "HEREAFTER," OR GLIMPSES OF ETERNITY, ON THE PIKE.

A VISION OF THE FUTURE IS DEPICTED WITH STARTLING REALISM BY THE USE OF THE MOST ADVANCED MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL INVENTIONS.



A NOVEL EXHIBIT AT THE WORLD'S FAIR---THE NURSERY SHOE

productions which were formerly the object of labour. Insomuch that a barrel of bruised rice sells now at the New Orleans market at from eight to nine piasters; a quarter of Indian corn in the ear one piaster; a turkey from one and a half piasters to two piasters; a capou from six escalins to a piaster; a hen from four to five escalins; a fowl twenty-five sols or a quarter of a piaster; a pair of small pigeons three escalins; a dozen eggs twenty-five sols, and all other articles at a proportionate rate.

“Such is New-Orleans at the present era. It deserves rather the name of a great straggling town than of a city; though even to merit that title, it would be required to be longer. In fact, the man can, I think, scarcely image to itself a more disagreeable place on the face of the whole globe; it is disgusting in whatever point of view it is contemplated, both as a whole, separately, and the wild, brutish aspect of its suburbs. Yet it is the only town in the whole colony, and, in the ardour of admiration, it is called by the inhabitants the capital, the city.”



LATROBE'S WATER WORKS IN 1813.

The ferocity of this writer exceeds the vehement enthusiasm of the hostile school of modern journalism, and deals with the sanitary troubles of the city as if he sought to disparage the situation and drive away the inhabitants. However, when he comes to the statement of the advantages and promises, there is a fine luminous effect of color contrasted by the gloomy background, and we quote the story of the glory to come:

“It must, however, be acknowledged that New Orleans is destined by nature to become one of the principal cities of North America, and perhaps the most important place of commerce in the New World, if it can only maintain the incalculable advantage of being the sole *entrepot* and central point of a country almost flat, immense in its extent, of which the Missis-

issippi is the great receptacle of its produce, and where the soil is fertile, the climate generally salubrious, and the population increasing beyond all former example. If the advantages of its situation be duly considered, the most sanguine mind cannot but predict its future greatness, wealth and prosperity.

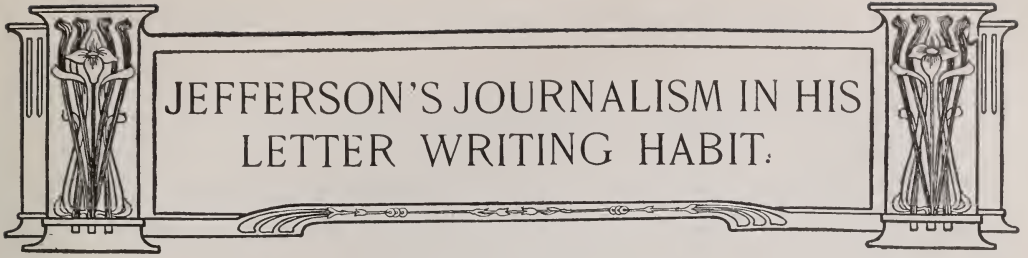
“There is no other town, or even village, in the whole extent of Lower Louisiana, whether on the banks of the river, or the various cantons scattered more remote. For one would not surely dignify with the name of town the establishment of Pensacola.

LOUISIANA COMPARED WITH INDIA.

“The territories of Great Britain in India, produce nothing which the territory of the Mississippi could not as easily produce. The Ganges fertilizes a valley less extensive. Its Deltas, as well as those of the Nile, are in the same latitudes, and those rivers generate the same exuberant soil, only in smaller space and less quantities than the American Nile; but the Mississippi comprehends in its bosom the regions of the temperate zone as well as the tropical climates and products.

“A nation could not bury itself in a more accessible fortress than this valley. The mouths of the river, as to all attacks by sea, are better than the bastions of Malta. All around the entrance is impassable to men and horses, and the great channel is already barred by forts, easily extended and improved.


“But the grand advantage which flows to the American States from the possession of the Mississippi is, that the door is open to Mexico, and the valuable mines and provinces of Spain are exposed to an easy invasion. The Spanish possessions lie on the west and south. The road to them is easy and direct. They are wholly defenceless. The frontier has neither forts, nor allies, nor subjects. To march over them is to conquer. A detachment of a few thousands would find faithful guides, practicable roads, and no opposition between the banks of the Mississippi and the gates of Mexico. The unhappy race whom Spain has enslaved, are without arms and without spirit; or their spirit would prompt them to befriend the invader. They would hail the Americans as deliverers, and execrate the ministers of Spain as tyrants.”—(From a French pamphlet (I believe a very scarce one), published at Paris).—[Translator].



JEFFERSON'S JOURNALISM IN HIS LETTER WRITING HABIT.

CHAPTER III.

He was not in the Current Sense a Newsmen, but had the Daily Paper Instinct and Understanding and Method of Writing on Warm Facts and Issues—His Letters Light Up the Louisiana Purchase at all Points—His Sensational Language Personal to Napoleon—Annotations of Napoleon's Aberrations—Splendors and Wonders of the St. Louis Exposition—Up to the Occasion, Greatest Show on Earth.



HE letter-writing habit of Thomas Jefferson was so industriously applied to current affairs, studiously and fearlessly, with the highest order of intelligence, founded upon the information of experience, with acute and comprehensive power of observation; and his ability in expression was so broad based and habitually trained, that his correspondence has the effect of superior journalism.

It was equal to the better part of newspaper work in constant statement of fact and comment, annotating the news with knowledge of the origin and logic of it, lighting up the historical chapters and making remarks upon the probabilities ahead. His letters are like leading articles, applying the principles and the relation of them to personages, having a part in making history as well as writing it.

The press of a hundred years ago had not provided a news service, while transmission of accounts of facts and fancies was not with the speed of even steam power; and the wires, electrified, making each day the story of the world the property of the enlightened people of civilized nations, were beyond the range of intelligence; and the possibility, if an stray fancy of it came in range, was incredible.

We find Mr. Jefferson's letters, now that they are free to all, fair in themselves. Extraordinary producers of letters have often deeply interested many people, and sometimes changed the history of men and nations. In the days when the Purchase of Louisiana was the paramount theme of a progressive policy, Thomas Jefferson and Napoleon Bonaparte, striving for one result, each gave the other the advantage that he was in possession of good sense, for the gain of the game justified both

sides. We have an extremely interesting and valuable record of Jefferson's opinions of Napoleon, covering a period of twenty years. Writing to Samuel Adams in February, 1800, he said of the First Consul:

"My confidence has been placed in the head, not in the heart of Bonaparte. I hoped he would calculate truly the difference between the fame of a Washington and a Cromwell."

To John Adams, 1823:

"He wanted totally the sense of right and wrong. If he could consider the millions of human lives which he had destroyed, or caused to be destroyed, the desolation of countries by plunderings, burnings and famine, the destitution of lawful rulers of the world without the consent of their constituents, to place his brothers and sisters on their thrones, the cutting up of established societies of men and jumbling them discordantly together again at his caprice, the demolition of the fairest hopes of mankind for the recovery of their rights and amelioration of their condition, and all the numberless train of his other enormities; the man, I say, who could consider all these as no crimes, must have been a moral monster, against whom every hand should have been lifted to slay him."

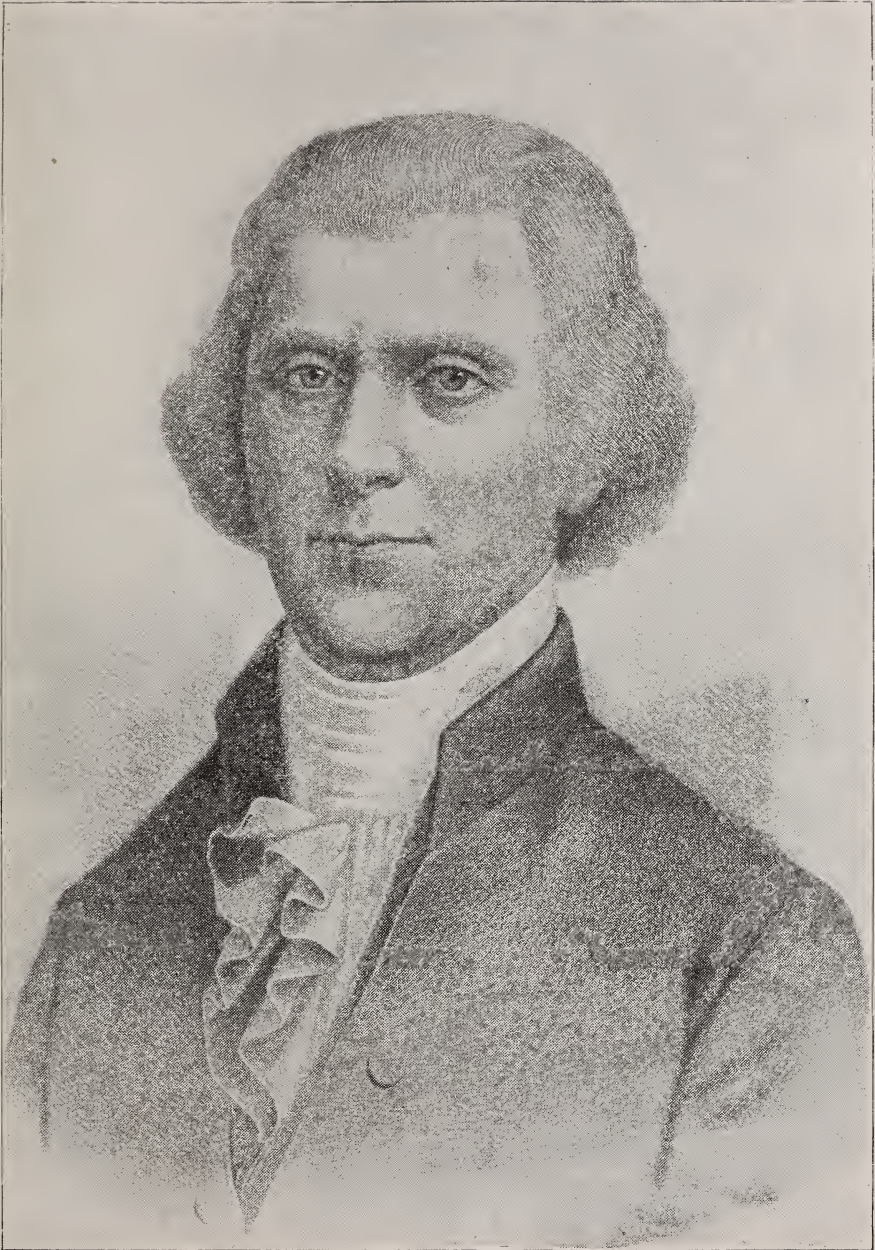
JEFFERSON PROPOSES BRUTUSES FOR NAPOLEON.

To Henry Innes, January, 1800:

"If Bonaparte declares for royalty, either in his own person, or for Louis XVIII., he has but a few days to live. In a nation of so much enthusiasm, there must be a million of Brutuses who will devote themselves to destroy him."

To John Buckinridge, Jan. 1800:

"Had the Consuls been put to death in the first tumult, and before the nation had time to take sides, the Directory and Consuls might have re-established themselves on the spot. But that not being done, perhaps it is now to be wished that Bonaparte may be spared, as, according to his protestations, he is for liberty, equality and representative government, and he is more able to keep the nation together, and to ride out the storm than any other. Perhaps it may end in their establishing a single representative, and that in his person. I hope it will not be for life, for fear of the influence of the example on our countrymen. It is very material for the latter to be made sensible that their own character and situation are materially different from the French; and that whatever may be the fate of republicanism there, we are able to preserve it inviolate here."



THOMAS JEFFERSON

In 1803 Jefferson wrote to the American Minister Livingston, in Paris :

“A report reaches us from Baltimore . . . that Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul, is married to Miss Patterson of that city. The effect of this measure, on the mind of the First Consul, is not for me to suppose, but as it might occur to him, *prima facie*, that the Executive of the United States ought to have prevented it.”

(An explanation of our laws as to freedom of marriage follows and then relating to the Patterson family this) :

“The lady is under age, and the parents, placed between her affections, which were strongly fixed, and the considerations opposing the measure, yielded with pain and anxiety to the former. Mr. Patterson is the President of the Bank of Baltimore, the wealthiest man in Maryland, perhaps in the United States, except Mr. Carroll; a man of great virtue and respectability; the mother is the sister of the lady of General Samuel Smith; and, consequently, the station of the family in society is with the first of the United States. These circumstances fix rank in a country where there are no hereditary titles.”

JEFFERSON ON NAPOLEON'S CHARACTER.

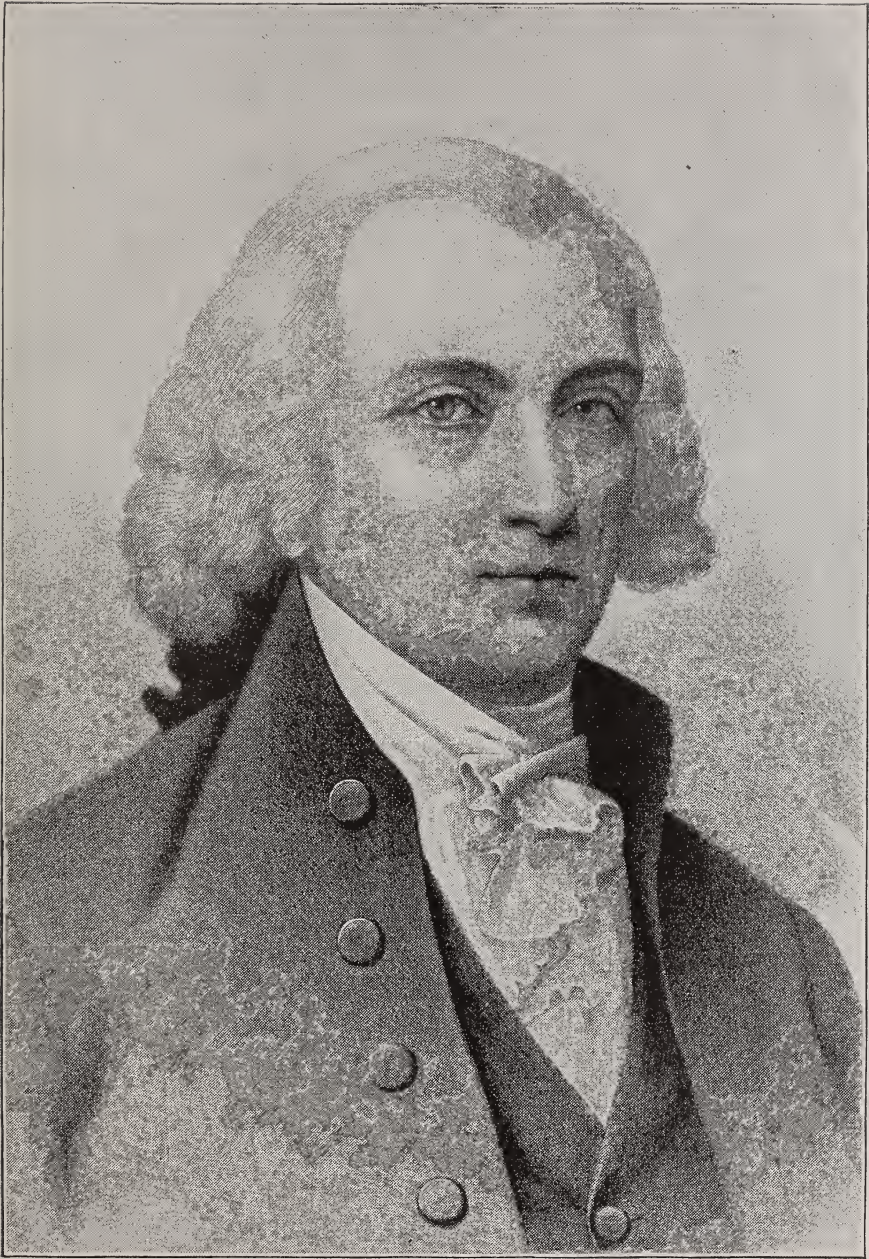
“Considering the character of Bonaparte, I think it material at once to let him see that we are not of the powers who will receive his orders.” (*To James Madison, M., August, 1805.*)

“I assured M. Pichon (French Minister) that I had more confidence in the word of the First Consul than in all the parchment he could sign.” (*To Robert R. Livingston, W., Nov., 1803.*)

“Your emperor has done more splendid things, but he has never done one which will give happiness to so great a number of human beings as the ceding of Louisiana to the United States.” (*To Marquis de Lafayette, W., May, 1807.*)

Note. (This accession of territory strengthens forever the power of the United States, and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride.—(*Napoleon.*)

“As to Bonaparte, I should not doubt the revocation of his edicts, were he governed by reason. But his policy is so crooked that it eludes conjecture. I fear his first object now is to dry up the sources of British prosperity by excluding her manufactures from the continent. He may fear that opening the ports of Europe to our vessels will open them to an



JAMES MADISON

inundation of British wares. He ought to be satisfied with having forced her to revoke the orders (in council) on which he pretended to retaliate, and to be particularly satisfied with us, by whose unyielding adherence to principle she has been forced into the revocation. He ought the more to conciliate our good will, as we can be such an obstacle to the new career opening on him in the Spanish colonies.

“That he would give us the Floridas to withhold intercourse with the residue of those colonies, cannot be doubted. But that is no price; because they are ours in the first moment of the first war; and until a war they are of no particular necessity to us. But, although with difficulty, he will consent to our receiving Cuba into our Union, to prevent our aid to Mexico and the other provinces. That would be a price, and I would immediately erect a column on the southernmost limit of Cuba, and inscribe on it a ne plus ultra as to us in that direction. We should then only have to include the North in our Confederacy, which would be of course in the first war, and we should have such an empire for liberty as she has never surveyed since the creation; and I am persuaded no Constitution was ever before so well calculated as ours for extensive empire and self-government.” (*To President Madison, April, 1809.*)

KINGS AS GREAT RASCALS AS NAPOLEON.

“The new treaty of the allied powers declares that the French nation shall not have Bonaparte, and shall have Louis XVIII for their ruler. They are all, then, as great rascals as Bonaparte himself. While he was in the wrong, I wish him exactly as much success as would answer our purposes, and no more. Now that they are in the wrong and he is in the right, he shall have all my prayers for success, and that he may dethrone every man of them.” (*To Thomas Leiper, M., June, 1815.*)

“Here you will find rejoicings on the restoration of Bonaparte, and by a strange quid pro quo, not by the party hostile to liberty, but by its zealous friends. In this they see nothing but the scourge reproduced for the back of England. They do not permit themselves to see in it the blast of all the hopes of mankind, and that however it may jeopardize England, it gives to her self-defence the lying countenance again of being the sole champion of the rights of man, to which in all other nations she is most adverse.” (*To M. Dupont de Nemours, M., May, 1815.*)

“No man on earth has stronger detestation than myself of the unprincipled tyrant who is deluging the continent of Europe with blood. No

one was more gratified by his disasters of the last campaign." (*To Dr. George Logan, Oct., 1813.*)

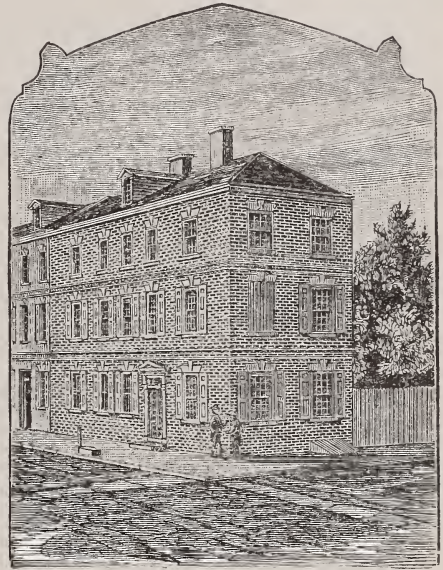
"(This extract got into the newspapers, contrary to Jefferson's wishes, and led to a long interruption of the correspondence between him and Dr. Logan. At length, in 1816, he wrote to Logan, complaining of the publication, and said: "This [extract] produced to me more complaints from my best friends and called for more explanations than any transaction of my life had ever done. It produced from the minister of Bonaparte a complaint, not indeed formal, for I was a private citizen, but serious, of my volunteering with England in the abuse of his sovereign.)

"It cannot be to our interest that all Europe should be reduced to a single monarchy. The true line of interest for us, is, that Bonaparte should be able to effect the complete exclusion of England from the whole continent of Europe, in order, by this peaceable engine of constraint to make her renounce her views of dominion over the ocean. This success I wished him the last year, this I wish him this year; but were he again advanced to Moscow, I should again wish him such disasters as would prevent his reaching St. Petersburg." (*To Thomas Lieper, Jan., 1814.*)

"Bonaparte hates our government because it is a living libel." (*To William Duane, 1810.*)

"Bonaparte's hatred of us is only a little less than that he bears to England, and England to us. Our form of government is odious to him, as a standing contrast between republican and despotic rule; and as much from that hatred, as from ignorance in political economy, he had excluded intercourse between us and his people, by prohibiting the only articles they wanted from us, cotton and tobacco." (*To James Lieper, June, 1815.*)

"Bonaparte was a lion in the field only. In civil life, a cold-blooded, calculating, unprincipled usurper, without a virtue; no statesman, knowing nothing of commerce, political economy, or civil government, and



HOUSE IN WHICH JEFFERSON WROTE THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

supplying ignorance by bold presumption. I had supposed him a great man until his entrance into the Assembly des cinq cens, eighteen Brumaire (an. 8.) From that date, however, I set him down as a great scoundrel only." (*To John Adams, M., July, 1814.*)

"To complete and universalize the desolation of the globe it has been the will of Providence to raise up, at the same time, a tyrant as unprincipled and as overwhelming, as the ocean. Not in the poor maniac George, but in his government and nation. Bonaparte will die and his tyrannies with him. But a nation never dies. The English government and its piratical principles and practices, have no fixed term of duration. Europe feels, and is writhing under the scorpion whips of Bonaparte. We are assailed by those of England. The one continent thus placed under the gripe of England, and the other of Bonaparte, each has to grapple with the enemy immediately pressing on itself. We must extinguish the fire kindled in our own house, and leave to our friends beyond the water that which is consuming theirs." (*To Madame De Stael, May, 1813.*)

NAPOLEON AS A ROBIN HOOD.

"I know nothing which can so severely try the heart and spirit of man, and especially of the man of science, as the necessity of a passive acquiescence under the abominations of an unprincipled tyrant, who is deluging the earth with blood to acquire for himself the reputation of a Cartouche or a Robin Hood. The petty larcenies of the Black Beards and Buccaneers of the ocean, the more immediately exercised on us, are dirty and grovelling things, addressed to our contempt, while the horrors excited by the Scelerat of France are beyond all human execrations." (*To Dr. Morrell, Feb., 1813.*)

"It is not possible Bonaparte should love us; and of that our commerce had sufficient proof during his power. Our military achievements, indeed, which he is capable of estimating, may in some degree moderate the effect of his aversions; and he may, perhaps, fancy that we are to become the natural enemies of England, as England herself has so steadily endeavored to make us, and as some of our over-zealous patriots would be willing to proclaim; and in this view, he may admit a cold toleration of some intercourse and commerce between the two nations.

"He has certainly had time to see the folly of turning the industry of France from the cultures for which nature has so highly endowed her, to those of sugar, cotton, tobacco and others, which the same creative power

has given to other climates ; and, on the whole, if he can conquer the passions of his tyrannical soul, if he has understanding enough to pursue from motives of interest, what no moral motives lead him to, the tranquil happiness and prosperity of his country, rather than a ravenous thirst for human blood, his return may become of more advantage than injury to us." (*To John Adams, June, 1815*).

"Robespierre met the fate, and his memory the execration, he so justly merited. The rich were his victims and perished by thousands. It is by millions that Bonaparte destroys the poor, and he is eulogized and deified by the sycophants even of science. These merit more than the mere oblivion to which they will be consigned ; and the day will come when a just posterity will give to their hero the only pre-eminence he has earned, that of having been the greatest of destroyers of the human race. What year of his military life has not consigned a million of human beings to death, to poverty and wretchedness ? What field in Europe may not raise a monument of the murders, the burnings, the desolations, the famines and miseries it has witnessed from him ?" (*To Madame De Stael, M., May, 1813*).

JEFFERSON AND NAPOLEON CONSIDERED.

"A ruthless tyrant, drenching Europe in blood to obtain through future time the character of the destroyer of mankind." (*To Henry Middleton, M., Jan., 1813*).

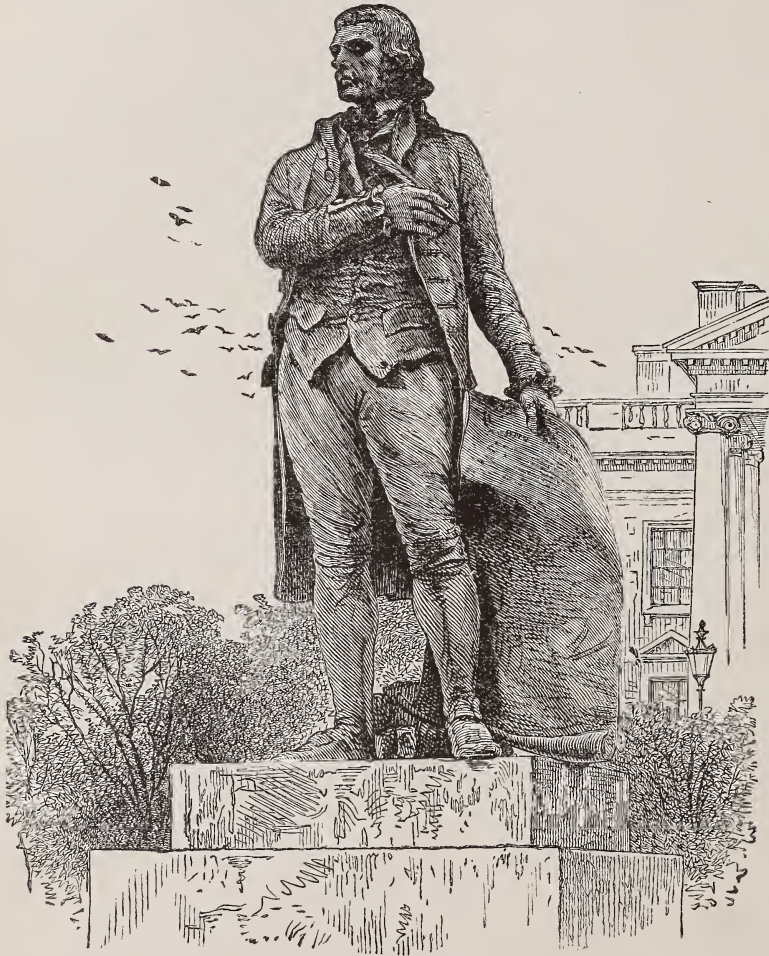
Clearly Jefferson and Bonaparte drew so nigh each other, joining in a common purpose, each sensible of the force of his partner in good works, that a certain *modus vivendi* was attained, and an amicable business relation formed. They had no chances for friendship save for the time they were in Paris, where, perhaps, they often passed each other ; the American a prosperous man of affairs and an honored representative of a friendly people, and the Corsican a sombre young man, in straightened circumstances, spare and pale, with keen eyes on the wheel of fortune, divining whether his fate was to put a crown upon his head or lose his head under the knife that fell on and severed the necks of thousands in the garden of the famous Tuilleries. They were not writing about each other then, but each became as a file of newspapers, or a cyclopædia up-to-date.

The editor of the Spirit and Truth of the Times, a politician and a philosophical theorist, a social reformer, a man of ideas, member of the Continental Congress, Governor of Virginia, in Washington's Cabinet,

Minister to France, President of the United States eight years, wrote leading editorial letters shedding light upon the characters of men of action, and the events that marked their movements. We refer, not so much to his official papers, for they do not equal in attractive form and

the inner light that comes with time and as the beacon lamps reveal the paths of progress.

Nothing that has happened in our national history is more remarkable in details, in the personages who were the witnesses and the actors of the scenes, all of which they saw, part of which they were; nothing that stands forth more prominently and has cleaner cut outlines, or that has changed more situations helping human advancement and elevation, than the pur-



STATUE OF JEFFERSON AT WASHINGTON.

chase of Louisiana, can be found in ransacking the memories of nations. History introduces the mighty men in the persons who played leading parts in the drama.

It is not too much, or hardly so, to say, that the material for the historic and histrionic portrayal of this matter, which will be remembered while the continent holds the sublime tracery of its rivers and ranges of mountains, and is washed by the Southern and Northern, Eastern and

Western oceans, seas, lakes and gulfs, that the very news of the greater event of the century, has been all the while in course of collection and tested by the proof of time to be true. It is only just now when we have in the actual heart and center of our country prepared and will have made it absolutely ready on the appointed day, practically May Day, the most thorough, extensive, competent and consummate, broadly founded and fairly finished, City of Wonders, named the "Universal Exposition," for it is in course of surpassing all the shows the world has seen of the art that adorns and the powers that achieve.

THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

The glorious works that have been accomplished in the commemoration, the stupendous structures that frame the displays with a splendor that is worthy of them, sending forth the glory of the country that will give the story of the celebration of a nation, the corner stone of whose cyclopean greatness is the Louisiana Purchase. Edward Bates, of Missouri, the orator of his city and state, before Lincoln called him into the War Cabinet to make peace, said: "This continent was marked by the Almighty architect of the universe with the sign of the cross, as a symbol of grace and a benediction, by the four great rivers that are central so near St. Louis, that we may call it the very center, and the rivers truly cross; then if we measure according to the magnitude of North America, the three rivers are the Mississippi, itself once named St. Louis, sweeping over the globe from North to South, the Ohio with its tributaries from thirteen States, bearing down its deep channel from the East, and the Missouri whose head waters once limited our land, which the Pacific Ocean does not now do, for we have the choice of archipelagos on the Great Deep that is one of our roads to Asia. The three rivers are the meeting of the mighty waters and we may quote Tom Moore's lines on Killarney and paraphrase to perfect the application of the poem:

" 'There is not in the wide world
A valley as sweet
As ours in whose bosom
The four rivers meet.' "

The letters of Mr. Jefferson include half a century and the series concerning Napoleon cover more than twenty years and exhaust the language of invective, giving the full sweep of his anger to see a man who

had toppled over many thrones and might have made way for liberty when kingdoms and empires were stricken down by his blows, made himself and brothers and brothers-in-law a royal family, after humbling his sisters, speaking to them of "our father, the late King."

Napoleon was surely not the murderer of those who were slain in the strife of the hereditary despots who destroy the prestige of generalship. Jefferson's notes on Napoleon cover the days when he dealt with the First Consul, to those when he resisted the allied powers, until crushed by overpowering numbers. The personalities about Bonaparte and Burr give readers the advantage of the atmosphere around the Purchase of Louisiana, and paint "the Cataline" of America seeking to dispossess the American people of their rights and landed estates.

JEFFERSON AND BONAPARTE AS PARISIANS.

Benjamin Franklin was succeeded as Minister to France by Thomas Jefferson. Franklin's advanced years and long absence from home caused him to report that he should not be longer detained in Paris, and Jefferson accepted the place. His residence, when representing New America in the French capital, was a brilliant center. He had lost his wife and was accompanied abroad by his daughters. At the same time there was in Paris a young man destined to be the greatest of warriors and history makers—Napoleon Bonaparte.

Jefferson and Bonaparte, though not acquainted, in the atmosphere of the country of which they partook of the common influences were well prepared for the association that made possible the memorable cession of Louisiana to the United States—a transaction that profoundly influenced the conditions of the world, in peace and war, in agricultural, commercial, political and military affairs. It is the simple truth to say that the policy of the "Purchase" could not have prevailed without the common purpose of Bonaparte and Jefferson. That which Bonaparte accomplished in the sale of Louisiana seemed to him but a passing incident, and yet it was the most expansive and enduring of his works—the broadest, and as the ages have displayed the developments, the most excellent.

The figure of Bonaparte on battle fields is the most familiar in all the paintings of great artists, and it is a part of the education of the generations who inherit the earth to study the scenes of the tremendous drama in which the face that all well know, the white horse, the cocked hat and gray coat, appear—the make-up of the Corsican who trampled

Europe as Conqueror and left the deepest impression of his foot-steps in the mighty land he never saw, beyond the ocean that guarded the rock where he was held captive with ships of war for sentinels, and was doomed to die.

He had hoped to find a refuge, when beaten and broken, in that vast country which his word and his hand had so enormously augmented, but fortune and fate denied the desire, that he who in his youth had dreamed of Asia, and had invaded Africa and bestrode the Continent of greater civilization, might have found a home, if not a career, in America. Before Waterloo, where June 18th awaited him, he had heard that his conquerors had been vanquished at New Orleans.

HOW CONGRESS RUSHED THE TREATY.

The treaty that conveyed Louisiana to the United States was made April 30th, 1803. Spain protested against the occupancy of the land, because France had not taken possession before the sale, as the Spaniards thought had been agreed. Our Government was notified not to take possession, but Jefferson called an extra session of Congress on the 17th of October, 1803, recommended immediate action, and Congress acted promptly, sustaining Jefferson's Napoleonic policy. The French people seemed content, and Spain's remonstrances made no impression, either in France or the United States.

The price paid was \$11,250,000 and the assumption by the United States of claims due American citizens from France, amounting to \$3,750,000, making the total purchase price paid by the United States \$15,000,000.

Under the provisions of the treaty the vessels of Spain and France were to have access to the ports of Louisiana for twelve years on the same terms as American ships, but this right was not to be given the ships of any other nation. The territory was to be admitted as a State into the Federal Union, according to the provisions of the Constitution. Three days after receiving the message of the President, the Senate ratified the treaty by a vote of twenty-four to seven. In the House the vote on ratifying the treaty was ninety to twenty-five.

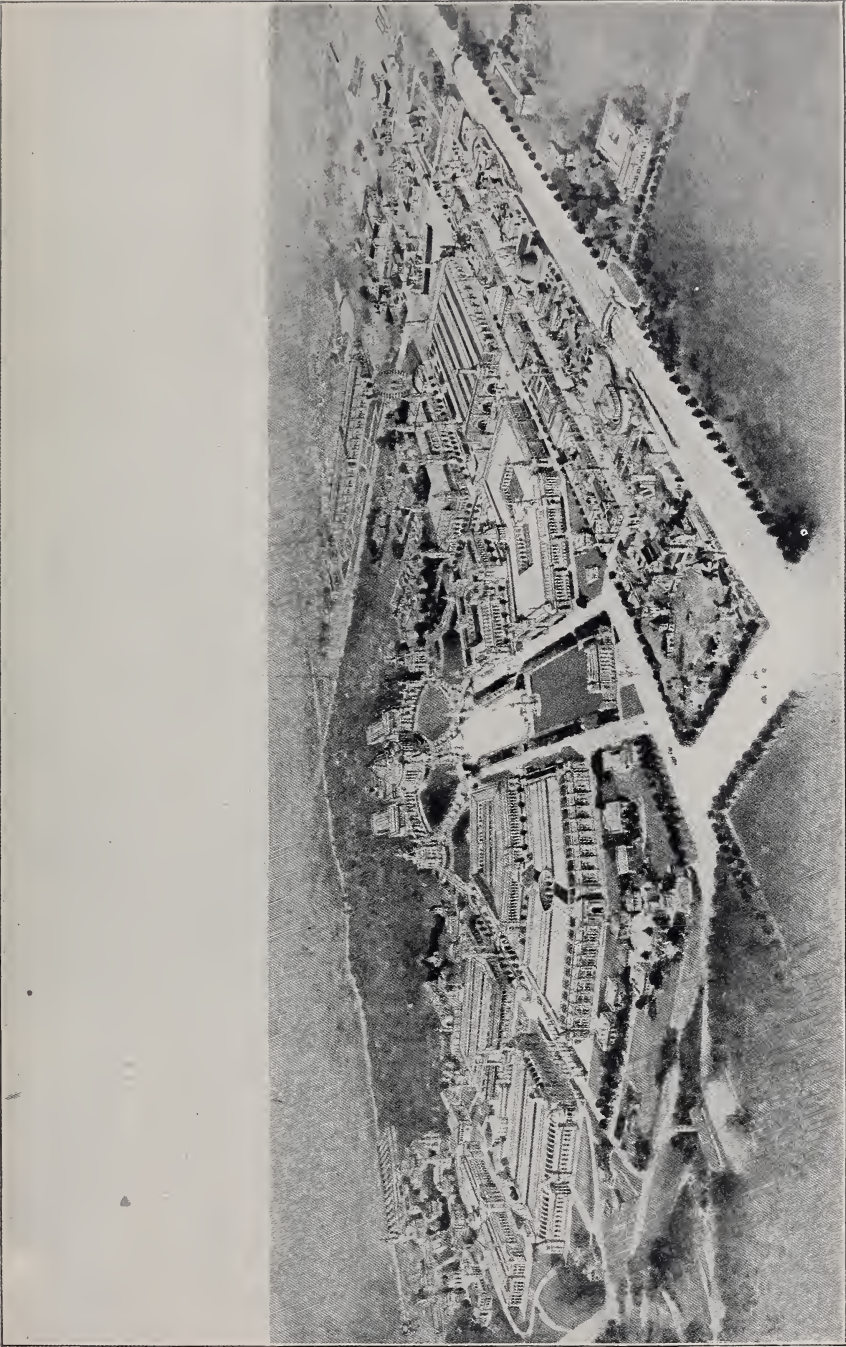
Fourteen days after receiving the President's message, an Act was passed declaring "that the President of the United States is authorized to take possession of and occupy the territory ceded by France to the United States," by the treaty concluded at Paris on the 30th of April last,

between the two nations ; " that he may for that purpose, and in order to maintain in the said territory the authority of the United States, employ any part of the army and navy of the United States which he may deem necessary." Eight months after the signing of the treaty and sixty days after the passage of the Act, the authorities, by raising the Stars and Stripes at New Orleans, formally took possession of the territory.

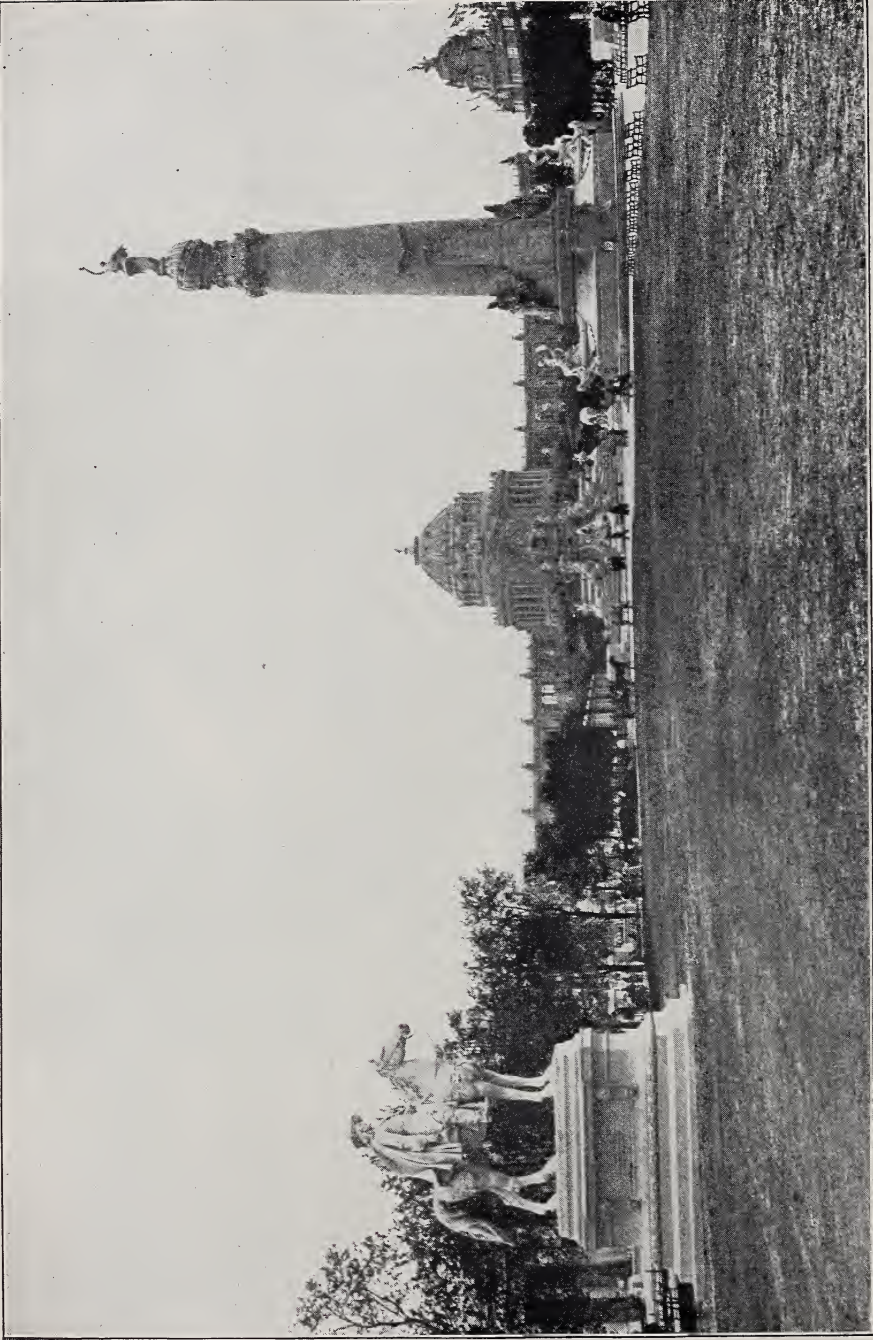
One hundred years ago Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, after having succeeded Benjamin Franklin as Minister of the United States to France ; and his fame has increased through all the years of the century, in whose holiday time he made, with his statesmanship, greater changes in the map of the world than ever were carved with the devouring swords of conquerors. He was familiar with the French people and fond of them, and welcomed the fleet and the army that Benjamin Franklin aroused the Bourbons to send to the help of Washington ; and Jefferson, uniting dignity and charm of character with exalted duty, which combined with rare constructive genius inspired ideas destined to rule the world when Bourbons and Bonapartes are no more.

He was "tied" on the Presidency by Aaron Burr, through a faulty electoral system, each State under the circumstances having one vote. An incident that hastened the admission of Ohio as a State, with scant formality, making sure of another State vote for Jefferson for a second term. This is in its outcome a chapter of our national story, showing the capacity of a free people to manage their public business, though difficult. Such was the blood and the brain of the immigrants, and the soil and climate, the atmosphere that there was indigenous growth of the union of peace by preference, but war if wanted, and built the nationality we reverently call "Our Father's House," and administered the people's business as representatives according to the forms wrought in the wisdom and sincerities, and with the spirit of Liberty and the faith of Freedom.

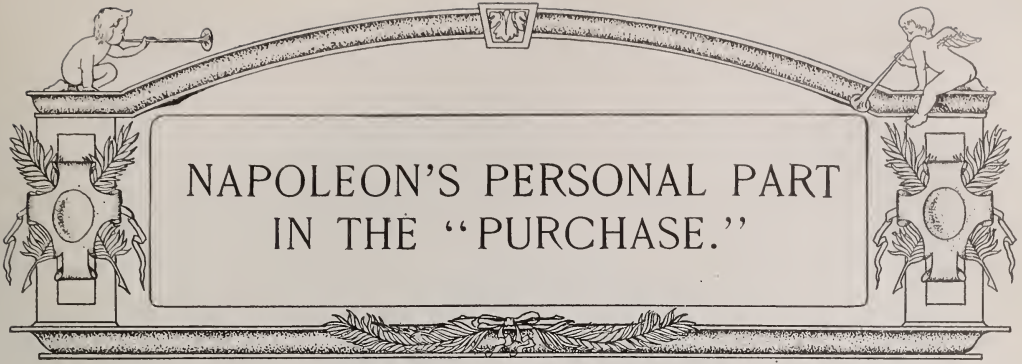
The land included in the Louisiana Purchase, is not only great in area, measured by square miles, but even greater in the riches that have been gathered in the soil, in accessible plains, and the minerals awaiting labor and science and capital to make it prodigiously profitable. We have before us problems that will rank as they are revealed by solution, a task before us indispensable and invaluable as the value of the acres included, as clearly necessary belonging to the public intelligence and statesmanship.



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION



PLAZA OF SAINT LOUIS
SHOWING STATUE OF LOUISIANA AND FESTIVAL HALL IN CENTRE, ELECTRICITY PALACE TO RIGHT
AND STATUE OF SAINT JOLIET TO LEFT.



CHAPTER IV.

His Speeches Reported by the Historian Marbois—The Lecture to the British Minister—England's Anger—Bonaparte's Threats—British Complaints that France Aided Their Revolted Colonies—Striking Description of the First Consul—He had not, he said, a Moment to Lose to Place Louisiana Where the British Couldn't get it—Said he Gave England a Maritime Rival to Humble Her Pride.

BONAPARTE, who was First Consul of France, had strangled the Revolution and was taking firm steps to become the Emperor Napoleon, when he illustrated his imperative methods of transacting public business by personal power, and took advantage of the opportunity to sell Louisiana to the United States. He had substantially traded Tuscany for the Spanish title to the Mississippi country. The Infanta needed some Italian territory that he might be enabled to amuse himself with a Dukedom.

The Spanish Court preferred a Duchy in hand to an Empire in the wilderness, that they could neither subdue nor defend. The treaty that shuffled the cards for the on-coming game of transfers, was kept a secret. The ground that supported the stately policy of addition, subtraction, division and silence, was that Spain had declined into such insignificance as to warrant the presumption of innocence, and it was well understood that there was to be considered a very different condition if France should acquire again an immense dominion in America, especially if it included the restoration of the mouth of the Mississippi.

Great Britain was the greater "sea power" of the world and would certainly strike for the possession of Louisiana if there should be a chance to surround and blockade the United States. Jefferson had spent several years in France, and was intimately acquainted with the French, their potencies and susceptibilities, and the probable course of their turns and advances in the hands of their new and ambitious master. Bonaparte had harnessed the bloody mob for war, aware of the superiority of the



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

British fleet, and that England was subsidizing a coalition of the Continental Empires to strike France, transferred into Imperialism.

Bonaparte was disquieting the English by the parade of his great army, assembled at Boulogne, seeking to solve the problem of throwing his legions across the channel; and at the same time he was favoring the sale of Louisiana to the United States. His attitude toward Spain was that of flattering friendship, for his hope was to unite the French and Spanish fleets, and beat England on the ocean. This done, the crossing of the channel for the march on London would be practicable. An American invention was brought to the attention of the First Consul, that might have been revolutionary. Robert Fulton had plans for the application of steam to navigation, but the idea was not held in such a scheme as to make trial of the wonder-working mechanism to supersede oars and sails as motive forces for driving ships. The Boulogne army was an ostentatious menace of England, but not risked on salt water.



ROBERT FULTON.

Napoleon in his First Consul days needed money for the greater time to come and drove as hard a bargain in the sale of Louisiana to the United States as his necessities admitted. Jefferson and his Ministers knew better than others how wonderful in magnitude and magnificence the opportunity they encountered was and improved it. The money paid for Louisiana was largely appropriated in the manufacture of a musket according to the expert views of the First Consul. This arm had "all the modern improvements" of that day, carrying a heavier ball a greater distance with precision than other armies could boast. The first time it was tried on the grand army scale was at Austerlitz, December 2nd, 1805, where, the Emperor Napoleon, with the army that had lingered, as Southey says, "when his banners at Boulogne armed in one island every freeman" won with wonderful dramatic and political effect.

England had arranged the alliance of Russia and Austria to beat the new Emperor of France. The engagement was called the Battle of the Three Emperors. Napoleon had turned aside from watching the white cliffs of England over that impossible silver streak of the channel, and hastened to the capture of Vienna and beyond into Bohemia. While he was rushing from victory to victory, the fleets of France and Spain were crushed at Trafalgar. Nelson was dead on his battleship, the "Victory," and England the unchallenged ruler of the salt waves.

The Marquis Barbé Marbois is the most distinguished witness of the personal part of Bonaparte in the purchase of Louisiana. He was honorable, and in Carey and Lea's book (1830) it is said of him in an introductory essay of his *History of Louisiana* :

"In most of the important events to which he alludes, the Marquis de Marbois had direct participation, and few foreigners can be named, whose official relations have been more beneficial to the United States than those of this respected individual."

NAPOLEON'S REPRESENTATIVE A HISTORIAN.

It is said of him also on the same authority: "In French history he has long held a high place." He was born in Metz, 1745, early entered the diplomatic service, and was appointed, in 1769, secretary of the French legation to the diet of the empire, which held its sittings at Ratisbon. From this post he was, two years afterwards, transferred in the same character to Dresden. The work of this historian that now concerns us is entitled "*The History of Louisiana—particularly of the cession of that colony to the United States of America. By Barbé Marbois, peer of France, etc. Translated from the French by an American citizen.*"

That which we quote from Marbois is of interest so remarkable that we distinguish it by giving a character sketch of the author, that establishes the truth. France and England were drifting into war because England found reasons for refusing to evacuate Malta, according to stipulation in the Treaty of Amiens. In his impetuous way, Bonaparte disturbed an official reception of his own, attended by representatives of foreign powers. Marbois says, page 254 :

"A private and almost domestic incident was then very much commented on, and we will now relate it on account of the importance of the circumstances with which it was connected.

"Bonaparte had not obliged himself, like other princes little initiated

in the mysteries of their own policy, to treat with ambassadors and envoys exclusively through a minister. He conversed with them tête-à-tête, and even in public frequently availed himself too freely of his privilege of speaking in the name of a powerful nation. Only a few days elapsed since the date of the two messages of the king of England. The respective ambassadors of the two countries were not on that account less assiduous in their attendance at audiences and formal receptions. At Paris these assemblies, which were held at the Consul's Palace, frequented by a great many persons, and the foreign ministers mixed with the crowd of courtiers.

NAPOLEON STORMS AT THE ENGLISH.

"One evening the First Consul was seen entering in a thoughtful, pensive mood, surrounded by his usual retinue. He shortened the circuit which he commonly made in the reception room, and approaching the English ambassador, said to him in a loud voice: 'You are then determined on war?' 'No,' replied Lord Whitworth, 'we are too well acquainted with the advantages of peace.' To these measured words, the First Consul, without being restrained by the presence of so many attentive and inquisitive personages, replied with warmth: 'We have made war on one another for fifteen years; the storm thickens at London, and appears to menace us. Against whom do you take precautions? Wherefore your armaments? Is it that you desire another fifteen years' war? I do not arm. My good faith is manifest. Full of confidence in a treaty, the ink of which is hardly dry, I have not listened to any malevolent rumour, but have banished that mistrust which would make peace as detestable as war. I have not a single ship of the line armed in my ports; I have shown no hostile intentions. The contrary supposition is an egregious calumny. I am taken unawares, and glory in it. If the English are the first to draw the sword, I will be the last to sheathe it. If we must cover solemn treaties with black crape, if those who have signed the peace desire war, they must answer for it before God and man.'

"It was by these haughty menaces rather than by good arguments,—by this harsh and immethodical eloquence,—that Napoleon meant to establish his claims, or make his enemies fear measures that he had not entirely decided on.

"But the English could not defend their conduct by similar arguments, and they were not more just in their proceedings. Both sides had,

however, in fact disarmed, and both sides also pretended to act by way of reprisals.

"The excitement was confined, at Paris, to the palace and the hotels of the ministers. At London, it had been manifest in parliament and among the people. The ministers were drawn on farther than they had anticipated; the message of the 8th of March had rendered the opposition triumphant, and it flattered the national vanity by offering the hope of immediately restoring England to the first rank which she had lost.

"The conquests of Bonaparte had substituted to diplomatic forms and discussions, hasty decisions adopted, as it were, on the field of battle. England, so long accustomed to interfere in all matters, was now in the habit of learning, all of a sudden and without being previously consulted, *that a province or vast country had changed its master and its constitution.* She exclaimed against the overthrow of the European system, as well as against the acquisitions made by France of the Spanish part of St. Domingo and of Louisiana; and whilst she was complaining, the accession of other territories disturbed still more the former condition of Europe.

NAPOLEON'S WARLIKE THREATENINGS.

"These important matters were discussed at the Tuilleries, at one of those private conferences, in which the First Consul, carried away by the abundance of his ideas, energetically stated the wrongs done by his adversaries, without admitting that he had committed any himself.

"'The principals of a maritime supremacy,' he said to his counsellors, 'are subversive of one of the noblest rights that nature, science and genius have secured to men. I mean the right of traversing every sea with as much liberty as the bird flies through the air; of making use of the waves, winds, climates, and productions of the globe; of bringing near to one another, by a bold navigation, nations that have been separated since the creation; of carrying civilization into regions that are a prey to ignorance and barbarisms. This is what England would usurp over all other nations.'

"One of the ministers who were present enjoyed the privilege of speaking to him with freedom. He said: 'Have not the English as many motives for dreading a continental supremacy and being alarmed at your great influence over all Europe?' He seemed to reflect; but, instead of replying to so direct an argument, he returned to the extracts,

which were always made for him from the debates in the English House of Commons, and read a passage, with which he appeared very much irritated. '*France*,' said the speech referred to, '*obliges us to recollect the injury which she did us twenty-five years since, by forming an alliance with our revolted colonies. Jealous of our commerce, navigation, and riches, she wishes to annihilate them. The proceedings of the First Consul, at the end of a peace made with too much facility, compel us to appeal anew to arms. The enemy, by a dash of the pen, appropriates to himself territories more extensive than all the conquests of France for many centuries. He hastens his preparations; let us not wait till he attacks us, let us attack first.*'

THE METHODS OF NAPOLEON.

" 'Now,' continued the First Consul, 'propose your theories and your abstract propositions, and see if they can resist the efforts of these usurpers of the sovereignty of the sea. Leave commerce and navigation in the exclusive possession of a single people and the globe will be subjected, by their arms, and by the gold which occupies the place of armies.' He then added these words, in which are found the first indication of his policy respecting the United States, and which a sort of inaccuracy renders still more energetic. 'To emancipate nations from the commercial tyranny of England, it is necessary to balance her influence by a maritime power that may, one day, become her rival; that power is the United States. The English aspire to dispose of all the riches of the world. I shall be useful to the whole universe, if I can prevent their ruling America as they rule Asia.'

"These discussions were to be terminated by war, and Bonaparte, who relied on himself alone to carry it on with success on the continent, well knew that colonies could not be defended without naval forces; but so great a revolution in the plan of his foreign policy was not suddenly made. It may even be perceived, from the correspondence of the minister of foreign affairs at this period, how gradually and in what manner the change was effected. M. Talleyrand renewed, after a long silence, his communications with Mr. Livingston. Bonaparte had only a very reduced navy to oppose to the most formidable power that has ever had the dominion of the ocean. Louisiana was at the mercy of the English, who had a naval armament in the neighboring seas, and good garrisons in Jamaica and the Windward Islands. It might be supposed that they

would open the campaign by this easy conquest, which would have silenced these voices in parliament that were favorable to the continuance of peace. He concluded from this state of things that it was requisite to change without delay his policy in relation to St. Domingo, Louisiana, and the United States. He could not tolerate indecision; and before the rupture was decided on, he adopted the same course of measures, as if it had been certain.

“He had no other plan to pursue when he abandoned his views respecting Louisiana than to prevent the loss, which France was about sustaining, being turned to the advantage of England. He, however, conceived that he ought, before parting with it, to inform himself respecting the value of an acquisition, which was the fruit of his own negotiations, and the only one that had not been obtained by the sword.

NAPOLEON FLINGS LOUISIANA AT US.

“Though full of confidence in himself, and in his method of forming a prompt and bold decision on state affairs, he willingly consulted those who possessed practical experience, and he had too much reliance in his own powers to fear engaging in a discussion. He sometimes allowed it to be perceived to which side he inclined, and he was not above that paltry artifice, so common with many persons, who, though they ask advice, form beforehand an opinion which they desire to see triumph.

“He wished to have the opinion of two ministers, who had been acquainted with those countries, and to one of whom the administration of the colonies was familiar. He was in the habit of explaining himself, without preparation or reserve, to those in whom he had confidence.

“On Easter Sunday, the 10th of April, 1803, after having attended to the solemnities and ceremonies of the day, he called these two counsellors to him, and addressing them with that vehemence and passion which he particularly manifested in political affairs, said: *‘I know the full value of Louisiana, and I have been desirous of repairing the fault of the French negotiator who abandoned it in 1763. A few lines of a treaty have restored it to me, and I have scarcely recovered it when I must expect to lose it. But if it escapes from me, it shall one day cost dearer to those who oblige me to strip myself of it than to those to whom I wish to deliver it.*

“*The English have successfully taken from France, Canada, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and the richest portion of Asia. They are engaged in exciting troubles in St. Domingo. They shall not have the*

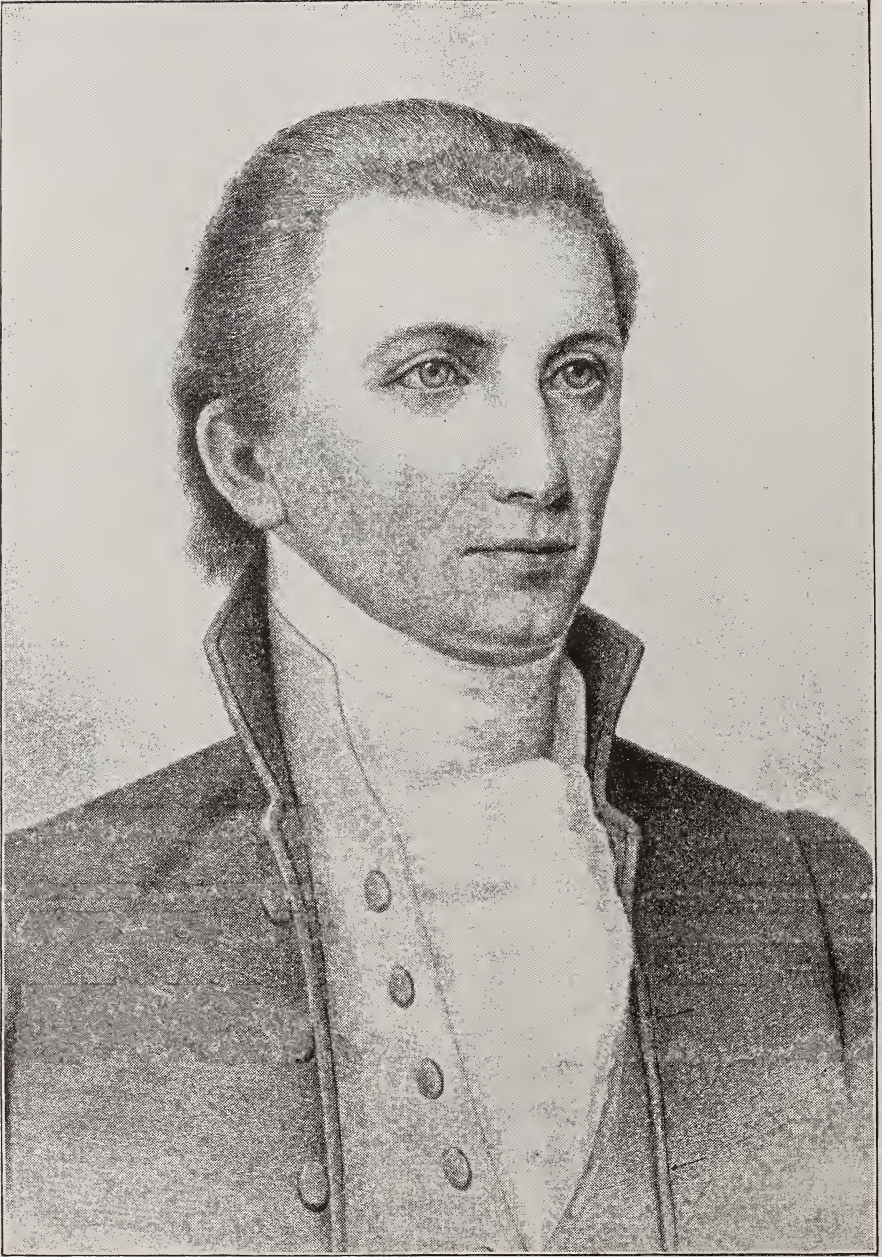
Mississippi, which they covet. Louisiana is nothing in comparison with their conquests in all parts of the globe, and yet the jealousy they feel at the restoration of this colony to the sovereignty of France, acquaints me with their wish to take possession of it, and it is thus that they will begin the war.

“*They have twenty ships of war in the Gulf of Mexico, they sail over those seas as sovereigns, whilst our affairs in St. Domingo have been growing worse every day since the death of Leclerc. The conquest of Louisiana would be easy, if they only took the trouble to make a descent there. I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. I know not whether they are not already there. It is their usual course, and if I had been in their place, I would not have waited. I wish, if there is still time, to take from them any idea that they have of ever possessing that colony. I think of ceding it to the United States. I can scarcely say that I cede it to them, for it is not yet in our possession. If, however, I leave the least time to our enemies, I shall only transmit an empty title to those republicans whose friendship I seek. They only ask of me one town in Louisiana, but I already consider the colony as entirely lost, and it appears to me that in the hands of this growing power, it will be more useful to the policy and even to the commerce of France, than if I should attempt to keep it.*”

“I RENOUNCE LOUISIANA,” SAID NAPOLEON.

“‘The English,’ said Napoleon, ‘ask of me Lampedousa, which does not belong to me, at the same time wish to keep Malta for ten years. This island, where military genius has exhausted all the means of defensive fortification to an extent of which no one, without seeing it, can form an idea, would be to them another Gibraltar. To leave it to the English would be to give up to them the commerce of the Levant, and to rob my southern provinces of it. They wish to keep this possession, and have me immediately evacuate Holland.

“‘Irresolution and deliberation are no longer in season. I renounce Louisiana. *It is not only New Orleans that I will cede, it is the whole colony without any reservation.* I know the price of what I abandon, and I have sufficiently proved the importance that I attach to this province, since my first diplomatic act with Spain had for its object the recovery of it. I renounce it with the greatest regret. To attempt obstinately to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this affair with the



JAMES MONROE

envoys of the United States. Do not even await the arrival of Mr. Monroe; have an interview this very day with Mr. Livingston; but I require a great deal of money for this war, and I would not like to commence it with new contributions. For a hundred years France and Spain have been incurring expenses for improvements in Louisiana, for which its trade has never indemnified them. Large sums, which will never be returned to the treasury, have been lent to companies and to agriculturists. The price of all these things is justly due to us. If I should regulate my terms, according to the value of these vast regions to the United States, the indemnity would have no limits. I will be moderate, in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to yourself. I want fifty million, and for less than that sum I will not treat; I would rather make a desperate attempt to keep these fine countries. 'To-morrow you shall have your full power.'

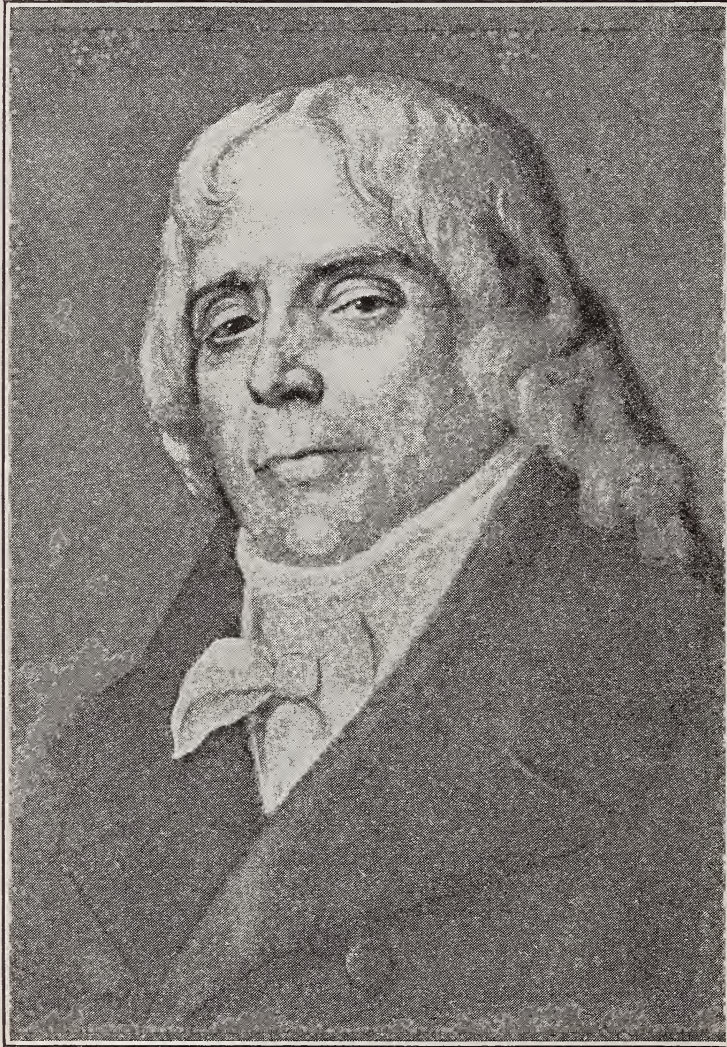
NAPOLÉON THOUGHT AMERICA A PORTENT.

"The new plenipotentiary then made some general observations on the cession of the rights of sovereignty, and upon the abandonment of what the Germans call the *souls*, as to whether they could be the subjects of a contract of sale or exchange. Bonaparte replied: 'You are giving me, in all its perfection, the ideology of the law of nature and nations. But I require to make war on the richest nation of the world. Send your maxims to London; I am sure that they will be greatly admired there, and yet no great attention is paid to them, when the question is the occupation of the finest regions of Asia.'

"'Perhaps it will also be objected to me that the Americans may be found too powerful for Europe in two or three centuries; but my foresight does not embrace such remote fears. Besides, we may hereafter expect rivalries among the members of the Union. The confederations, that are called perpetual, only last till one of the contracting parties finds it to its interest to break them, and it is to prevent the danger to which the colossal power of England exposes us, that I would provide a remedy.'

"The Minister made no reply. The First Consul continued: 'Mr. Monroe is on the point of arriving. To this Minister, going two thousand leagues from his constituents, the President must have given, after defining the object of his mission, secret instructions, more extensive than the ostensible authorization of Congress for the stipulation of the payments to be made. Neither this Minister nor his colleague is prepared for a

decision which goes infinitely beyond anything that they are about to ask of us. Begin by asking them the overture, without any subterfuge. You will acquaint me, day by day, hour by hour, of your progress. The Cab-



M. DE TALLEYRAND.

inet of London is informed of the measures adopted at Washington, but it can have no suspicion of those which I am now taking. Observe the greatest secrecy, and recommend it to the American Ministers; they have not a less interest than yourself in conforming to this counsel. You will correspond with M. de Talleyrand, who alone knows my intentions. If I attend to his advice, France would confine her ambition to the left bank of the Rhine, and would only make war to protect the weak states and to prevent any dis-

memberment of her possessions. But he also admits that the cession of Louisiana is not a dismemberment of France. Keep him informed of the progress of this affair.'

"As soon as the negotiation was entered on, the American Ministers declared that they were ready to treat on the footing of the cession of

the entire colony, and they did not hesitate to take on themselves the responsibility of augmenting the sum that they had been authorized to offer. The draft of the principal treaty was communicated to them. They had prepared another one, but consented to adopt provisionally, as the basis of their conference, that of the French negotiator, and they easily agreed on the declaration contained in the first article: 'The colony or province of Louisiana is ceded by France to the United States, with all its rights and appurtenances, as fully and in the same manner as they have been acquired by the French republic, by virtue of the third article of the treaty concluded with his Catholic Majesty at St. Ildephonso, on the 1st of October, 1800.' Terms so general seemed, however, to render necessary some explanation, relative to the true extent of Louisiana. The Americans at first insisted on this point. They connected the question of limits with a guarantee on the part of France, to put them in possession of the province, and give them the enjoyment of it.



Robert R. Livingston

"The limits of Louisiana and Florida, to the south of the thirty-first degree, were not free from some disputes, which possessed importance on account of the neighborhood of the sea, the embouchure of the rivers. However, this country, disregarded by the European powers that successfully possessed it, was scarcely mentioned in the conferences. France had not only the smallest portion of it. The name of Florida could not have been inserted in the treaty without preparing great difficulties for the future.

"The boundary to the north and northwest was still less easy to describe. Even the course of the Mississippi might give rise to some border dispute; for that great river receives beyond the forty-third degree several branches, then regarded as its sources. A geographical chart was before the plenipotentiaries. They negotiated with entire good faith; they frankly agreed that these matters were full of uncertainty, but they had

no means of quieting the doubts. The French negotiator said: 'Even this map informs us that many of these countries are not better known at this day than when Columbus landed at the Bahamas; no one is acquainted with them. The English themselves have never explored them.

"Circumstances are too pressing to permit us to concert matters on this subject before the court of Madrid. It would be too long before this discussion would be terminated, and perhaps the government would wish to consult the Viceroy of Mexico. Is it not better for the United States to abide by a general stipulation, and, since these territories are still at this day for the most part in the possession of the Indians, await future arrangements, or leave the matter for the treaty stipulations that the United States may make with them and Spain? In granting Canada to the English, at the peace of 1763, we only extended the cession to the country that we possessed. It is, however, as a consequence of that treaty that England has occupied territory to the west as far as the great Northern Ocean.' Whether the American plenipotentiaries had themselves desired what was proposed to them, or that these words afforded them a ray of light, they declared that they kept to the terms of the third article of the treaty of St. Ildephonso, which was inserted entire in the first article of the treaty of cession.

"OBSCURITY" A GOOD THING TO PUT IN.

"M. Marbois, who offered the draft, said several times; 'The first article may in time give rise to difficulties, that are this day insurmountable; but if they do not stop you, I, at least, desire that your government should know that you have been warned of them.'"

It is, in fact, important not to introduce ambiguous clauses into treaties; however, the American plenipotentiaries made no more objections, and if, in appearing to be resigned to these general terms through necessity, they considered them really preferable to more precise stipulations, it must be admitted that the event has justified their foresight. The shores of the Western Ocean were certainly not included in the cession; but the United States are already established there.

The French negotiator, in rendering an account of the conference to the First Counsel, pointed out to him the obscurity of this article and the inconveniences of so uncertain a stipulation. He replied, "*that if an obscurity did not already exist, it would perhaps be good policy to put one there.*"

We have reported this answer in order to have an opportunity of observing that the article finds a better justification in the circumstances of the time, and that sound policy disavows all obscure stipulations. If they are sometimes advantageous at the moment of a difficult negotiation, they may afford matter in the sequel.

The First Consul, left to his natural disposition, was always inclined to an elevated and generous justice. He himself prepared the article which had been just recited. The words which he employed on the occasion are recorded in the journal of the negotiation, and deserves to be preserved. ("Let the Louisianians know that we separate ourselves from them with regret; that we stipulate in their favour everything that they can desire, and let them hereafter, happy in their independence, recollect that they have been Frenchmen, and that France, in ceding them, has secured for them advantages which they could not have obtained from a European power, however paternal it might have been. Let them retain for us sentiments of affection; and may their common origin, descent, language, and customs perpetuate the friendship.")

NAPOLEON BECAME EXCITED.

The First Consul had followed with a lively interest the progress of this negotiation. It will be recollected that he had mentioned fifty million as the price which he would put on the cession; and it may well be believed that he did not expect to obtain so large a sum. He learned that eighty millions had been agreed on; but that they were reduced to sixty by the reduction stipulated to be previously made for the settlement of the debt due by France to the Americans. Then forgetting, or feigning to forget, the consent that he had given, he said with vivacity to the French Minister: "I would that these twenty millions be paid into the treasury. Who has authorized you to dispose of the money of the state? The rights of the claimants cannot come before our own."

This excitement was calmed when he was brought to recollect that he had previously consented to treat for a smaller sum than the treasury would receive, without including the twenty millions of indemnity for the prizes. "It is true," he exclaimed, "the negotiation does not leave me anything to desire; sixty millions for my occupation that will not, perhaps, last but a day! I would that France should enjoy this unexpected capital, and that it may be employed in works beneficial to her marine." At the very instant he dictated a decree for the construction of

five canals, the projects of which had occupied him for some time. But other cares made him, in a few days, forget this decree. The negotiations, so happily terminated, had required so little skill, and had been attended with so little labor that the professions of Napoleon's satisfaction would be deemed exaggerated, if history stopped at these details.

The following words sufficiently acquaint us with the reflections that then influenced the First Consul: "*This concession of territory,*" said he, "*strengthens forever the power of the United States; and I have just given to England a maritime rival that will sooner or later humble her pride.*"

Fifteen days after the signature of the treaties, Mr. Morgan set out for London; he remained there a considerable time unsuccessfully employed in endeavoring to settle articles of navigation and neutrality.

War was inevitable. The sixty millions were spent on the preparations for an invasion that was never carried into effect, and these demonstrations were sufficient to oblige the English government to make defensive arrangements that cost a much greater sum.

NAPOLEON'S ENGLISH PREOCCUPATION.

While Napoleon was urging the purchase of Louisiana from his standpoint, urging it day by day, and keeping the secret as well as he could, he was very busy at Boulogne, watching and waiting for a chance to throw his army into England.

The accounts from the London Times at this juncture are intensely interesting, showing how fiercely the English were engaged in studying what the First Consul was about—and indulging in many significant observations and personal accounts of how the adversary of Great Britain was occupying the English side of his mind, leaving them in the dark as to the American side of it—which was making the Louisiana Purchase.

There is a touch of English journalism in the extracts we are enabled to give of one hundred and one years ago, giving a vivid realization of the events of current history in Europe, while we were enlarging ourselves.

London Times, November 19th, 1803, under the head, "General Military Information" says:

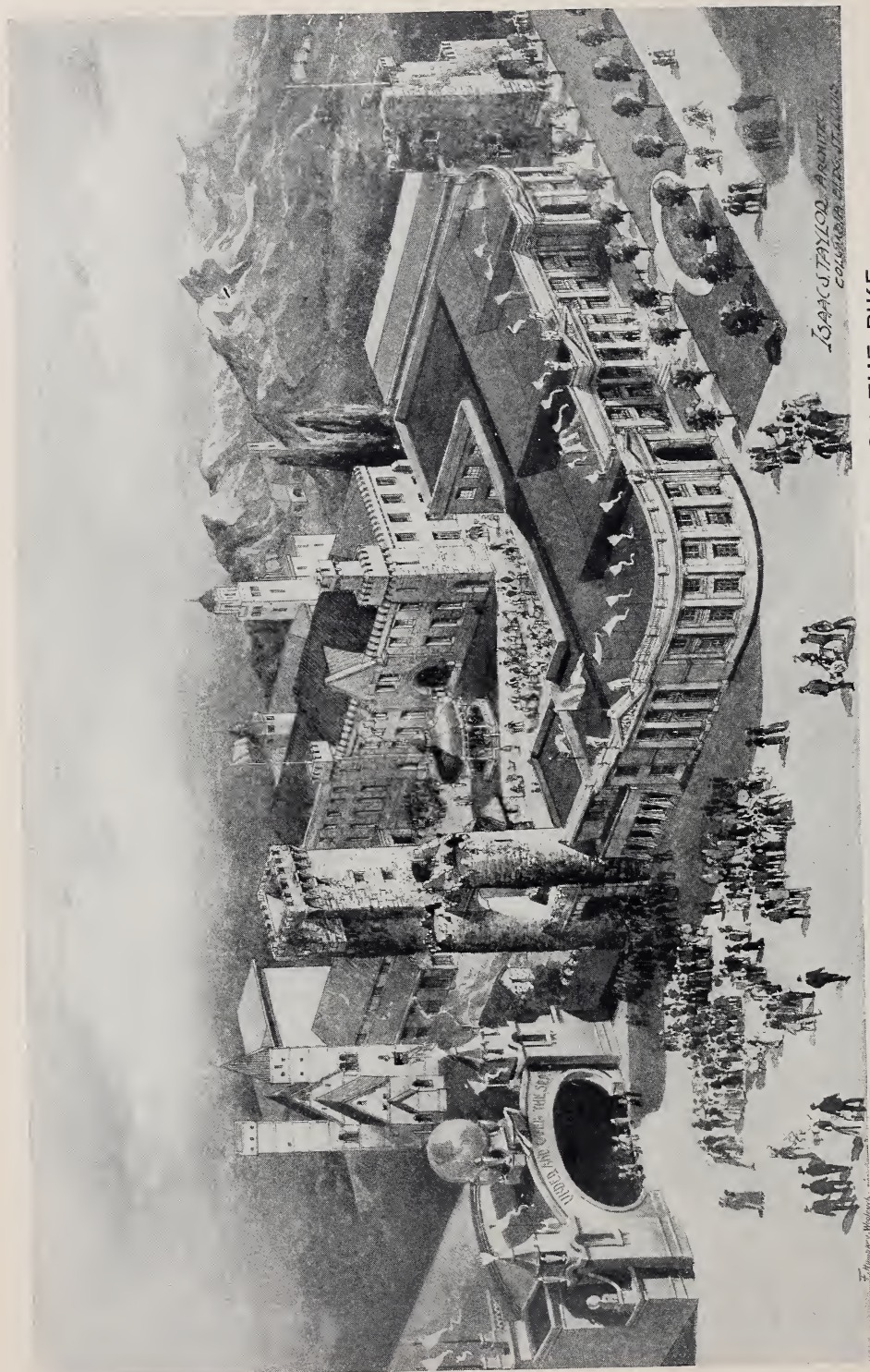
FIRE BEACONS.

The following instructions have been issued by the General commanding the Southern district:

"As it is most desirable and essential on the near approach of the



THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING OF MEXICO
A NEAT, ATTRACTIVE STRUCTURE WHICH REFLECTS CREDIT
UPON OUR SISTER REPUBLIC.



ISAAC STAYLOR, ARCHTIC
CONSULTOR, CHIEF, ST. PAULS

IRISH VILLAGE AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, ON THE PIKE.
A GREAT EXHIBIT OF IRISH ART, INDUSTRIES, LITERATURE AND SCENES IN THE "EMERALD ISLE."

expected enemy, or on his actual landing, on the coast of Kent, that the quickest intelligence of such an event should be diffused over the whole county, it is judged expedient, for this purpose, to establish *five beacons* on the fifteen or sixteen most conspicuous and elevated points of the county, which, successively taking up the signal, beginning from Canterbury (*head quarters*) in consequence of intelligence received there, will, in a very short space of time, communicate it to the most distant part of the county; and, on which signal, every one is immediately to assemble at his known place of rendezvous, and there expect and receive orders for his further proceedings, from the General Officer, under whose command the several Volunteers and other Corps are placed, and to whose quarters, on the first alarm of such an event, the Commanding Officer of each Corps is to dispatch a mounted Officer, or Non-commissioned Officer, for such orders. . . ."

NAPOLEON'S MANOEUVERS MATCHED BY ENGLAND.

London Times, November 23d, 1803: "The First Consul arrived at *Boulogne* at one o'clock of the morning of the 4th inst. He had actually embarked in a boat in the harbour, and was engaged in examining the various preparations. His attention was engaged, and his assiduity was employed, in the important examinations till midnight. At so early an hour as four on the following morning, the vanguard of the flotilla, consisting of upwards of an hundred vessels, ventured into the roads; and about ten a dozen of our vessels, according to their statement, bore down, some of which, to aggrandize their own resistance, they represent as 74's, when a cannonade took place, in which our ships received some damage, while their own vessels escaped unhurt. Nay, they also boast that a division of galley-boats followed our retreating squadron for more than half an hour, and annoyed them with 24-pound shot.

"The First Consul slept in his hut in the camp to the right of the town, where he received the Civil and Military Authorities. Admiral Bruix, who commands the flotilla at *Boulogne*, after a great deal of idle bravado, states in his public orders, that his vessels had acquired the habit of passing, with promptitude and without confusion, from the port to the roads, and from the roads to the port. This is a species of vainboasting which we did not even expect from such consummate masters of the science. On the 6th inst. the First Consul went to *Ambleteuse* and *Vimcreux*, to review the division of the flotilla stationed in those places. He

passed the whole day in examining the naval magazines, and prescribing new regulations for their various operations."

Tuesday, November 22d, 1803, the *Times* gave an account of the capture of French vessels nigh St. Helena, of the value of one million dollars, this long before the island became famous as the prison-rock of Napoleon. December 19th, the *Times* said :

"It is from the Dutch coast that we are to expect the most formidable attack. What induces us to expect it will not long be delayed is, the requisition which has lately been made of the Dutch schuyts, and merchant vessels; a measure which would not have been adopted, unless something was immediately and seriously intended. To meet both this and the last mentioned armament, our preparations, both by land and sea, we are happy to think, are more than adequate.

ENGLAND'S PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE NAPOLEON.

"There are three great naval stations which afford a complete command of the narrow seas, let the wind blow in what direction it will; we mean Spithead, the Downs, and Yarmouth Roads, at each of which we have a powerful fleet ready to slip out at an hour's notice, independent of our numerous cruisers, and a chain of frigates, all along the opposite coast. We have, besides, a flotilla of no less than EIGHT HUNDRED smaller vessels, stationed in the most convenient ports, besides the Sea-Fencibles, and the force employed under the Trinity-House for the defence of the Thames. Surely there never was a time when we could boast of a state of naval preparation equally formidable.

If, in the face of such an armament, the enemy should effect a landing, it must be of comparatively a few broken and scattered troops; and, should such an event take place, we hope it will be heard without alarm. Our naval commanders, and our Sea-Fencibles, will, however, we trust, be aware of one circumstance; and that is, that the enemy will endeavor to engage the attention of our ships by their gun-boats and armed vessels, which will be sacrificed to favor the escape of the rest. The attention of our brave officers and seamen will, therefore, we hope, be principally directed to those vessels *which appear to have troops on board*. If they properly dispose of these last, they may safely leave the others to take their chance.

"We have said nothing in this sketch of our internal means of defence, those having been so lately and so amply discussed. Thus far,

however, we shall venture to say, that without the aid of Mr. Windham's *wind-mills* (to beg his pardon, we should have said *towers*), the enemy will not be able to advance *five miles* into the country, from any part of the coast, without meeting with such impediments as will effectually check his career."

Tuesday, January 3, 1804. . . . "The report of the enemy being embarked, and even on his way, was very generally credited on Saturday and Sunday; and it was highly gratifying and consolatory to observe the manner in which the intelligence was received by all ranks of people, and by the Volunteers in particular.

"The scene would have appalled the enemies of our country. It was received not with alarm, but with cool and determined courage—with the firmness of brave men who had made their minds up to the event. That nice and delicate thermometer of public sentiment, the Funds, experienced nothing like depression, but appeared to rise with the prospect of a speedy and successful termination of the contest. Such is the state in which the enemy will find us, come when he will; and we are satisfied that those who are to be immediately engaged in repelling him, are persuaded he cannot come too soon.

Should he, indeed, defer the attempt much longer, we shall be disposed to think he has relinquished it altogether, and he will then find an antagonist to encounter at home, (scarcely less formidable than British valour) in the discontent of his own troops.

"Rumors to this effect have already been afloat, and it is even said that he has been under the necessity of putting some of his own officers to death. Of this fact we have been in possession some time, and we even



BARBÉ MARBOIS,
NAPOLÉON'S AGENT IN THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

hinted it to our readers in the course of last week, but we were not authorized to state it more at length, nor are we as yet in possession of all the particulars. Suffice it, therefore, to say, that we believe the report not destitute of foundation. Such a tissue of delusion, as the conduct of the First Consul, cannot indeed long be practised, even on a people familiar with slavery; and if the tiger is once awakened from his slumber, his vengeance will be dreadful."

Friday, January 6, 1804.—"The statement contained in our Paper of yesterday will, we apprehend, be found correct, as to the designs and present situation of the enemy. This state of things cannot, however, according to every probability, last long. Either Bonaparte must attempt something soon, or he will be lost forever. The French Republic is in the utmost distress; the specie is hoarded, while trade and manufactures are entirely at a stand.

"The Conscripts are everywhere discontented, and particularly in La Vendee, where, it is even reported, that they have proceeded to actual insurrection. The intimation, which we yesterday gave, respecting the disaffection of the French troops, is confirmed. In the mean time, however, the frost, it is apprehended, will prevent any expedition from sailing from the Dutch coast. We have received accounts from thence up to the first instant, at which time nothing material had occurred.

"A considerable bustle was excited at Deal and Dover, on Tuesday, by the signal for an enemy being in sight having been displayed. The reason we now learn was, that thirty of the enemy's gun-boats were discovered making their way silently from Dunkirk to Boulogne, under cover of the batteries. This will probably account also for the cannonading which was heard at sea, and which probably proceeded from some of our cruisers who were in pursuit.

"It is surprising, that after the unfortunate experiments which have been made with these gun-boats, the enemy will still persevere in their construction, which costs, we have been told, not less than \$5,000 each. The endeavouring to collect these crafts together, however, evinces that the enemy's preparations are not yet in such a state of forwardness, as he had flattered himself they would be by this time, and as many in this country believed."

Meantime Napoleon thought if he could enter London the English would rise up and want him to rule instead of their old-fashioned sovereigns.

JEFFERSON'S PERSONAL PART IN PURCHASING LOUISIANA.

CHAPTER V.

Our Land Purchases—How Jefferson and Bonaparte Doubled the Dimensions of the United States and Made our Nation a World Power—Jefferson's Personal Letter That Touched the Right Spot and Had the Desired Effect—The Jeffersonian Threat of a British Alliance—Bluffed Bonaparte, Who Claimed to Have a Patent for the Policy—He Makes Good Use of a French Friend.

PURCHASING territory belonging to a nation by another nation rarely happens in peace, and is never purely a simple commercial transaction. We of the United States have won in war, and paid pacifically, large acquisitions of land for the people—bought Alaska outright—conquered and bought the Philippines—conquered and gave away Cuba—received Porto Rico ceded direct by Spain—made a cash offer for the Danish Islands—annexed Texas and the Hawaiian Islands, and, first of all, and a good example, plainly purchased Louisiana, the payment of the money being the only phase of the transfer that was not a masterpiece of diplomacy.

Mr. Jefferson was much more than the commander-in-chief. As Chief Magistrate, he was the Diplomat who inspired, organized and commanded. There could not be a greater contrast, if a selection was made from all the heads of nations since there were attempts to ordain and construct governments, and in the eager strife to make their essential art a practical science, than that of the leaders.

President Jefferson was as masterful a personage in the purchase proceedings, from the first appearance of success in the action, so clear and yet so complex, as was the First Consul Bonaparte, and it would be hard to say whether the mind of our third President, or that of the First and last Consul in France, had the broader understanding of the magnitude of the sale of land, and the scope of its influences upon the destinies of mankind.

They were men on an equality as the vision that gave them power to scan broad horizons. Bonaparte saying, when urging haste in formalizing the treaty of the cession of Louisiana, fearing he might have to fight

for New Orleans with England, if the secret got out, hotly declared that he had not a day to lose, felicitated himself that he had given the British a maritime rival, that some day would humble the pride of Great Britain. It was this that tempted him to throw in the large territory of Louisiana, with the remark that France would have no use for the Mississippi Valley if the mouth of the river was not French. He also had secret news that increased his urgency.

Jefferson, when a crisis came suddenly, and there was another and a sharper one close at hand, in all probability, wrote a personal letter for special publicity, stepping over his Secretary of State to do it, declaring in effect, no friend of the United States could be in possession of New Orleans—that was “the one spot on earth that must be ours.” The diplomacy of the President of the United States was no less peremptory, and his personality as undisguised and individual as the First Consul of France.



Rufus King

James Madison was, at this time, Secretary of State, Rufus King, Minister to England; Robert R. Livingston, Minister, with James Monroe as Minister Plenipotentiary to France—Bonaparte waiting for his arrival with avowed impatience. There was a Virginian Presidential dynasty,

Washington omitted from it because he was exceptional and had the grander designation of “Father of His Country.” The Albemarle County dynasty were Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, and the almost established order that largely prevailed, was that the Secretary of State should be promoted, as an unwritten law, to the Presidency. There were three Albemarle men in the dynasty, and of this, Jefferson was the founder.

Napoleon had his evil genius—Talleyrand—and Jefferson had his—Aaron Burr, who was tried on an accusation of treason in Richmond, for attempting to capture an empire for himself and followers by the conquest

of Louisiana and Mexico, taking to himself the usufruct of the pre-eminent purchase. It was a lawyer's conspiracy, however, and terminated in a law-suit.

The beginning of business activity in the campaign of dictatorial diplomacy, in this case of celebrity, was in a letter from Mr. Rufus King, American Minister to England, dated London, March 29th, 1801. Mr. King communicated the fact that a project had been discussed in the French Directory, "to obtain from Spain a cession to France of Louisiana and the Floridas," and the cession of Tuscany to the Infant the Duke of Parma, by a treaty between Austria and France, added "very great credit to the opinion" that Spain had already made the rumored cession to France.

INSIGNIFICANCE A VIRTUE IN AN EMPIRE.

Lord Hawkesbury, Premier of the British Cabinet, spoke to Mr. King of the Spanish cession, and gave his private sentiments, quoting Montesquien, "that it is happy for Trading Powers that God has permitted Turks and Spaniards in the world, since, of all nations, they are the most proper to possess a great empire with insignificance." This was a clever way of stating the desire of the British that the mouth of the Mississippi should remain in the hands of Spain.

The fact of the consummation of the cession was, for some time, scrupulously held secret, and that secrecy doubtless prevented the British from interference instant, when there would have been one war, at least. The distinguished delay only slightly postponed the war with France that closed with Waterloo, and the war with the United States, that ended at New Orleans. Wellington was so shocked by Jackson's victory that he said it was, "a Yankee lie."

President Jefferson, on April 18th, 1802, wrote to the Minister of France, a premature report having reached him, that the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas by Spain to France worked "most sorely on the United States." The Secretary of State, Mr. Jefferson added to his previous expression, had written fully, "and yet the President himself could not forbear recurring to the cession that was so sore, so deep is the impression it makes on my mind."

Secretary of State Madison had written to Livingston, Minister to France, that there would be danger in case the French acquired Louisiana if being "embroiled by military expeditions between Canada and Louisiana," and "the inquietudes which would be excited in the Southern

States, whose numerous slaves have been taught to regard the French as the nation of their cause"—this was a mild way of saying there would be danger of San Domingo insurrections. However, if the cession was made, nothing should be done to irritate, but, said Mr. Madison, "it will be proper to patronize the interests of our western fellow-citizens by cherishing in France every just and liberal disposition toward their commerce. This was vague, but the policy was outlined, "in case France did not get Louisiana, to obtain cessions from the holders of the Floridas and Louisiana to the United States."

JEFFERSON'S MASTERFUL LETTER.

Our Ministers to Spain and France were instructed on this line; during the period of uncertainty the foreign ministers of our country in touch with the western powers of Europe, were steadily indicating that we wanted all the land for sale in or adjacent to our Southern States. This was a pointer that could not be evaded or mistaken. When the situation was clear, President Jefferson took his pen in hand and wrote the 18th of April, 1802, letter, the most striking of all his writings, except the Declaration. He said, personally, that the cession "completely reverses all the political relations of the United States, and will form a new epoch in our political course. Of all nations of any consideration, France is the one which, hitherto, has offered the fewest points on which we could have any conflict of right, and the most points of a communion of interests. From these causes we have ever looked to her as our natural friend, as one with which we never could have an occasion of difference. Her growth, therefore, we viewed as our own, her misfortunes ours." The next sentence is one that should stand alone and be studied: "There is on the globe one single spot, the possession of which is our national and habitual enemy." The next sentence is equally penetrating: "It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market, and from its fertility, it will ere long yield more than half of our whole produce and contain more than half of our inhabitants. France, placing herself in that door, assumes to us the attitude of defiance."

The next proposition was that Spain might have kept Louisiana quietly, but France could not, "the impetuosity of her temper, the energy and restlessness of her character, placed in a point of eternal friction with us, and our character, which is quiet and loving peace and the pursuit of

wealth, is high-minded, despising wealth in competition with insult and injury, enterprising and energetic as any nation on earth, these circumstances render it impossible that France and the United States can continue long friends when they meet on so irritable a position."

Here we have the pen of the Author of the Declaration of Independence, full of the old fire. Several passages distinctly recall the Declaration and set forth the high spirit of man and country. Mr. Jefferson continued with unabated flaming force:

"They, as well as we, must be blind if they do not see this; and we must be very improvident if we do not begin to make arrangements on that hypothesis. The day that France takes possession of New Orleans, fixes the sentence which is to restrain her forever within her low-water mark. It seals the union of two nations, who, in conjunction, can maintain exclusive possession of the ocean. From that moment, we must marry ourselves to the British fleet and nation.

JEFFERSON FOR A GREAT NAVY.

"We must turn all our attention to a maritime force, for which our resources place us on very high ground; and having formed and connected together a power which may render reinforcement of her settlements here impossible to France, make the first cannon which shall be fired in Europe the signal for the tearing up any settlement she may have made, and for holding the two continents of America in sequestration for the common purposes of the United British and American nations. This is not a state of things we seek or desire. It is one which this measure, if adopted by France, forces on us as necessarily, as any other cause, by the laws of nature, brings on its necessary effect."

This simply threatens France with an alliance between England and the United States, against the French, talks with emphasis of authority of the first gun fired in Europe as a signal for "tearing up settlements" and of the "common purposes of THE UNITED BRITISH AND AMERICAN NATIONS." This is almost up to the mark of the title "The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."

This Jeffersonian letter in a national crisis, is little known and hardly ever quoted in the United States and of course not any where else. It is one of the most brilliant and burning strokes of the pen of Jefferson. He proceeded right on from the last word quoted, in the same high strain, and points out to France her weakness for acquisition in America

in these unequivocal and dauntless terms. "It is not from a fear of France that we deprecate this measure proposed by her. For however greater her force is than ours, compared in the abstract, it is nothing in comparison to ours, when to be exerted on our soil. But it is from a sincere love of peace, and a firm persuasion, that bound to France by the interests and the strong sympathies still existing in the minds of our citizens, and holding relative positions which insure their continuance, we are secure in a long course of peace."

TRUMPET AND DRUM SOUNDING PROPHECY.

"Whereas, the change of friends, which will be rendered necessary if France changes that position, embarks us necessarily as a belligerent power in the first war of Europe. In that case, France will have held possession of New Orleans during the interval of a peace, long or short, at the end of which it will be wrested from her. Will this short-lived possession have been an equivalent to her for the transfer of such a weight into the scale of her enemy? Will not the amalgamation of a young, thriving nation, continue to that enemy the health and force which are at present so evidently on the decline? And will a few years' possession of New Orleans add equally to the strength of France? She may say she needs Louisiana for the supply of her West Indies. She does not need it in time of peace, and in war she could not depend on them, because they would be so easily intercepted."

Here we have not the gentle pleading of a philosopher, but a prophet sounding prophecy with a trumpet and the throb of the war drum. The next thing was not an appeal to the deep silences, but that "all these considerations might, in some proper form, be brought into view of the Government of France." Neither Tennyson nor Kipling ever wrote a war poem with a keener clang of steel in it than this; and then came this "If France considers Louisiana, however, as indispensable for her views, she might perhaps be willing to look about for arrangements which might reconcile it to our interests. If anything could do this, it would be the ceding to us the island of New Orleans and the Floridas." The very thing that happened.

We must quote again, "this would certainly, in a great degree, remove the causes of jarring and irritation between us and perhaps for such a length of time, as might produce other means of making the measure permanently conciliatory to our interests and friendships. It

would, at any rate, relieve us from the necessity of taking immediate measures for countervailing such an operation by arrangements in another quarter."

That is if Bonaparte did not want us to help England, as France had helped her "revolted colonies," why he must speak up and out and add territory equal to all the old colonies. Bonaparte in his well-known appearance on this theme claimed for himself the origin and credit of the gigantic accomplishment, exercising the supreme function of selling the greatest and richest body of land ever sold.

JEFFERSON AND BONAPARTE STARTLED NATIONS.

It was the brain of Jefferson that forged the bolt that flew around the world, and that of Bonaparte that thundered, startling the nations when the flash gave the far searching illumination. "The idea here is," President Jefferson added to the personal letter he could not forbear to write, "that the troops sent to St. Domingo, were to proceed to Louisiana after finishing their work on that island. If this were the arrangement, it will give you time to return again and again to the charge. For the conquest of St. Domingo will not be a short work. It will take considerable time, and wear down a great number of soldiers.

"Every eye in the United States is now fixed on the affairs of Louisiana. Perhaps nothing since the revolutionary war, has produced more uneasy sensations through the body of the nation." It was time to put in a soothing sentence or two, thus—"Notwithstanding temporary bickerings have taken place with France, she has still a strong hold on the affections of our citizens generally. I have thought it not amiss, by way of supplement to the letters of the Secretary of State, to write you this private one, to impress you with the importance we affix to this transaction. I pray you to cherish Dupont. He has the best disposition for the continuance of friendship between the two nations, and perhaps you may be able to make a good use of him."

Jefferson had lived so long in France that he had friends to whom he could appeal and also "use." He sent with the letter we have quoted, one to Mr. Dupont de Nemours, saying: "I think it safe to enclose you my letters for Paris, lest they should fail of the benefit of so desirable a conveyance. They are addressed to Kosciuska, Madame de Corney, Mrs. Short and Chancellor Livingston. You will perceive the unlimited confidence I repose in your good faith, and in your cordial dispositions to

serve both countries, when you observe that I leave the letters for Chancellor Livingston open for your perusal. The first page respects a cypher, as do the loose sheets folded with the letter. These are interesting to him and myself only, and therefore are not for your perusal. It is the second, third, and fourth pages which I wish you to read to possess yourself of completely, and then seal the letter with wafers stuck under the flying seal, that it may be seen by nobody else, if any accident should happen to you. I wish you to be possessed of the subject, because you may be able to impress on the government of France the inevitable consequences of their taking possession of Louisiana; and though, as I here mention, the cession of New Orleans and the Floridas to us would be a palliation, yet I believe it would be no more, and that this measure will cost France, and perhaps not very long hence, a war which will annihilate her on the ocean, and place that element under the despotism of two nations, which I am not reconciled to the more because my own would be one of them. Add to this the exclusive appropriation of both continents of America as a consequence. I wish the present order of things to continue, and with a view to this I value highly a state of friendship between France and us."

FRENCH UTILITY MAN OF JEFFERSON.

Here we see that Mr. Jefferson, after giving a hint to the United States Minister "to use Dupont," sent the letter to Dupont so that his "private" letter was placed where it "did the most good." The conclusion of President Jefferson's private letter to his personal friend, Dupont, is a fascinating passage of delightful diplomatic delicacy. We quote the close of the President's personal and over-ruling production, whose precautions for perfect privacy, bore it on the wings of a dove with the flight of an eagle, to the appointed place and persons. This is as authentic as an old-fashioned daguereotype.

"You know (Dupont is addressed) how sincere I have ever been in these dispositions, to doubt them. You know, too, how much I value peace, and how unwillingly I should see any event take place which would render war a necessary resource; and that all our movements should change their character and object. I am thus open with you, because I trust that you will have it in your power to impress on that government considerations, in the scale against which the possession of Louisiana is nothing.

"In Europe, nothing but Europe is seen, or supposed to have any right

in the affairs of nations; but this little event, of France's possessing herself of Louisiana, which is thrown in as nothing, as a mere make-weight in the general settlement of accounts,—this speck which now appears as an almost invisible point in the horizon, is the embryo of a tornado which will burst on the countries on both sides of the Atlantic, and involve in its effects their highest destinies. That it may yet be avoided is my sincere prayer; and if you can be the means of informing the wisdom of Bonaparte of all its consequences, you have deserved well of both countries.

“Peace and abstinence from European interferences are our objects, and so will continue while the present order of things in America remain uninterrupted. There is another service you can render. I am told that Talleyrand is personally hostile to us. This, I suppose, has been occasioned by the X Y Z history. But he should consider that that was the artifice of a party, willing to sacrifice him to the consolidation of their power. This nation has done him justice by dismissing them; that those in power are precisely those who disbelieve that story, and saw in it nothing but an attempt to deceive our country; that we entertain towards him personally the most friendly dispositions; that as to the government of France, we know too little of the state of things there to understand what it is, and have no inclination to meddle in their settlement.

SECRET LETTERS TO BE READ ARIGHT.

“Whatever government they establish, we wish to be well with it. One more request,—that you deliver the letter to Chancellor Livingston with your own hands, and, moreover, that you charge Madam Dupont, if any accident happen to you, that she deliver the letter with her own hands. If it passes only through her's and your's, I shall have perfect confidence in its safety. Present her my most sincere respects, and accept yourself assurances of my constant affection, and my prayers, that a genial sky and propitious gales may place you, after a pleasant voyage, in the midst of your friends.”

That the letter got into the right hands, is self evident, in the historical consequences. Jefferson and Bonaparte held Talleyrand in esteem with reservations, and presently Jefferson had two million dollars to pay the necessary expenses outside the fifteen millions that went to France for Louisiana and dependent claims. Talleyrand had the reputation of taking toll when money passed him. It is to be noticed in the President's

letter to his personal friend, Dupont, there is a flattering passage for the "X Y Z," man, to whom "the most friendly dispositions are entertained." That gave Talleyrand a chance to go to Bonaparte and with him, of course, the whole story of the President's private communications reached the First Consul in due time, and he made a dramatic scene at the end of his war talk, of presenting the proposition. Jefferson provided Bonaparte also with his consuming creative capacity, made it his own, and astonished his hearers—taking hold of the occasion to declare he had raised up a marine power, it must have seemed quite paternal, fatherly, as it were, that would humble England. So much for Jefferson's transformed idea of union with the British and the forecast that the United States would, allied with England, go into European politics and wars almost at once and always. But President Jefferson was not a steadfast admirer of Bonaparte, the First Consul, when he was Napoleon, the Emperor.

The Thomas Jefferson of the politicians, whether his partizans or opponents set forth his virtues or array objections to his theories, and portray him as deeply depressed by the doubts of the constitutionality of the Purchase of Louisiana, and trembling on the brink of helpless indecision, is certainly not the President Jefferson, who prepared the way for the conversion of Bonaparte and his stimulation, until the First Consul claimed to have created the policy the President invented, and has been recognized as the author and finisher of one of the most splendid strokes of State, allied to high courage and conduct that has bettered the conditions of the nations served.



THE WAY THE BATTLE HAPPENED

CHAPTER VI.

The Representative Men and Armaments in the Battle of New Orleans—The Decline of Napoleon in Power—England Supreme at Sea—The Drift to War Between England and the United States—Cultivation of New Ties and the British Wanted Louisiana—The Opportunity to Avenge the Purchase was Superficially Easy—The Sudden Change of Scene and Jefferson's Purchase was Confirmed by Jackson's Victory.



THE Battle of New Orleans was fought by armies representative of their respective nations. There never was a muster of armed men more typically and peculiarly American than the command of Andrew Jackson, largely gathered by his fierce urgency from distant States of the valley of the Mississippi. The English army was hastened from the victorious fields in Spain, the flower of the peninsula forces that drove the French beyond the Pyrenees and released Spain from them, and the military chieftain who sold to the Americans the territory he had cajoled Spain to cede to his France, that he might get money for what England would certainly take by force as soon as she was able.

It was an ideal turn of affairs for England's fortunes, that she crowded the Americans into war, when the power of Napoleon was brought to grief in the greatest of his imperial raids; and when the Corsican Conqueror was overthrown and sent back to an Italian island smaller than the one that produced him, the "revolted colonies" (as the British were most pleased to call the States of the Union) were without an ally in the world to strike a blow, and indeed the ancient kingdoms all looked with apprehensive hostility upon the new Republic. England herself was mistress of the seas; and though hurt in prestige, of course in the encounters of single ships, they had inflicted upon the United States a distressing blockade; and the fighting along the Canadian

frontier was indecisive, the Americans failing to capture the bordering provinces. There was nothing that looked conclusive as to the war.

The blow we received in the Chesapeake affront was as insulting and as wickedly aggressive as the massacre of the crew of the *Maine* in Havana harbor. There had been incidents of disorder in our newly acquired Southwest, that seemed to persons beyond the seas to mean we were at loose ends, and might, if another heavy trial came, stumble into the fatalities of an incoherent and inefficient confederacy.

It was just like the sufficiency of self of the British to imagine that Providence had arranged for them, so that as France was *hors du combat*, the chance was in hand to regain the colonies and convert the sovereign States into provinces, taught lessons of wisdom and ready to be pleased with the change of policy England had been taught in seven years of war. This was but a futile fancy, but if the time to get the English speaking people together was ever to come, the opportune conditions had been found.

ENGLAND BELIEVED IN HER OPPORTUNITY.

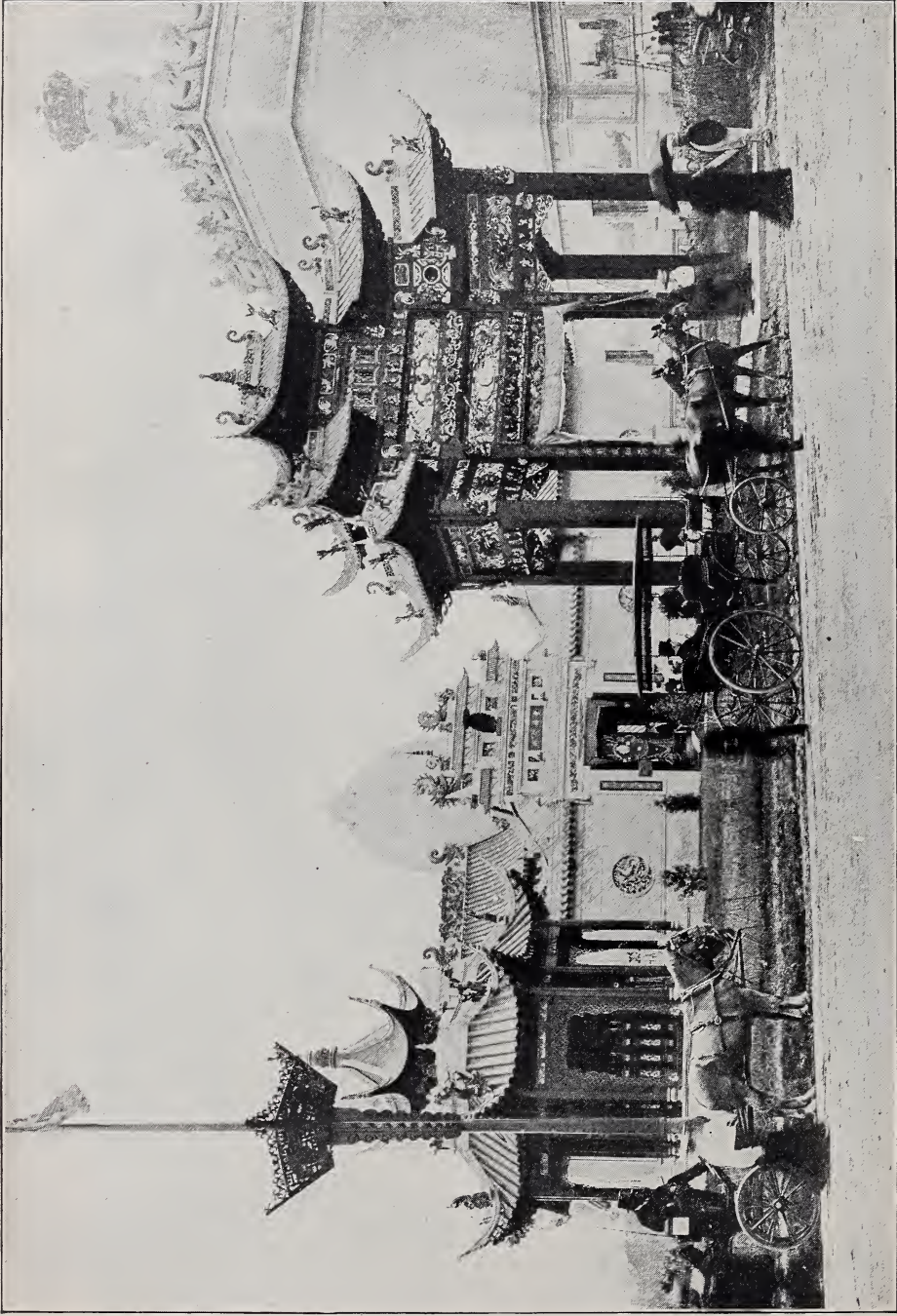
At any rate, it seemed sure the land and waters purchased by the American States from the French were exposed to an overwhelming expedition, making sure of the capture of Orleans, with no other price than that of the cost of the fleet and army, current expenses and repairs. The British had never been so strenuous and absolute in their Sea Power, as at that very time. They had not a rival on the oceans. England could be sure there would be no interference with her victorious squadrons. There was not possible an alliance of the navies of European powers to equal the force of the English afloat.

In 1804, the fleets of France, Germany, Russia and the smaller nations, would, combined with the United States, be a match for the British, with or without counting the Asiatics. The British were not only supreme at sea, they had masses of veterans latterly accustomed to be victors, and the appointments to rendezvous in the Gulf of Mexico and grasp the mouth of the Mississippi, were that far a certainty, and the experience of invaders of the States, and the burning of the city of Washington, caused the formation of a newly assumed contemptuous opinion of the military organization of the United States.

Surely, said the English of the old country, we have but to put forth our hands and the mouth of the Mississippi and the isle of Orleans will



THE WEST COLONNADE OF STATES SHOWING BEAUTIFUL STATUARY, ETC., ETC.



ENTRANCE TO THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT
THIS IS A VERY STRIKING, INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE FEATURE OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

came to us. This reasoning seemed without a flaw—not assurance but calculation. The British, in their modern jingo song, say: “We do not want to fight, but, by Jingo, if we do, we’ve got the men and got the ships, and got the money, too.” The British had it then, as against us, the men, ships and money, in greater proportion comparing themselves with ourselves than ever since.

While the movement to strike New Orleans was under way, there was a meeting of Peace Commissions, American and English at Ghent, to consider propositions for peace, and when the Battle of New Orleans was fought the treaty was signed. There was no ocean cable then to put a girdle round the world in an hour and whisper the news, but while the slaughter of brave men was deplorable in the extreme, it can not be said the blood was shed in vain. We have not had war with England since.

NEARLY A CENTURY OF PEACE WITH ENGLAND.

We shall soon have had a century of peace with that country, and that of itself is a considerable experience. It is to be said, and given full force, that the British were so far committed to peace measures before the prospect of war seemed so certain to result in American discomfiture, that there was really nothing to do but consent to the drift of the currents upon which the armaments were floating. If there is anything reflecting upon the situation at the time, it is rather a surprise that the British, sensible of the extent of their advantage, so far as the appearances strikingly indicated, why were the statesmen so considerate to accept peace, when they must have had faith that certain victory awaited them on the Mississippi? The conquest of the territory did not seem until after the 8th of January, 1815, to be an exceedingly difficult task.

There was another element that became conspicuous when the British troops were landed, and that was the ominous flocking of the black slave people to the camps of the invaders. It was plain that in the event of the success of the English commanding sugar plantations, the blacks would rush to them largely, considering the small and swampy land occupied by the English army.

The Americans were sharpshooters. Their characteristic excellence was that of wonderful marksmanship. This accomplishment was not only in the riflemen, but in the artillery service. The British were beaten in the shooting from the first to the last skirmish; and the American artillerymen were as superior to the English of like equipment, in

every exchange of shots as in the recent encounters in Cuba and the Philippines, between the Americans and Spaniards or Filipinos. Not only was the American shooting far better than that of the British before

New Orleans, but the generalship of Andrew Jackson was stronger and keener, more vigilant and ready with all resources. This was clear in every day and night of suspense. The British never made a point, except by main force and pressure of numbers and their defeat was total.

The brilliant work of the American sloop *Caroline*, the handling of the big guns, the night attacks, were the very necessary preoccupation to winning the victory. Jackson had the



AMERICAN MARKSMAN IN A TREE.

fighting men from Kentucky and Tennessee, the unapproachable riflemen, and the miscellany of men in the beleaguered city, in better discipline and more ready and deadly desperadoes, than the British troops with all the proclaimed and boasted machinery of the famous regulars.

The British were, from the first, beaten day and night until the morning the assault upon the defensive line was repulsed with a fearful rifle fire. In one respect only, they were the intruders' equals on the bloody fields of the Americans. The equality was, in fact, there were as brave men on one side as the other. As Colonel Watterson, of Kentucky, says of the Ohio River: "A good fellow is a good fellow on both sides the stream."

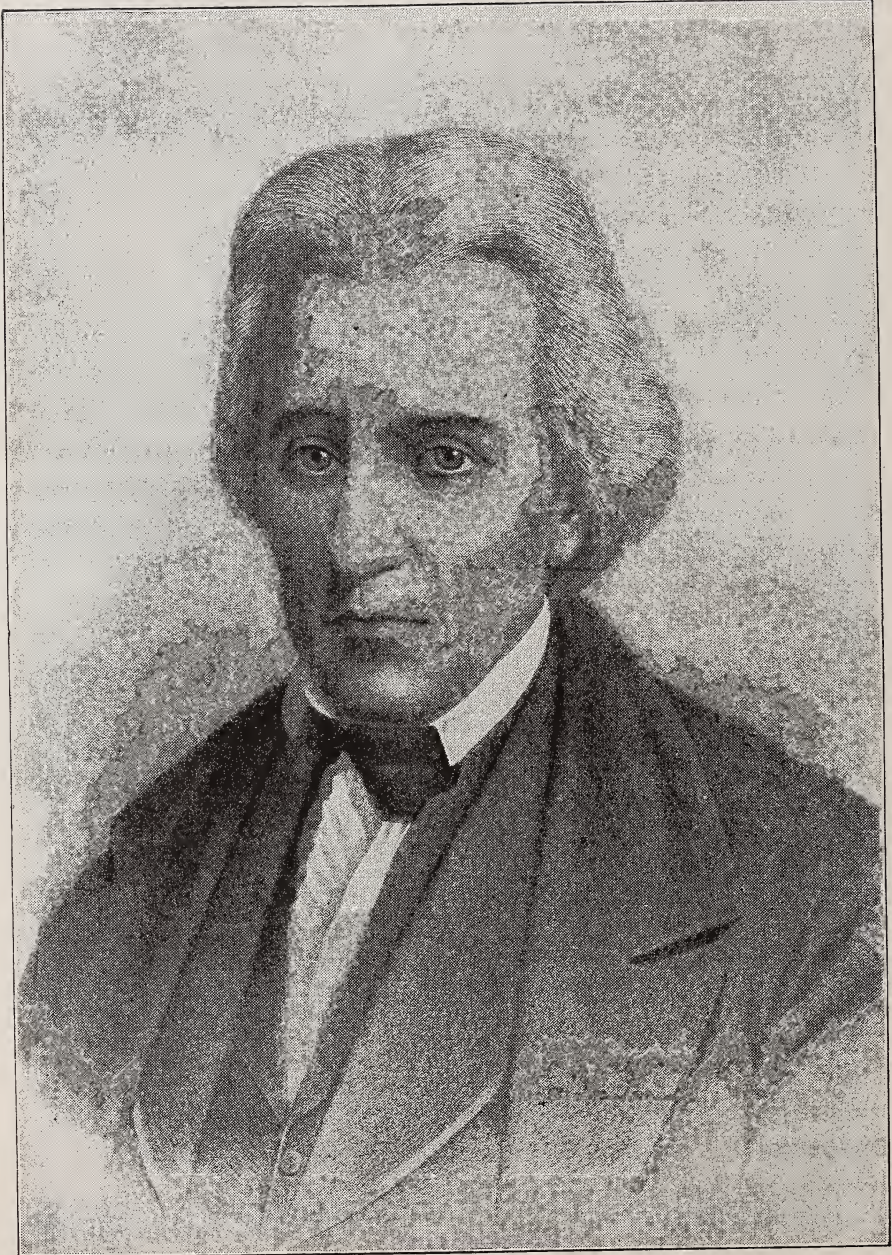
General Pakenham must have known that, in the chat of the time, in the camps of the assailants, there was "a screw loose" somewhere in the British army. The grim fighting that in the first days of conflict in Jackson's aggressive tactics, caused an impression upon the soldiers of England that aroused apprehension that they had a greater conflict before them than that for which they had measured themselves.

PACKENHAM HAD NEWS EARLY.

The first news the British commander-in-chief got on the field, on the morning of the great battle, was that the order to place the facines and ladders at the head of the regiment assigned to that duty (the Forty-fourth), was not obeyed. The first thing Pakenham said, after sending a staff officer to take his command for the material to pass the ditch, was, "Order up the reserves." He was quickly convinced there was desperate work to do and that he must strike with his full force.

Jackson aroused his staff at one o'clock, and there were no mistakes. There had been no neglects or forgetfulness on his part. He was of far keen sight and quick action as possible. The fatal fire of the Americans had, in the small affairs, made its impress on the enemy. The surprising accuracy of the Americans, with hunting rifles and field pieces, had caused, not a panic, but gravity in meditation. The combat lasted but twenty-five minutes. The British troops did not take hasty flight from the neighborhood of the city. The action on the west bank of the river—a part of Pakenham's plan—favored the invaders, and it would not have been a very troublesome undertaking to fire across the river upon the city. It was the duty of Jackson to firmly hold the ground and be ready for any desperate emergency.

The British in arms in the vicinity, after the great slaughter, still far outnumbered the Americans, and there was an effort to relax at once, in the city, the rigors of martial law. The people not combatants were impatient under military restraint, and frantic to assume freedom; and



ANDREW JACKSON

they believed, with the intensity of ignorance, the rumors soon received that peace was declared. Jackson was absolute, and his iron will inflexible. His clenched hand on his sword was very nigh indeed, and the clamors of the vainglorious did not affect his judgment.

The victory, and the story of peace, caused a powerful pressure against all military authority. The Hero of New Orleans found himself in a sea of troubles, and soon in conflict with various officers and functions of the civil government. Notwithstanding the legal mob, the cry, "Hurrah for Jackson," rang around the world, and the hero had more charges to answer and to face keener scent for hunting him down, for running the battle and saving the city, than his friend Aaron Burr had to endure when he was on trial for treason at Richmond.

THERE WERE BELITTERS IN THOSE DAYS.

There was a good deal of the plague of littleness and puerile demagoguery in those days. Petty persons, swollen with stupid conceits, felt they must stand against the hero of the day, and the smaller their calibre the more ferocious and peevish they were in their plague of silly enmities. The country was for Jackson, but there was a time of doubt as to the state of mind of Congress. The leaders of that body who were aroused to the danger of the informalities of Jackson and his way of riding, military fashion, were Henry Clay and William Henry Harrison. Clay was much troubled, after some time, by the lack of respect Jackson had shown toward some of the alleged authorities, and General Harrison made a pleasing application of his classical studies to the military teachings of modern times. Jackson's case, in his combined personation of savior of the country and heedlessness as to the requirements of the regard for the dignity of small things, made up a difficult combination. Jackson was the winner, however, and the hearts of the people beat high for him.

The Congressional debates of the war in Congress, when peace came with England, and the Indians and Spaniards had a season of severity visited upon them, had application to modern instances of ancient wisdom. There was an effort to make out that Jackson was a man after the manner of Burr, but still the people shouted "Hurrah for Jackson and Old Hickory forever."

The English Empire was not agreeable about the purchase of Louisiana, at such time that she could not effectively interpose without a dangerous diffusion of strength. The power of France, under the rule of Napoleon

Bonaparte, at that time was increasing and threatening. The safety of England depended upon the indisputable supremacy of the channel squadron, and the aggressive forces of the French were exceedingly formidable. The genius of the Head of the army and navy, and the Chief of the State in one, was capable of the most daring conceptions, and the most startling swiftness in action.

The Burr conspiracy against the Union received more attention in Europe than in the United States, for Americans were incredulous of schemes for the disintegration of the country. President Jefferson was thought to attach more importance to Burr and his machinations and wanderings, than they deserved. It seemed to the statesmen of England that the trial of Burr, who had been Vice President of the United States, and the fact that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States presided, warranted the belief that there was a great deal of dissatisfaction in the Southwest with the general government of our country, and that it especially affected the Louisiana Purchase. The idea that it would be possible to overrun and purchase Mexico and fuse them into an Empire, became prevalent.

ENGLAND'S EXACTING POLICY EXASPERATING.

The English policy was, in a most provoking degree, irritating, aggressive and oppressed toward the United States. The British policy in North America was offended by the defeat of carrying the claim that the Canadian possessions should be bounded on the South by the Ohio; and the haughty power at sea sought occasion to humiliate Americans. The Louisiana Purchase was another blow to the British sense of propriety.

As the French Empire became strained by its vast extent, and the task of campaigns and garrisons worried away the vanity of the victors, the British grasp upon the rule of the waves was extended, and the thought of another war upon the States took form. There was a feeling not only that the Southwest was insubordinate, and rumors that the North-eastern States were favorably inclined to England and against the "predominant factor" of the South, that was not given to the style of patriotism prevalent in the government.

After the death of Washington and the expiration of the term of John Adams, there were twenty-four years of a Virginian dynasty of Presidents Jefferson, Madison and Monroe; and, after a break of four years, with John Quincy Adams, there were eight years of Andrew Jackson.

Our second war with England was for a long time called "The Late War with England," and we had but poor satisfaction out of it, owing to the fact that we did not promptly uncover and annex Canada, and that the blockade of our Atlantic coast was very severe.

Napoleon had wasted the grandest of armies in the Russian campaign, and wars to consolidate the continent against England failed. The Spaniards, who had fought for Napoleon at Trafalgar, were enemies to the death as against the French. With Wellington's peninsular campaigns and the uprising of the Germans on the other hand, Napoleon found himself Emperor of Elba.

England, supreme at sea, soon came over to us in a spirit of ostentation, raided our coast with a considerable army, defeated our militia at Bladensburg, and got a hearty contempt for them, destined to cost them dear, and burned the public buildings at Washington.

BRITISH SELECTED A SOFT SPOT FOR SUCCESS.

This seemed to be the propitious time for England to avenge herself for the success of the "revolted colonies" who had been helped by the French and was released from the despotism of the Corsican, whose frightful wars had put France out of the way of doing harm outside her border for a time.

The British Cabinet thought the wars were over, and they selected a soft spot for a success. Had they not put the President of the United States to flight from his burning executive mansion? We had invested fifteen million dollars under the auspices of the fallen Bonaparte, for a territory on the great river, easily possessed by the power that ruled the sea, and there was the place where the Americans were not well satisfied with their country, including the government. The temptation was irresistible.

December, 1804, we had consummated the cession of New Orleans; and in December, 1814, a lapse of ten years, there was a great fleet and army, the latter holding strong positions, so near the city that it was almost in the hands of the enemy on several occasions, but the confidence of the British betrayed them, and there was a delay for re-enforcements.

The fleet was assembled from the West Indies. England was the despot of the oceans in a greater degree than ever, and could send troops from all her garrisons, giving them a sea voyage—a picnic without a parallel of pomp and glory.

General Andrew Jackson, a fighting man in every sense, was of high military reputation for his energy in Indian wars. Our country has been fortunate in the attraction of two capable historians to write of "Andrew Jackson and New Orleans." The Life of Andrew Jackson from the pen of Alexander Walker, a journalist of distinction in New Orleans, and known to the country, had intimate personal knowledge of the "Wonderful Winter," as the people knew it. All the gossip and the facts which lends color to the local situations, as well as a thousand tales



JACKSON'S HEADQUARTERS, CHALMETTE.

just ripened for the harvest of history—what the people said who were there in the great days, fitted Walker's attractive book.

The other historian was James Parton, the most realistic of our writers of biography, who never let a good thing escape him, even if it proved his hero to be a sinner.

This historian, after describing the road by which General Jackson entered the city to prepare for its defense, as soon as the movement of the British armament plainly pointed out New Orleans as the objective point, says :

"Early on the morning of the second of December, 1814, a party of gentlemen rode at a brisk trot from the lake towards the city. The mist, which during the night broods over the swamp, had not cleared off. The

air was chilly, damp and uncomfortable. The travelers, however, were evidently hardy men, accustomed to exposure, and intent upon purposes too absorbing to leave any consciousness of external discomforts. Though devoid of all military display, and even of the ordinary equipments of soldiers, the bearing and appearance of these men betokened their connection with the profession of arms.

“The chief of the party, which was composed of five or six persons, was a tall, gaunt man, of very erect carriage, with a countenance full of stern decision and fearless energy, but furrowed with care and anxiety. His complexion was sallow and unhealthy, his hair iron gray, his body thin and emaciated, like that of one just recovered from a lingering and painful sickness. But the fierce glare of his bright and hawk-like eye betrayed a soul and spirit which triumphed over all the infirmities of the body. His dress was simple and nearly threadbare. A small leather cap protected his head, and a short Spanish blue cloak his body, whilst his feet and legs were encased in high dragoon boots, long ignorant of polish or blacking, reaching to the knees. In age he appeared to have passed about forty-five winters—the season for which his stern and hardy nature seemed adapted.

JACKSON STARTED WITH A GOOD DINNER.

“They dismounted near the junction of the Canal Carondelet with the Bayou St. John, and entered an old Spanish villa, where breakfast was taken, as the table was covered with ‘incomparable cookery,’ for which the Creoles of Louisiana are so renowned.

“Of this rich and savory food the younger guests partook quite heartily; but the elder and leader of the party was more careful and abstemious, confining himself to some boiled hominy, whose whiteness rivaled that of the damask table-cloth. In the midst of the breakfast, and whilst the company were engaged in discussing the news of the day, a servant whispered to the host that he was wanted in the ante-room. Excusing himself to his guests, Mr. Smith retired to the ante-room, and there found himself in the presence of an indignant and excited Creole lady, a neighbor, who had kindly consented to superintend the preparations in Mr. Smith’s bachelor establishment for the reception of some distinguished strangers, who in that behalf had imposed upon herself a severe responsibility and labor.

“‘Ah! Mr. Smith,’ exclaimed the deceived lady, in a half reproachful,

half indignant style, 'how could you play such a trick upon me? You ask me to get your house in order to receive a great General. I did so. I worked myself almost to death to make your house *comme il faut*, and prepared a splendid *dejeuner*, and now I find that all my labor is thrown away upon an ugly Kaintuck-flat-boat-man.'



THE PLAIN OF CHALMETTE—SCENE OF THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

was a force of nearly twenty thousand men, a fleet of fifty ships, carrying a thousand guns, and perfectly appointed in every particular, commanded by officers, some of whom had grown gray in victory. And this great armament was about to be directed against poor, swamp-environed New Orleans, with its ragged, half-armed defenders floating down the Mississippi, or marching wearily along through the mire and flood of the Gulf shores, commanded by a general who had seen fourteen months' service, and caught one glimpse of a civilized foe.

"The greater part of General Keane's army were fresh from the fields of the Peninsula, and had been led by victorious Wellington into

" 'Jackson has come.' There was magic in the news.

"He began his work without the loss of one minute. The unavoidable formalities of his reception were no sooner over than he mounted his horse again, and rode out to review the uniformed companies.

"Here

France, to behold and share in that final triumph of British arms. To these Peninsula heroes were added the ninety-third Highlanders, recently from the Cape of Good Hope; one of the 'praying regiments' of the British army; as stalwart, as brave, as completely appointed a body of men as had stood in arms since Cromwell's Ironsides gave liberty and greatness to England. Indeed, there was not a regiment of those which had come from England to form this army which had not won brilliant distinction in strongly-contested fields. The *elite* of England's army and navy were afloat in Negril Bay on that bright day in November, when the last review took place."

THE CHARACTER OF PACKENHAM.

Colonel Walker gives the following pen picture and life sketch of the British Commander-in-Chief:

"General Packenham, the brother-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, a favorite of the Duke and of the army, was of the North of Ireland extraction, like the antagonist with whom he had come to contend. Few soldiers of the Peninsular War had won such high and rapid distinction as he. At Salamanca, at Badajoz, wherever, in fact, the fighting had been the fiercest, there had this brave soldier done a man's part for his country, often foremost among the foremost. He was now but thirty-eight years of age, and the record of his bright career was written in honorable scars. Conspicuous equally for his humanity and for his courage, he had ever lifted his voice and his arm against those monstrous scenes of pillage and outrage which disgraced the British name at the capture of the stronghold of Spain."

Of the Americans, the picturesque Walker says, "they were all practiced marksmen, who thought nothing of bringing down a squirrel from the top of the loftiest tree with their rifles. Their appearance, however, was not very military. In their woolen hunting skirts, of dark or dingy color, and copperas-dyed pantaloons, made, both cloth and garments, at home, by their wives, mothers and sisters, with slouching wool hats, some composed of skins of raccoons and foxes, the spoils of the chase, to which they were addicted almost from infancy, with belts of untanned deer skin, in which were stuck hunting knives, the British were not far wrong when they spoke of them as '*a posse comitatus*' wearing broad beavers, armed with long duck guns."

On the morning of the 28th of December, the Colonel gives a poem,

though the form is prose, and he says much not possible to quote, though of the nature of decided interest. Here is a paragraph that is a picture: "The morning of the 28th of December was one of those perfect mornings



DEATH OF PACKENHAM AT NEW ORLEANS.

ings of the southern winter, to enjoy which it is almost worth while to live twenty degrees too near the tropic of Cancer. Balmy, yet bracing; brilliant, but soft; inviting to action, though rendering mere existence bliss. The golden mist that heralded the sun soon wreathed itself away and vanished into space, except that part of it which hung in glittering diamonds upon the herbage and the evergreens that encircled the stubble-covered plain. The monarch of the day shone out with that brightness that neither dazzles nor consumes, but is beautiful and cheering merely. Gone and forgotten were now the lowering clouds, the penetrating fogs, the disheartening rains."

The British bugle call that beautiful morning summoned 12,000 men

to make a grand reconnoissance. There were many guns mounted and, of course, a heavy cannonade. Jackson was asked what he would do if he had to retreat, and the reply was, he would retreat to the city, fire it and fight in the flames. The plan of defending the ditch between the swamp and the river was to have a strong reserve to go wherever the British got through the defense and beat them back. There was much noise in the camp of the invaders the night before the assault. A British account says:

“There was a looseness and bawling in the sugar-cane bivouac and about the slave huts, which we had never seen or heard before within sight of an enemy, and on the eve of an attack; besides, these burnings presented a clear sign to the Americans that there was some commotion unusual in our lines.”

The American sharpshooters were death to sentinels during the pause of the British army. The British failed in the use of hogsheads of sugar for the protection of batteries, and the Americans found cotton bales useless, the cannon shot sending them bounding. The night attack made under the direct order of Jackson, showed so much energy and desperate resolution, that attacks were diverted. The plan of Packenham was to make two attacks, the main attack in front of Jackson's force on the left bank; the other on the other side. The British had destroyed the *Caroline*, which scorched the British camp with her fire, and the British secured the command of the river, and the purpose was to pass guns over and explode the American line.

The regiment that was ordered to carry the ladders and the fascines, did not carry them at the head of the column, and though Packenham gave the matter personal attention, the blunder was not rectified. Colonel Mullins, of the Forty-fourth, that was to fill the ditch and scale the breastwork, said his regiment was “ordered out to execution.” He was captured. Packenham rode to the front and saw his men swept away by



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

the fatal rifles, and was wounded, his horse shot dead; and then he mounted a pony, but found his doom in a few moments, stricken with several mortal wounds, and gasping unconsciously, died, and was carried from the field. It was less than half an hour after the action opened when it was at an end, except scattering shots.

Already there had been rumors of peace, and the treaty was actually signed; but Jackson would not accept newspaper news as sufficient, and insisted upon the enforcement of martial law, and the holding of men who had been impressed under stern discipline, until the news was officially confirmed.


There was trouble with all branches of the civil government, and while Jackson's victory made him above all the Hero of New Orleans, he was beset on all sides, taken to court, tried for disobedience, and fined a thousand dollars. The national fame of Stephen A. Douglas was made by his speeches that caused an appropriation by vote of Congress to be made of the sum of the fine and interest, but this crusade against a man because he had proved himself a hero, and saved the city by great odds, must be told as another and very instructive story.



HOME WAR ON JACKSON.

CHAPTER VII.

British Beaten—Civil War Opened on Jackson—The Hero of New Orleans in a Sea of Troubles—Awful Alarm About Military Men and Measures—Jackson Prosecuted and Fined—Courts and Congress Have Him Tried—He Wins and the Country Rings, "Hurrah for Jackson"—A Series of Presidential Elections Involved.

FTER the battle on the 8th of January, 1815, the air rapidly filled with rumors of peace, destined to be "not less renowned than war." Peace did not have her victories at once, but in due time, and mean time there was trouble, the whole country tearing with excitement; and a great many good citizens in terror about military despotism, and the perils of civil liberty in rude abrasion with military chieftainship. Of the making of books on this teeming theme there is no end, and several enemies wrote books and made speeches reported, that were not called for by the friends of Andrew Jackson, but they were no less profuse than the opposition.

Parton is the historian of matchless skill in selection from huge heaps of documents, the picturesque passages and paragraphs, pregnant with the bones of the structural truth and the meat and marrow of history. But he sometimes diverges from straight lines of narrative, as the Mississippi curves and cuts a channel at the points of greatest resistance to the current.

The day after the British army withdrew from the, to them, deplorable scene of disaster, and apparently were retreating, confessing the total defeat, General Jackson wrote to the Secretary of War of the United States:

"You will not think me too sanguine in the belief that Louisiana is now clear of its enemy. I hope, however, I need not assure you that wherever I command such a belief shall never occasion any relaxation in the measures for resistance. I am but too sensible that the moment when the enemy is opposing us is not the most proper to provide for them."

This is an admirably clear and judicious statement of the facts. The man who had organized victory was not the man to consent to the pre-

valence of disorder. It was a good time for the victors to be vigilant, and ready for all that might be attempted by a great army securely supported by the greater fleet. Martial law was enforced as severely as in the days and nights when the British were at hand, and they had gained and held, transiently, an advantage on the west bank of the river.

January 27th, Jackson addressed a letter to the Mayor, Nicholas Girard, complimenting him upon his devotion to duty, and the citizens were also praised for their public spirit. Jackson said to the Mayor that he anticipated "with great satisfaction the period when the final departure of the enemy will enable you to resume the ordinary functions of your office



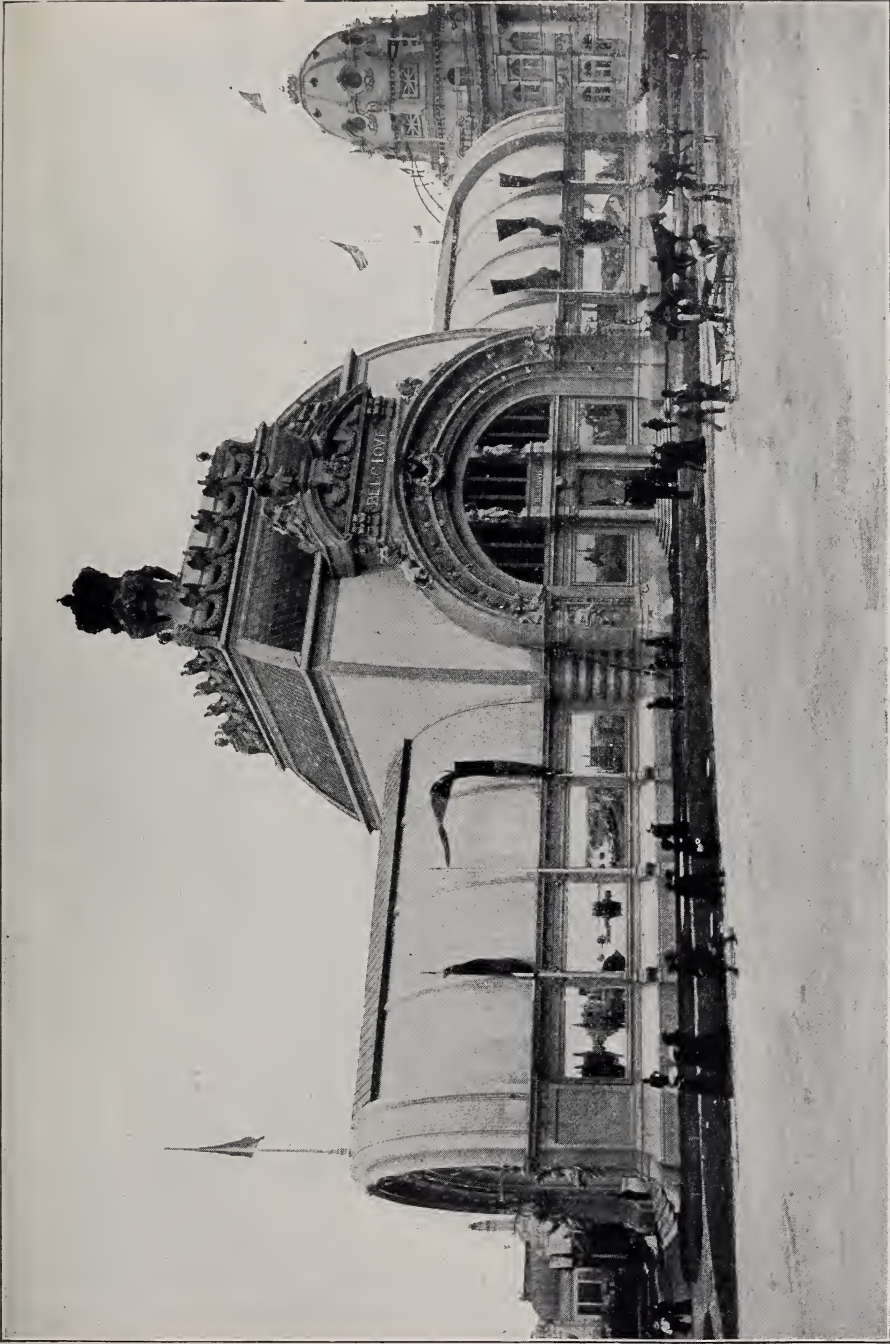
EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

and restore the citizens to their usual occupations—they have merited the blessings of peace by bravely facing the dangers of war. I should be ungrateful or insensible if I did not acknowledge the marks of confidence and affectionate attachment with which I have personally been honored by your citizens; a confidence that has enabled me with greater success to direct the measures for their defense, an attachment which I sincerely reciprocate, and which I shall carry with me to the grave."

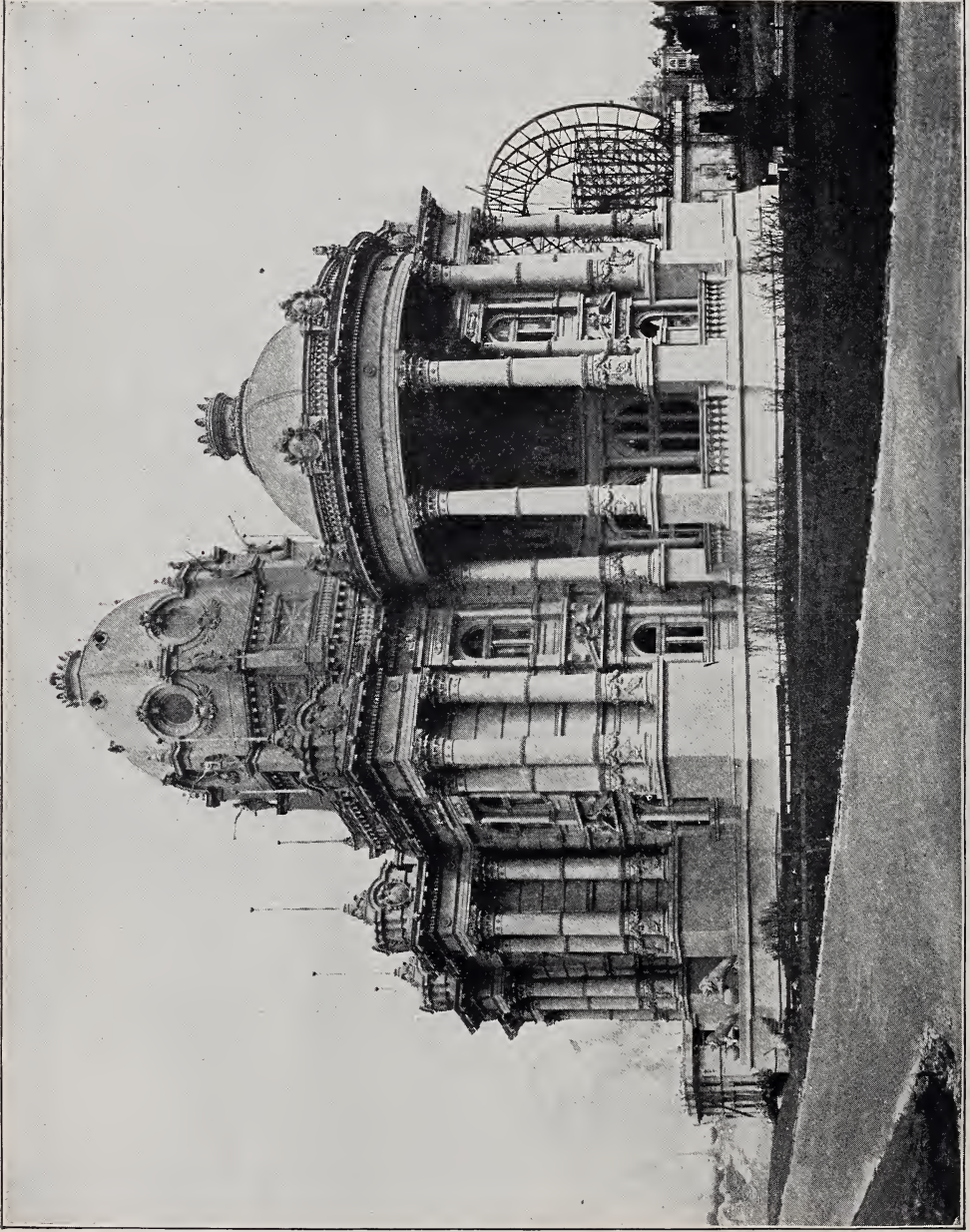
On the 4th of February, Edward Livingston, Mr. Shepherd and Captain Maunsel White were sent to the British fleet to arrange for a further exchange of prisoners, and for the recovery of a large number of slaves, who, after aiding the English army on shore, had gone off with them to their ships.

General Keane, of the British army, was wounded on the 8th of January, and lost a gift sword he was anxious to regain. Jackson consented, the sword was returned with wishes for the General's recovery, and the attention was courteously acknowledged. General Jackson sent a letter with the sword, containing this paragraph:

"Major General Keane, having lost his sword in the action of the 8th of January, and having expressed a great desire to regain it, valuing it as the present of an esteemed friend, I thought proper to have it restored to



GOVERNMENT BUILDING OF BELGIUM
A REPRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS TOWNHALL AT ANTWERP.



GOVERNMENT BUILDING OF BRAZIL
ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST IMPOSING PAVILIONS IN THE FOREIGN SECTION.
THIS BUILDING ATTRACTS MUCH ATTENTION.

him, thinking it more honorable to the American character to return it, after the expression of those wishes, than to retain it as a trophy of victory. I believe, however, it is a singular instance of a British general soliciting the restoration of his sword fairly lost in battle."

Another passage from Jackson's letter was this :

"Some of my officers, under a mistaken idea that deserters were confined with the prisoners, have, as I have understood, made improper application to some of the latter to quit your service. It is possible they may have in some instances succeeded in procuring either a feigned or a real consent to this effect; the whole of the transaction, however, met my marked reprehension, and all the prisoners are now restored to you. But as improper allurements may have been held out to these men, it will be highly gratifying to my feelings to learn that no investigation will be made, or punishment inflicted, in consequence of the conduct of those who may, under such circumstances, have swerved from their duty."

JACKSON AND BRITISH EXCHANGE COURTESIES.

General Lambert gave assurances that no investigation should be made into the conduct of the returning troops, and applauded the humanity of the request.

Livingston and his party were detained by the purpose of the British to capture Fort Bowyer. There was delay, though the fort was indefensible, and the capitulation was made much of, and a great dinner given on board the flag ship, Admiral Malcolm taking the head of the table, with the Americans on his right. Two days later, February 13th, Mr. R. D. Shepherd was standing on the deck of the *Tonnant* conversing with Admiral Malcolm, a gentleman of the most amiable and genial manners, when a gig approached with an officer, who coming aboard the *Tonnant* presented to the admiral a package. On opening and reading the contents, Admiral Malcolm took off his cap and gave a loud hurrah. Then turning to Mr. Shepherd, he seized his hand and grasping it warmly, exclaimed, "Good news! good news! We are friends. The Brazen has just arrived outside with the news of peace. I am delighted!" adding, in an undertone, "I have hated this war from the beginning."

A week later Livingston returned to the city, but the "peace package" was a newspaper announcement. There was little doubt of it, but commanders of fleets and armies must have official knowledge to act upon. Jackson issued a proclamation of caution, stating the truth of the peace

intelligence, and saying: "We must not be thrown into false security by hopes that may be delusive. It is by holding out that such an artful and insidious enemy too often seeks to accomplish what the utmost exertions of his strength will not enable him to effect. To place you off your guard and attack you by surprise is the natural expedient of one who, having experienced the superiority of your arms, still hopes to overcome you by stratagem. Though young in the 'trade' of war, it is not by such artifices that he will deceive us."

French naturalized citizens desired to take advantage of certain commercial privileges for twelve years, and as the time was not up, claimed the concession, but Jackson ordered the French consul and all Frenchmen who were not citizens of the United States, "to leave New Orleans within three days, and not to return to within one hundred and twenty miles of the city, until the news of the ratification of the treaty of peace was officially published!" The register of votes of the last election was resorted to for the purpose of ascertaining who were citizens and who were not. Every man who had voted was claimed by the General as his "fellow-citizen and soldier," and compelled to do duty.

JACKSON AND JUDGE HALL.

This was called an "act of cowardice" on the part of Jackson. While Jackson had his hand in, he banished a judge who had found himself up against Jackson; but the day after the judge departed as an immortal martyr, Monday, March 15th, a courier arrived from Washington with the official news of peace. The news was forwarded to the British and Jackson's martial law was at an end. "And in order," concluded the General's proclamation, "that the general joy attending this event may extend to all manner of persons, the commanding general proclaims and orders a pardon for all military offenses heretofore committed in this district, and orders that all persons in confinement under such charges, be immediately discharged."

Judge Hall soon arrived at home, and then his turn came. He proceeded to deal with "the military despot." The militia and volunteers were dismissed, and Jackson proclaimed:

"Go, then, my brave companions, to your homes, to those tender connections and those blissful scenes which render life so dear—full of honor, and crowned with laurels which will never fade. With what happiness will you not, when participating in the bosoms of your families the enjoy-

ment of peaceful life, look back to the toils you have borne—to the dangers you have encountered? How will all your past exposures be converted into sources of inexpressible delight? Who, that never experienced your sufferings, will be able to appreciate your joys? The man who slumbered ingloriously at home, during your painful marches, your nights of watchfulness, and your days of toil, will envy you the happiness which these recollections will afford—still more will he envy you the gratitude of that country which you have so eminently contributed to save.”

The war was over, and the unmatched hero of it was at once besieged by the belligerents in peace and the men of peace in war. The General was in the hands of the law and Judge Hall was handed over to everlasting fame as a crank. Jackson's legal adviser was allowed to begin reading a paper showing the necessity for martial law. Parton says: “The judge interrupted, and declared the rule against the party to be absolute,” and ordered “the attachment to be sued out:” the process to be returnable on the 31st of March.

JACKSON KEEPS THE PEACE.

“General Jackson duly appeared in court, attended by a prodigious concourse of excited people. He wore the dress of a private citizen. ‘Undiscovered amidst the crowd,’ Major Eaton relates, ‘he had nearly reached the bar, when, being perceived, the room instantly rang with shouts of a thousand voices. Raising himself on a bench, and moving his hand to procure silence, a pause ensued. He then addressed himself to the crowd; told them of the duty due to the public authorities; for that any impropriety of theirs would be imputed to him, and urged, if they had any regard for him, that they would, on the present occasion, forbear those feelings and expressions of opinion. Silence being restored, the judge rose from his seat, and remarking that it was impossible, nor safe, to transact business at such a moment, and under such threatening circumstances, directed the Marshal to adjourn court. The General immediately interfered, and requested that it might not be done. ‘There is no danger here; there shall be none—the same arm that protected from outrage this city, against the invaders of the country, will shield and protect this court, or perish in the effort.’

“The court proceeded to business. The District Attorney had prepared, and now presented, a file of nineteen questions, to be answered by the prisoner. Judge Hall pronounced the judgment of the court. It

is recorded in the words following: 'On this day appeared in person Major General Andrew Jackson, and, being duly informed by the court that an attachment had issued against him for the purpose of bringing him into court, and the District Attorney having filed interrogatories, the court informed General Jackson that they would be tendered to him for the purpose of answering thereto. The said General Jackson refused to receive them, or to make any answer to the said interrogatories. Whereupon the court proceeded to pronounce judgment, which was that Major General Andrew Jackson do pay a fine of one thousand dollars to the United States.'

HURRAH FOR JACKSON.

The "said Jackson" departed in a tempest of "Hurrah for Jackson." He remained in the city twenty-four days after the treaty of peace arrived, settling accounts of contractors and merchants. One claimant for damages, Signor Nolte, said his claim was a double one, "First, for seven hundred and fifty woolen coverings, taken out of my warerooms; Second, for two hundred and fifty bales of cotton, taken from the brigantine Pallas. For the first I received the price that was current on the day that the landing of the English was announced—eleven dollars per pair. All settlements required the General's ratification and signature. On this occasion he gave both, but with the remark that as my goods had been taken to cover the Tennessee troops, I should be paid in Tennessee bank notes, upon which there was a discount of nearly ten per cent."

Nolte and Jackson had a hard season over the claim. The former's story follows:

"'Are you lucky?' Jackson asked. 'Certainly, General,' I said, 'as lucky as anybody else in the city whose cotton has been thus saved. But the difference between me and the rest is, that all the others have nothing to pay, and that I have to bear all the loss.' 'Loss!' said the General, getting excited, 'Why you have saved *all!*' I saw that argument was useless with so stiff-necked a man, and remarked to him that I only wanted compensation for my cotton, and that the best compensation would be to give me precisely the quantity that had been taken from me, and of the same quality; that he might name one merchant and I another, who should buy and deliver to me the cotton, and that he should pay the bill. 'No, no, sir,' he answered, 'I like straightforward business, and this is too complicated. You must take six cents for your cotton. I have nothing

more to say.' As I again endeavored to explain, he said, 'Come, sir, come—take a glass of whisky and water; you must be d—d dry.'"

It was agreed that Jackson had a strong way of speaking for a member of his wife's church, but was not so mad and bad after all. A party of New Orleans people visited the British on Dauphin Island, and were received with a salute, including, "Hail, Columbia" and "Yankee Doodle." The shore was lined with hundreds of Englishmen, cheering, the bands playing "'Hail, Columbia' and 'Yankee Doodle.' They continued cheering over and over again, as they knew, by the flag at our masthead, that we brought them the welcome news of peace. We remained on the island three days, and were treated with every mark of attention and respect by all of them, and then proceeded on to Mobile to inform our army there of the news of peace. On our return we stopped again at Dauphin Island and took several English officers on board and brought them up to town. All these officers had the greatest desire to see this city and our lines on the battle ground, where we beat them so handsomely. We run them very hard about it, which they took in good humor, and they candidly acknowledged 'that they had fought many hard battles in France, Spain, etc., but never met with such play as they received from Yankees!'"

General Jackson left New Orleans, April 6th, to find disagreeable detention at Natchez. The enduring Blennerhassett had found a memorandum in a portmanteau of Aaron Burr, of an account between Burr and the firm of Jackson & Coffee. The truth of the matter is given by Parton, from the papers:

"From the memorandum it appears that Jackson & Coffee had not expended all the money deposited by Burr in their hands, but that a balance of more than seventeen hundred dollars had remained in their possession. This was true; but the memorandum did not record what



JOHN MARSHALL.

was equally true, that this balance had been returned to Burr on the final settlement of the account, at Clover Bottom, in December, 1806. Blennerhassett, who conceived that Burr was deeply in his debt, sued General Jackson for this balance. General Coffee made an affidavit to the effect that the money had been returned to Burr in the very notes in which it had been received from him. General Jackson, on appearing before the court, gave the same testimony, and the case was dismissed."

It is a matter of continued interest that Jackson was sympathetic with Burr, and thought his friend ill-used in the treason trial at Richmond, Chief Justice Marshall presiding.

JACKSON'S ENEMIES ADVERTISE HIM BEAUTIFULLY.

General Jackson was indebted to his enemies for their ceaseless eagerness to find fault with him and make war upon him. At last he was given the exalted celebration of the strong men in the Senate of the United States, when all the charges of his tyrannies and activities that took chances were put forward—not only his protracted martial law, but his conduct in using violence against the violent Spaniards in Florida. His expulsion of the Spaniards and execution of incendiary traders arming murderous Indians, was a suitable remedy for many offenses. He had dealt with characteristic thoroughness with a fortified band of fugitive slaves and Seminoles, had hanged two British subjects dealing in contraband goods, and it seemed to some of our most distinguished statesmen and heroes, that the people of the whole country ought to be alarmed about the heroes' headstrong ways and his abrupt acceptance of quarrels; shamefaced, they were arrayed against the Hero of New Orleans to retire him.

There was a great deal of "fixed ammunition," and batteries of eloquence provided by the professors of terror. Of course, it was easy to say Jackson was not a safe sort of man. There was a great mass of mediocrity ready to roll upon the man who was not awed when he exercised the functions of martial law. Jackson had even abused the accusers of Aaron Burr and was not of Thomas Jefferson's opinion of that man. Decidedly, Jackson had personal opinions. Jefferson called Burr "Cataline," but Jackson was not sensitive about bloodshed, even if the battlefield held but two combatants.

It was assumed that if certain resolutions condemning Jackson for being Jackson were not passed, the country would be aroused to reduce

the elements of unsafety that was in the hero of the day. This was four years after the death of Pakenham.

Henry Clay had to take a leading part or none, and his powerful speech to put Andrew Jackson in his proper place before the American public, was very able, but rather ornate than accurate. Mr. Clay said that as to Arbuthnot, a critical examination would show that "the whole amount of his crime consisted in his trading, without the limits of the United States, with the Seminole Indians, in the accustomed commodities which form the subject of Indian trade; and that he sought to ingratiate himself with his customers by espousing their interests in regard to the provisions of the treaty of Ghent, which he may have honestly believed entitled them to the restoration of their lands."

Still Arbuthnot was executed. Mr. Clay improved the occasion, saying:

"Napoleon had united all Europe in arms against England, but even the banishment of the fallen emperor to St. Helena was a blot on the English name which history could never efface. And it was universally conceded," added Mr. Clay, "that the execution of the Duc d'Enghien was an act that sullied the luster of Napoleon's career. No man," said the speaker, "can be executed in this free country without two things being shown: 1. That the law condemns him to death. 2. That his death is pronounced by that tribunal which is authorized by the law to try him. These principles would reach every man's case, native or foreign, citizen or alien. The instant quarters are granted to a prisoner, the majesty of the law surrounds and sustains him, and he can not lawfully be punished with death without the concurrence of the two circumstances just insisted upon. I deny that any commander-in-chief in this country has this abso-



HENRY CLAY.

lute power of life and death at his sole discretion. It is contrary to the genius of all our laws and institutions.”

The peroration of Mr. Clay was dramatically characteristic and also costly :

“Recall to your recollection the free nations which have gone before us. Where are they now ?

‘Gone glimmering through the dream of things that were,
A schoolboy’s tale, the wonder of an hour.’

“And how have they lost their liberties ? If we could transport ourselves back to the ages when Greece and Rome flourished in their greatest prosperity, and, mingling in the throng, should ask a Grecian if he did not fear that some daring military chieftain, covered with glory, some Philip or Alexander, would one day overthrow the liberties of his country, the confident and indignant Grecian would exclaim, ‘No ! No ! we have nothing to fear from our heroes ; our liberties will be eternal.’ If a Roman citizen had been asked if he did not fear that the conqueror of Gaul might establish a throne upon the ruins of public liberty, he would have instantly repelled the unjust insinuation. Yet Greece fell ; Cæsar passed the Rubicon, and the patriotic arm even of Brutus could not preserve the liberties of his devoted country. The celebrated Madame de Stael, in her last and perhaps her best work, has said, that in the very year, almost the very month, when the president of the directory declared that monarchy would never more show its frightful head in France, Bonaparte, with his grenadiers, entered the palace of St. Cloud.

CLAY AND HARRISON AGAINST JACKSON.

“When the minions of despotism heard in Europe of the seizure of Pensacola, how did they chuckle and chide the admirers of our institutions, tauntingly pointing to the demonstration of a spirit of injustice and aggrandizement made by our country, in the midst of an amicable negotiation. Behold, said they, the conduct of those who are constantly reproaching kings. You saw how those admirers were astounded and hung their heads. You saw, too, when that illustrious man who presides over us adopted his pacific, moderate, and just course, how they once more lifted up their heads with exultation and delight beaming in their countenances. And you saw how those minions themselves were finally compelled to unite in the general praises bestowed upon our government. Beware how you forfeit this exalted character. Beware how you give a

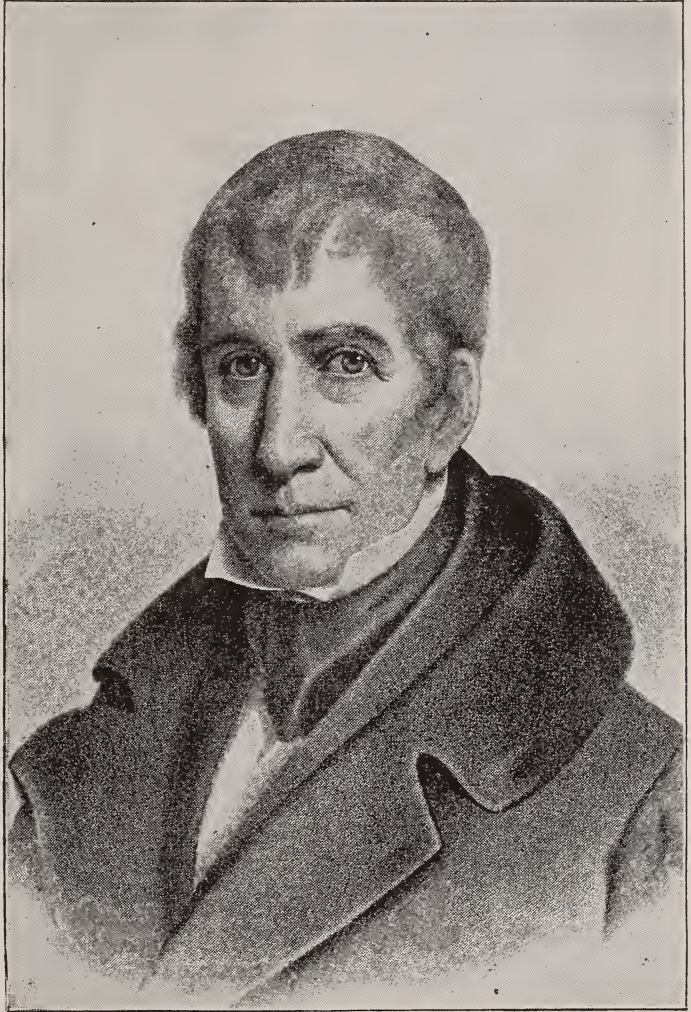
fatal sanction, in this infant period of our republic, scarcely yet two-score years old, to military insubordination. Remember that Greece had her Alexander, Rome her Cæsar, England her Cromwell, France her Bonaparte, and that if we would escape the rock on which we split, we must avoid their errors

“ I hope gentlemen will deliberately survey the awful isthmus on which we stand. They may bear down all opposition; they may even vote the General the public thanks; they may carry him triumphantly through this House. But, if they do, in my humble judgment, it will be a triumph of the principle of insubordination, a triumph of the military over the civil authority, a triumph over the powers of this House, a triumph over the Constitution of the land. And I pray most devoutly to Heaven that it may not prove, in its

ultimate effects and consequences, a triumph over the liberties of the people.”

Jackson was enraged by Clay's speech. Clay called on him to pay his chivalrous respects when he was not at home, and the call was never returned.

General Harrison took part in the debate, and he, too, was alarmed by the Jacksonian tendencies of Andrew Jackson. He made the observations



WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

in a brief but brilliant form, of the lessons of history that told the people to beware of the military chieftains who did not respect law. General Harrison was himself a man of war, who had governed territories and commanded armies. He had given his country excellent service, military and civil, and was no mean orator and rhetorician, but he had a rather besetting habit of reference to the Romans, who mixed their wars with politics, and converted Republics into Empires.

He had a carrying voice, and used it with effect on battle fields, and addressing multitudes, making himself heard during the night attack by Indians at Tippecanoe.

OLD TIPPICANOE'S ROMAN SPEECH.

In speaking of the public peril of the warriors, General Harrison was not only on familiar ground, but an example of law abiding as a rule, and moderation as a habit. Mr. Clay had dwelt upon the decline and fall of the Romans, but had not studied his ground as a law case, before the Senate, so as to be master of all the points; and the honors of the debate, as well as the voice of Congress, was for Jackson. Poindexter's three hours' speech, chiefly argument upon accuracies perfectly commanded and arrayed, closing with splendid declamation, was triumphant, in Congress and the country.

Harrison was received respectfully, and was interesting, not effectual. The "Hurrah for Jackson" from the people mentioned, continued and conquered.

Mr. Parton says: "Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, spoke for Jackson, February 2d, near the conclusion of the long debate. Referring to Mr. Clay, he said:

"The gentleman's common law, will not do for the free men of the United States; it is unique and absurd. Sir, if the committee will pardon the digression, this novel idea of common law reminds me of an occurrence which is said to have happened in the early period of the settlement of the present polite and flourishing State of Kentucky. A man in personal combat deprived his antagonist of the sight of an eye by a practice familiar in that day called *gouging*; the offender was indicted and prosecuted for the outrage. He employed counsel to defend him, to whom he confessed the fact. "Well, sir," said the lawyer, "what shall I say in your defense?" "Why, sir," said he, "tell them it is the custom of the country!" And, I presume, if the honorable speaker had presided on the trial

he would have said, "Gentlemen of the jury, it is the common law of Kentucky, and you will find a verdict for the defendant."

"But, sir, to be serious, let me bring the case home to the honorable speaker himself. Suppose a band of these barbarians, stimulated and excited by some British incendiary, should, at the hour of midnight, when all nature is wrapped in darkness and repose, sound the infernal yell, and enter the dwelling of that honorable gentleman, and in his presence pierce to the heart the wife of his bosom and the beloved and tender infant in her arms—objects so dear to a husband and father—would he calmly fold his arms and say. "well, 'tis hard! but it is the common law of the country, and I must submit!" No, sir, his manly spirit would burn with indignant rage, and never slumber till the hand of retributive justice had avenged his wrongs.

"Mercy to him who shows it is the rule
And righteous limitations of the act
By which Heaven moves in pardoning guilty man;
And he that shows none, being ripe in years,
And conscious of the outrage he commits,
Shall seek it and not find it, in his turn."

SPLENDID SPEECH FROM MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.

"I have no compassion for such monsters as Arbuthnot and Ambrister; their own country is ashamed to complain of their fate; the British Minister has disavowed their conduct and abandoned their cause; and we, sir, are the residuary legatees of all the grief and sorrow felt on the face of the globe for these two fallen murderers and robbers! For I call him a murderer who incites to murder.

"Mr. Chairman, I am not the eulogist of any man; I shall not attempt the panegyric of General Jackson; but if a grateful country might be allowed to speak of his merits, Louisiana would say: "You have defended our capital against the veteran troops of the enemy, by whom it would have been sacked, and our dwellings enveloped in flames over the heads of our beloved families."

"Georgia: "You have given peace to our defenceless frontier, and chastised our ferocious savage foe, and the perfidious incendiaries and felons by whom they were excited and counseled to the perpetration of their cruel population, which they may now enjoy in peace and tranquility."

"Alabama and Mississippi: "You have protected us in the time of our infancy, and in the moment of great national peril, against the inex-

orable Red Sticks and their allies; you have compelled them to relinquish the possession of our lands, and ere long we shall strengthen into full manhood under the smiles of a beneficent Providence."

"The whole Western country: "You have preserved the great emporium of our vast commerce from the grasp of a powerful enemy; you have maintained for our use the free navigation of the Mississippi at the hazard of your life, health and fortune."

"The Nation at large: "You have given glory and renown to the arms of our country throughout the civilized world, and have taught the tyrants of the earth the salutary lesson that, in the defence of their soil and independence, free men are invincible."

HONOR AND GRATITUDE TO JACKSON.

"History will transmit these truths to generations yet unborn, and should the propositions on your table be adopted, we, the Representatives of the people, subjoin: "Yes, most noble and valorous captain, you have achieved all this for your country; we bow down under the weight of the obligations which we owe you, and, as some small testimonial of your claim to the confidence and consideration of your fellow-citizens, we, in their name, present you the following resolutions:

"*Resolved*, That you, Major-General Andrew Jackson, have violated the Constitution which you have sworn to support, and disobeyed the orders of your superior, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

"*Resolved*, That you, Major General Andrew Jackson, have violated the laws of your country and the sacred principles of humanity, and thereby prostrated the national character, in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister, for the trifling and unimportant crime of exciting the savages to murder the defenseless inhabitants of the United States.

"Accept, we pray you, sir, of these resolves; go down to your grave in sorrow, and congratulate yourself that you have not served this great republic in vain!"

"Greece had her Miltiades, Rome her Belisarius, Carthage her Hannibal, and 'may we, Mr. Chairman, profit by the example!' Sir, if honorable gentlemen are so extremely solicitous to record their opinion of this distinguished General, let us erect a tablet in the center of our Capitol square; let his bust designate the purpose; thither let each man repair

and engrave the feelings of his heart. And, sir, whatever may be the opinions of others, for one I should not hesitate to say, in the language of the sage of Monticello, 'Honor and gratitude to him who has filled the measure of his country's glory!'"

Rarely has a speech produced a sensation equal to that of Poindexter. It was startling and prodigious.

One of the speakers who condemned the course of General Jackson



STATUE OF ANDREW JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS.

was General William Henry Harrison, of Ohio. The opposition of this gentleman, though it was expressed in the mildest and most courteous terms, excited in the mind of Jackson a peculiar and lasting animosity, which a few years later, he had an opportunity to gratify in a striking manner. That the reader may be enabled to judge correctly of the subsequent retaliation, it is necessary for him to know the exact nature of the provocation. The following is the material passage of General Harrison's speech on the occasion:

"If the Father of his Country were alive, and in the ministration of

the government, and had authorized the taking of the Spanish posts, I would declare my disapprobation of it as readily as I do now. Nay, more, because the more distinguished the individual, the more salutary the example.

THE HERO OF NEW ORLEANS TRIUMPHS IN THE SENATE.

“No one can tell how soon such an example would be beneficial. General Jackson will be faithful to his country; but I recollect that the virtues and patriotism of Fabius and Scipio were soon followed by the crimes of Marius and the usurpation of Sylla. I am sure, sir, that it is not the intention of any gentleman upon this floor to rob General Jackson of a single ray of glory, much less to wound his feelings or injure his reputation. And, while I thank my friend from Mississippi (Mr. Poin-dexter), in the name of those who agree with me that General Jackson has done wrong, I must be permitted to decline the use of the address which he has so obligingly prepared for us, and substitute the following as more consonant to our views and opinions. If the resolution pass, I would address him thus :

“‘In the performance of a sacred duty, imposed by their construction of the Constitution, the representatives of the people have found it necessary to disapprove of a single act of your brilliant career; they have done it in the full conviction that the hero who has guarded her rights in the field will bow with reverence to the civil institutions of his country—that he has admitted as his creed that the character of the soldier can never be complete without eternal reference to the character of the citizen. Your country has done for you all that a republic can do for the most favored of her sons. The age of deification is past; it was an age of tyranny and barbarism; the adoration of man should be addressed to his Creator alone. You have been feasted in the Pritanes of the cities. Your statue shall be placed in the Capitol, and your name be found in the songs of the virgins. Go, gallant chief, and bear with you the gratitude of your country. Go, under the full conviction that, as her glory is identified with yours, she has nothing more dear to her but her laws—nothing more sacred but her Constitution. Even an unintentional error shall be sanctified to her service. It will teach posterity that the government which could disapprove the conduct of a Marcellus will have the fortitude to crush the vices of Marius.’

“‘These sentiments, sir, lead to results in which all must unite.

General Jackson will still live in the hearts of his fellow-citizens, and the Constitution of your country will be immortal.' ”

On the 8th of February the vote of the Committee of the Whole was taken upon each of the four resolutions under discussion.

Does the committee disapprove the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambristor? It does not. Ayes, 54; noes, 90.

Shall a law be drafted prohibiting the execution of captives by a commanding general? There shall not. Ayes, 57; noes, 98.

Was the seizure of Pensacola and the capture of Barrancas contrary to the Constitution? It was not. Ayes, 65; noes, 91.

Shall a law be drafted forbidding the invasion of foreign territory without the previous authorization of Congress, unless in the fresh pursuit of a defeated enemy? They shall not. Ayes, 42, noes, 112.

So the Committee of the Whole sustained General Jackson on every point.

General Jackson said of the debate and result.

“The whole Kentucky delegation, except Clay, I am told, goes with me, and Clay is politically damned, and I have exposed the correspondence with General Scott, and he is doubly damned.”

General Harrison's speech had lasting consequences, inflaming exceedingly General Jackson into a passionate animosity toward Harrison, who, however, broke the line of Jackson's succession by beating Martin Van Buren in 1840, though beaten by him in 1836. Jackson's friends settled with a long list of enemies in the election of Polk over Clay.



THE DISPUTED BOUNDARIES OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Course of the Empire of Liberty—The Influences that Shaped National Possessions and Destiny.—Our English, French and Spanish Competition—Causes of Confusion of Titles—The Insecurity of Royal Land Claims—Early Views of the Extent of the Louisiana Purchase—Official Correction of Error in Maps of American Continent—What Americans Lost and are Losing in the North and Northwest by our Impaired Unity, a Lack of the Jeffersonian and Napoleonic Combination.

EXPLORERS of the races which followed the exploration of the Mediterranean ceased to have geographical secrets, (and there were other worlds, in the sense the word world is used as describing large portions of the earth,) to conquer, were those of the Northern shore of the sea around which the Roman Empire extended, including especially natives of the Italian and Spanish peninsulas; and the British, Portugese and the Scandinavians, were greatly distinguished in the wide fields where honors were won.

While the Atlantic was impassable, according to all authenticated experience the enterprise in seeking discoveries was northward. Hence, the settlement of Iceland, six centuries before Columbus found the trade winds of the tropics to waft him westward, and, in the phrase of the time, gave to Castile and Leon, a new world. The competition of the gold seekers and others was not so energetic for some centuries, so as to cause warfare among the colonies of the various roving races. The success of the Portugese and Dutch, in passing around south Africa into the "East Indies," and hence the name, and along the East coast of South America, and the far South-west, completed the circumnavigation of the earth, while islands Columbus touched in American waters were the West Indies, though he thought they were Asiatic.

Such was the fame of the wonderful "finds," not only of new worlds, but of new lands that became the foundation of nations, they were held sacred when gold and silver mining caused contentions of increasing violence, until serious and protracted wars broke out in the West Indies and North America. And, in respect to the development of mines and the



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natural riches of untouched forests, there was a peculiar sense of the strength of title that navigators and their patrons held, for the lands and the rivers, first beheld by the representatives of civilization. Even the sight of land from a ship that carried flags was immensely important, and the marks on trees and stones were as nearly as possible inviolable. The burial of plates at the mouths of rivers, or the barking of a tree, were imposing evidence for the regulation of international claims; and the ceremony of landing, drawing swords and unfurling flags, with the firing of salutes and the function of prayer, constituted a common law of serious property rights with which it was semi-barbarous, at least, to interfere.

The French got into the mouths of the St. Lawrence and the Mississippi before the English and Spaniards, and so they were strong and persistent in asserting possession of the interior of the continent. When a new river was reported, the first boat load of sailors with a flag and gun and a few hours on the sand or in the woods, were sufficient for it to become identified with a race or nation, and proclaimed to be some one's property. The custom of conceding on very flimsy and furtive contact with, or glimpses of an unknown shore, stimulated searches beyond seas that hastened the spread of knowledge.

THE VOYAGES TO UNDISCOVERED COUNTRIES.

The French had a passion for furs, the Spanish for the precious metals, while the English gathered the more substantial gift offerings, as in Virginia the game and fish were of the best, the woods and tidal waters of the new lands, sounds and bays afforded, beginning with the Virginian deer, including wild turkeys, pigeons, squirrels, bear, water fowl and shell fish. The sassafras tree was highly esteemed, and the persimmon was the peer of the fig. The excellence of the tobacco was prized above all, and as good as gold in commerce.

The ocean voyages to reach the "undiscovered countries," yielding that name to the territories unsurveyed, were attended with exhausting and perilous labors and excessive hardships, afloat and ashore. The ruling passion of the Spaniards was for gold, and the familiar history of stormy experience of the first voyage of Columbus was repeated, and many sturdy and skilled crews of vessels, staunch for fortune or fatality, sailed into the far seas and were heard of no more. There were instances of famine ships—all food consumed and the prospect of death in the mid-Atlantic from sheer starvation. In one case a crew of Frenchmen famish-

ing, closed with an English ship of war, and boarding her succeeded after a frenzied fight, in gaining command of her deck and saved their lives with the abundant rations aboard.

While Andrew Jackson, who was an expander, sword in hand, believed in his later years, that we of the United States had bought Texas in the Louisiana Purchase, and was ready to go into battle on that question for our purchased possession, at any time or place, or with any person, the official papers do not conclusively sustain his patriotic attitude, for what Jackson said, was, should have been. There was a good fighting case, however, and documents were drawn, even maps.

The continent was so large, and the systems of rivers so astonishing in their floods and the fertility of their shores, that the idea of holding all



OBSERVE.

SEAL OF THE UNITED STATES.



REVERSE.

the valleys, according to marks at the mouths of the rivers, became a very vague standard of measurement.

The French were a considerable time finding the mouth of the Mississippi, though drifting trees told the tale for hundreds of miles. The rivers that flowed direct into the Gulf of Mexico, west of the Mississippi, were the property of the first spectators, according to the doctrine of dominion of the lands from which the water came. The great river country and the varied land drained through smaller rivers, were subject to inference and discussion. The race was to the swift and the battle to the strong. The rule by which the continent had been disposed of by the Europeans, whose claims were so wide, the winds might as well have been called to witness—this ultimately raised the question whether Texas was in Mexico before the “arms” of the United States, finished by treaties with war indemnity and payments for land, ground for fixed

boundaries and peace. It was the slavery question that prevented the American sentiment from being defined and invincible, and standing up to it that our western boundary was the Rio Grande.

In order to arrive at enlightened conclusions regarding the dividing lines, we must go back to the times and regions of the intangible. We have often been told that truth tells itself to the air. Take the statement as to the portion of land among the peoples of the southern part of the country, between the Pacific Ocean and the Mississippi. An adventurous and well accredited Abbe writes, and meaning to be truthful, approximated closely to the facts, as follows :

DIVIDING THE RIDGE OF THE ROCKIES.

“The Missouri mountains, dividing the waters of the Mississippi from those of Columbia, forms the principal chain in Louisiana ; collateral ridges extend themselves from the parent chain, which in the valley of the Mississippi wind to the southeast generally, and gave that direction to all the rivers that enter either the Missouri, Mississippi, or Mexican Gulf. The courses of the Missouri and Mississippi, are in a great measure conformable to this system. In the wide slope from the Rio Grande del Norte to the Missouri, nature has been more uniform than on any equal extent on this globe.

“The Sabine River has obtained more attention from becoming the temporary boundary between the United States and the Spanish internal provinces, and part of the permanent western limit of the State of Louisiana, than it would be entitled to claim, from the magnitude of its column, or the fertility of its shores. This river discharges itself into the Gulf of Mexico, in twenty-nine degrees twenty-three minutes North latitude, and in ninety-three degrees fifty-seven minutes West from Greenwich, sixteen degrees fifty-seven minutes west from Washington City. The depth of water at the mouth of Sabine, is not more than four feet on the bar, at ordinary tides. The mouth of the river is wider than could be expected from the quantity of water it discharges into the Gulf of Mexico.

“No prospect can be more awfully solitary, than that from the mouth of the Sabine. A few trunks of trees thrown on shore by the surf of the sea, and scattered clumps of myrtle, are the only objects that arrest the eye, from the boundless expanse of the gulf, and the equally unlimited waste of prairie. No habitation of man presents itself on the disc of the horizon, to cheer the voyager with the distant view of the residence of his

fellow-men. No herds grazing on the green plain recall his domestic sensations. The deep solemn break of the surge, the scream of the sea fowl, the wind sighing mournfully through the myrtle, and a lone deer bounding along the shore, are the only objects that vary the monotony of the scene; the only sounds that interrupt the otherwise eternal silence of this remote region. In the language of an elegant and interesting writer, it is one of those 'unbounded prospects, where the imagination is not less oppressed than surprised by the greatness of the spectacle. The mind distressed, seeks on every side in vain for an object on which to repose, finds only a solitude that saddens, an immensity that confounds.'"

The Mississippi waters in the low country are sometimes a river and sometimes a sea. The "mighty waters" indeed, are not at times the admiration and delight of the people who are subjected to its awful varieties. There is much remarkable in the floods of the Mississippi valley streams. The Ohio at Cincinnati is an extreme example. The difference between high and low water, by the water mark of that city, exceeds by a few inches sixty-nine feet; and while this case gives the most notable official figures, frightful floods of the Mississippi valley rivers are a peculiarity of all, from the Missouri to the Tennessee, and all the rivers from the mountains to the father of floods.

UNKNOWN LIMITATIONS OF PURCHASE.

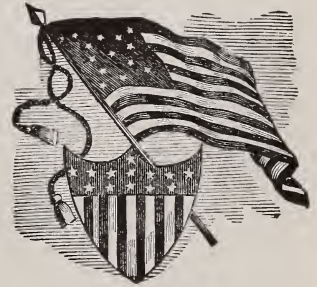
The exact limitations of the "Purchase" were not known when the money was paid. The transaction was not accomplished in a business man's methods. It was a rough and tumble imperialism. If we had waited for surveys and the appliances of the sciences, the debates of a Congress leading the way, the chance would have slipped away and instead of Jefferson and his cash handed over, and followed by the Lewis and Clark expedition to see what we had bought in the Northwest, Aaron Burr might have been the hero of the expansion, and Mexico converted into Americano. It is, though, much better as it is. We paid up first and looked over the property afterward. It was a case of executive action, in a word, Napoleonic, and Napoleon was a wise man in saying—when a critical remark was brought to his attention, to the effect that there was an obscurity about the boundaries—that if there had not been an obscurity in the treaty, it might have been well to "have put one in."

That was a good theory of one-man power for an emergency. This time President Jefferson knew what was good for the people, though he

had no relish for strong government. He did, however, get a lesson on construction of the Constitution. There must, of course, be the power to buy land for the people with their own money, and to invest when the land is in the market for sale. It was a case of all is well that ends well.

If Jefferson had not taken precisely the course he did, we would, according to the course of events and the drift of public sentiment, have had for a neighbor Aaron Burr's projected Mexican and Louisiana Empire. The movement and momentum in Burr's scheme was more representative and had more possibilities than the people of the United States have grasped with a realizing sense.

The favorite proposition of the practical as well as theoretical expansionists of the country, was, in the days before and of the Purchase, that where La Salle ended in 1683 should be assumed by Americans as the West limit of Louisiana on the Mexican gulf. This was the minimum, and the principle behind it was that the country followed the flag, if not measured by the river mouth; and between La Salle in his official French character, and the mouth of the Mississippi, the logic of it applies to the smaller rivers and our title was sufficient.



FLAG AND SHIELD.

A very early and judicial statement of the character and extent of the purchase in the West lowland section of the land we acquired, is this, and its merit is as a clear and consecutive story disentangling knotty history :

“As the valley of the Mississippi will be for ages the receptacle of emigrants from the eastern slope of that chain of mountains which divide our territories, a development of its resources, so favorable to agriculture and commerce, must claim no little part of our attention.

“Louisiana is bounded south by the gulf of Mexico, east by the Mississippi and Perdido rivers, north by an imaginary line, nearly coinciding with the northermost part of the 48th degree of north latitude, from the head waters of the Mississippi to the Pacific ocean; west by the Pacific ocean, and southwest by the Spanish internal provinces. This great expanse has a frontier with the Spanish internal provinces of 1900 miles; a line of sea-coast on the Pacific ocean of 500 miles; a frontier with the British dominions of 1700 miles; thence following the Mississippi by comparative course 1400 miles; and along the gulf of Mexico 700 miles; from the mouth of Perdido to the 31° north latitude 40, along the latter

parallel 240 miles; having an outline of 6480, or 6500 miles, in round numbers, and 1,352,860 square miles of surface.

“Louisiana is now divided into three grand divisions. The State of Louisiana, bounded by the gulf of Mexico south, by the Sabine river, and a meridian line from 32° to 33° north latitude on the west, by the territory of Missouri north, and divided from the Mississippi territory by the Mississippi river, between the 31° and 35° of north latitude and by the parallel of 31° north latitude between the Mississippi and Pearl rivers. The State of Louisiana contains 45,860 square miles of area, and is watered by the Mississippi, Red, Ouachita, Atchafalaya, and Pearl rivers, together with numerous other rivers of lesser note.

MYSTERY OF MISSOURI AND TEXAS.

“After the erection of Lower Louisiana into a State government, Upper Louisiana received the name of ‘The Territory of Missouri.’ This latter section is bounded east by the Mississippi river, south by the 33° north latitude and the province of Texas, and south-west by the Spanish internal provinces, west by the Pacific ocean, and north by the British dominions. The territory of Missouri contains an area of 1,200,000 square miles.

“That part of Louisiana, known by the name of the Province of Texas, which is claimed by Spain as part of the internal provinces, and included in the vast intendency of San Louis Potosi, is bounded east by the state of Louisiana, south by the gulf of Mexico, west by an imaginary limit, and north by Red River, containing an area exceeding 100,000 square miles.

“One of the most effective of the official documents, meant to instruct the people, while the value of Louisiana was considered, opens with the discouraging declaration, following observations of the country of the tract bounded by the Atacapas and the Apeloosas, on close study results that *‘only the eighth part of this vast country can be appropriated to the labors and residence of man, the remainder being covered with lakes, forests, and swamps, and dry and sandy deserts.’*

“The development of another examination made of the imperfect information was acted upon, and there was an immensity of land as rich as the surface of the earth had afforded, and our Louisiana Purchase was the greatest and best of land speculation since farms were in fashion.”

This passage from a report of thorough investigations, has been justified by the experience of a century.

“The centre of almost the whole of this part of the colony, taken from the banks of the river, and penetrating, from one part to another, into the interior of the neighboring country, is, with a few exceptions, a level soil, where not a hillock presents itself six feet in height. There is, however, a slight elevation on the banks of the river, to the lakes and canals situated in the deep recesses of the country.”

The discussion added, of maps and treaties, is of distinct value:

“There is no map, or sketch deserving the name, of this colony. The defect is to be lamented. It can be attributed only to the carelessness of the government, and the indifference of the colonists. Hence, a country that has been inhabited for a century by civilized people, is scarcely known to geographers; or,



THE COAST OF FLORIDA.

if any attempts have been made to describe its countenance, they have been vague, feeble and indigested.

“The precise boundaries of Louisiana, westward of the Mississippi, though very extensive, are at present involved in some obscurity. Data are equally wanting to assign with precision its northern extent. From the source of the Mississippi it is bounded eastwardly by the middle of the channel of that river to the thirty-first degree of latitude; thence, it is asserted, upon very strong grounds, that according to its limits, when formerly possessed by France, it stretches to the east as far at least as the River Padigo, which runs into the Bay of Mexico, eastward of the River Mobile.

“It may afford useful information to remark that Louisiana, including the Mobile settlements, was discovered and peopled by the French, whose monarchs made several grants of its trade, in particular to Mr. Crosat in 1712, and some years afterwards, with his acquiescence, to the well-known company projected by Mr. Law. This company was relinquished in the year 1731. By a secret convention the 3d of November, 1762, the French government ceded so much of the province as lies beyond the Mississippi to the Iberville, thence through the middle of that river and the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the sea, was ceded to Great Britain. Spain having conquered the Floridas from Great Britain during our Revolutionary War, they were confirmed to her by the treaty of peace of 1783. By the treaty of St. Idelfonso, of the 1st of October, 1800, his catholic majesty promises and engages on his part to cede back to the French Republic, six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations therein contained, relative to the Duke of Parma, ‘the colony or province of Louisiana, with the same extent that it actually has in the hands of Spain, that it had when France possessed it, and such as it ought to be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other States.’ This treaty was confirmed and enforced by that of Madrid, of the 21st of March, 1801. From France it passed to the United States, by the treaty of the 30th of April, 1802, with a reference to the above clause, as descriptive of the limits ceded.”

APPLICATION OF SCIENCE TO GEOGRAPHY.

Mr. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Department of the Interior, writing July 7th, 1898, prepared “recommendations for a correction of the last published map of the United States by the Department, so far as it represents the portion of our country westward of the Rocky Mountains and now embracing Oregon, Washington, Idaho and portions of Montana and Wyoming, to have been acquired by the United States, by or through the Louisiana Purchase, the correction to be made in the republication of that map by the Department.”

So well done was the work of Commissioner Hermann that the Hon. Cornelius Bliss, Secretary of the Interior, replied: “Upon careful consideration of the matter, so ably presented by you, your recommendations in the premises meet with my approval, and the correction will be made upon the next map of the United States to be issued by the Department.”

Mr. Hermann, his correction being accepted, submitted the various

conclusions he reached "including a review of the various annexations by the United States." He speaks of his view of the "imperishable luster of the acquisition of that splendid empire west of the Mississippi river," and the importance that the "subject deserves, that it should be accurately as well as impartially reviewed."

The Commissioner was induced to enter upon this work because of an error upon the map of the United States, which was given out with the official endorsement of the Department. The error was in the representation that: "The cession of Louisiana from France in 1803 comprised territory west of the Rocky Mountains, now known as Oregon, Washington, Idaho and portions of Montana and Wyoming. Such domain was derived by the United States, based on the right of discovery, exploration and occupancy by our own people, together with the cession from Spain, by treaty of February 22, 1819, of such adverse rights as that nation claimed to possess.

WHAT WAS THE ORIGINAL LOUISIANA?

The question the Commissioner meets, in which we are specially interested is: "What was the original Louisiana?" He says:

"La Salle was the first to descend the Mississippi, from its navigable northern waters to its mouth, and from the Gulf inward again. His discovery was not a mere accident, nor was it left unwritten and in doubt. His journey was undertaken for purposes of discovery, and every important observation was carefully noted and reported by him. He was a man of education and received a patent of nobility. His expeditions were under the authority of the French Government, and he early won the confidence and admiration of that nation's monarch, Louis XIV. The Chevalier Henry de Tonty, Fathers Hennepin and Membre and other well-known explorers, were his companions in many expeditions, and a few years before, over much of the same ground, Marquette and Joliet had opened the way among the Indian tribes. The result of his researches was made known in France, and efforts were at once made by the government to colonize the country and extend exploration.

"La Salle, standing with Tonty, Dautray and other companions on the banks of the most western channel of the Mississippi about three leagues from its mouth, on April 9, 1682, took possession of the country in the name of Louis XIV., and setting up a column, or, as Dr. Kohl insists, 'a cross with the arms of the King,' buried a plate, unfurled the

flag of France, sung a Te Deum and naming the country 'Louisiana' in a loud voice, proclaimed its extent to be 'from the mouth of the great river St. Louis, on the eastern side, otherwise called Ohio, Alighin, Sipore or Chisagona, and this with the consent of the Chapnanons, Chikachas and other people dwelling therein with whom we have made alliance, as also along the River 'Colbert, or Mississippi,' and rivers which discharge themselves therein, from its source beyond the Kious or Nadonessions, and this with their consent, and with the consent of the Montanties, Illinois, Mesigameus, Natches, Koroas, which are the most considerable nations dwelling therein, with whom also we have made alliance, as far as its mouth at the sea or Gulf of Mexico, and also the mouth of the River Palms, upon the assurance which we have received from all these nations that 'we are the first Europeans who have descended or ascended the said River Colbert.'

"He had named the Mississippi 'Colbert' in honor of his friend and patron M. Colbert, the colonial minister under Louis XIV, upon whose report the King conferred upon La Salle the rank of esquire, with power to acquire knighthood.

A VARIETY OF INACCURATE MAPS.

"De Tonty, La Salle's companion, who has written a detailed narrative of the discovery, described the countries at the heads of the various tributaries of the Mississippi, all of which were included under the name 'Louisiana,' and it is remarkable how accurately he estimates the distance of one river from another and the length of each. The Falls of St. Anthony seem to have been known, as Hennepin was sent by La Salle to that point, and the Missouri from its source is mentioned and described at different points. A map prepared by De Tonty, as he states, accompanied his report and exhibited the general scope of country embraced within Louisiana. Unfortunately, nothing more is known of this map. No reference, however, was ever made to any country westward of the highlands which are the sources of the rivers flowing from the West into the Mississippi; and Louisiana was never understood as extending beyond the highlands by any of these explorers. This is further corroborated by Franquelin, a young French engineer, who was in Quebec when La Salle returned from his discovery, and who learned from him the extent of same, we next find Miruelo, who arrived from Cuba in 1516; then De Cordova who arrived in 1517, with an expedition of

Spaniards, who were seeking gold; and he was followed by Alaminos with several ships for the same purpose. In 1539 we find Fernando De Soto landing with a large company of Spaniards at Tampa Bay, and from there he went to Tallahassee, thence he moved to the Savannah River below the present site of Augusta, and then toward the head of Mobile Bay, and then to the Mississippi, which he discovered near the mouth of the Arkansas. After his death, near the mouth of Red river, his successor, Luis de Mosco, took the command, numbering about 300, down the Mississippi to the Gulf, July 18, 1543.

“In 1528, De Narvaez led a large force of Spaniards and landed in Clear Water Bay, following along the Gulf shore on the west. A portion returned to Cuba, while the greater portion were destroyed. None made settlement. Still further east on the Florida coast French colonies were founded, but these were driven out in 1563 by Menendez with Spanish troops, who then erected forts from St. Augustine northward as far as Carolina.

LA SALLE MADE CLAIM TO LOUISIANA.

“This possession was maintained to the time when La Salle claimed Louisiana for France. ‘It may be said of the Spaniards, however, that they made no attempt to gain a foothold far in the interior, and this explains the narrow limit of their possession north from the Gulf. Bienville was appointed Governor of Louisiana in 1717, and one of his first acts in that year was to select a principal establishment for the French colony, which he did by choosing a site which is now the city of New Orleans.’

“It was then covered by a dense forest, the soil being swampy. A detachment of soldiers was left there for the double purpose of clearing the ground and of protecting the colonists. This was the origin of New Orleans, named in honor of the Duke of Orleans, the then regent of France. In 1723 the seat of government was definitely removed to that place which then contained three hundred population. It is worthy of notice at this point that in this year the French Government considered the importance of securing deeper water at the entrance to the Mississippi, and that the official engineer—Pauger—had recommended a plan of improvement which was in principle based largely on the modern jetty system.

“On September 14th, 1712, a grant was made by Louis XIV to

Antoine de Crozat, a rich merchant of Paris, for trading purposes. The King in this grant says :

“ . . . we did in the year 1683 give our orders to undertake a discovery of the countries and lands which are situated in the northern part of America, between New France and New Mexico ; and the Sieur de La Salle, to whom we committed that enterprise, having had success enough to confirm a belief that communication might be settled from New France to the Gulf of Mexico, by means of large rivers ; this obliged us, immediately after the peace of Ryswick, to give orders for the establishing of a colony there, and maintaining a garrison, which has kept and preserved the possession we had taken in the very year 1683, of the lands, coasts and islands, which are situated in the Gulf of Mexico, between Carolina on the east, and Old and New Mexico on the west. And whereas, upon the information we have received, concerning the disposition and situation of the said countries, known at present by the name of the province of Louisiana, we are of the opinion that there may be established therein a considerable commerce . . . we have resolved to grant the commerce of the country of Louisiana to the Sieur Anthony Crozat.”

THE RIVER OF ST. LOUIS.

“ The further language of this grant sheds more light in identifying the limits of this province in these words :

“ And do appoint the said Seur Crozat, solely to carry on a trade in all lands possessed by us, and bounded by New Mexico, and by the lands of the English Carolina . . . the river of St. Lewis, heretofore called Mississippi, from the edge of the sea as far as Illinois, together with the river of St. Phillip, heretofore called Missouriys, . . . with all the countries, territories, lakes within land, and the rivers which fall directly or indirectly into that part of the river St. Louis.

“ I. Our pleasure is that all the aforesaid lands, streams, rivers and islands, be, and remain comprised under the name of the government of Louisiana, which shall be dependent upon the general government of New France.”

“ A map published about 1710 by Moll, the English geographer, represents Louisiana to be as Louis XIV describes it. To the east and along the Gulf coast the country containing the Carolinas is marked as British Empire. On the west, as a boundary, is New Mexico and Old Mexico,

while on the north is New France, Lake Huron and Upper Lake (Superior). A portion of the western boundary is shown as the North River (Del Norte river). The more northwestern boundaries are represented by the highlands at the source of the Mississippi and the Missouri, marked on the map, respectively, as the rivers St. Louis and St. Philip.



MAP OF LOUISIANA (FRANQUELIN) IN 1684.

Nothing west of the Rocky Mountains is designated as Louisiana, and all north of California is marked as 'unknown Parts.'

"In a later map and before 1762, published by Thomas Bowen, entitled 'An accurate map of North America from the best authorities,' and then crudely mapped the country on what has since been known as Franquelin's Great Map of 1684, on which is shown Louisiana with the western boundary on the head waters of the Mississippi.

"On March 2, 1699, Iberville, a daring French explorer, entered the mouth of the Mississippi and ascended one hundred leagues, and on descending passed through the river Iberville, named for him, and thence

through lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain into the Gulf. The last named lake was named by Iberville in honor of the Count de Pontchartrain who was minister of marine under Louis XIV. The former lake was named after Count Maurepas, minister under Louis XV and Louis XVI, and who died with the ill-fated King.

“The land westward of these waterways and eastward of the Mississippi from the island of New Orleans, being a part of the French discoveries, is properly included in Louisiana.

“To the east of the Mississippi, Franquelin has shown Florida with a dotted boundary which was then much as it is at present, except that for some distance east of the Mississippi the country then was included in Louisiana.

“The map is also evidence of the presence of the Spaniards, and La Salle in his memorials presented to the King his scheme of erecting fortifications near the mouths of the Mississippi and then of driving out the neighboring Spanish colonists.

WHO EXPLORED THE GULF EAST OF NEW ORLEANS?

“Here we have at the very outset material for the subsequent disputes as to West Florida, and the uncertainty as to whether it was French in the Louisiana claim or Florida, under prior Spanish discovery.

“At this point it may be as well to inquire into the claims of the Spaniards as to that territory along the Gulf east of the Mississippi. Commencing with Ponce de Leon, who reached the coast of Florida near the present site of St. Augustine, March 27th, 1512, the country north of Cape Blanco, (on the Oregon coast), is marked as ‘unknown,’ while that east of the Rio del Norte and the Rocky Mountains, and the country drained by the waters of the Missouri and Mississippi and as far east as the ‘Apalachian mountains,’ is marked as Louisiana, while Florida, Georgia, Carolina, Virginia and Pennsylvania, to the east of these mountains, are all excluded from the boundaries of Louisiana. This map will be found in Brook’s Gazetteer, first edition, 1762.”

The Commissioner quotes a letter from Thomas Jefferson, dated Monticello, December 31, 1815, giving his judgment as to what constituted Louisiana. The letter is known as the “Mellish” letter and closes the controversy as far as it goes, and that is far:

“It is handsomely executed, and on a well chosen scale; giving a luminous view of the comparative possession of different powers in our

America. It is on account of the value I set on it, that I will make some suggestions.

“By the charter of Louis XIV, all the country comprehending the waters which flow into the Mississippi, was made a part of Louisiana, consequently its northern boundary was the summit of the highlands in which its northern waters rise.



ASTOR TRADING WITH THE INDIANS.

“But by the Tenth Act of the treaty of Utrecht, France and England agreed to appoint commissioners to settle the boundary between their possessions in that quarter, and those commissioners settled it at the 49th degree of latitude.* This it was which induced the British Commissioners, in settling the boundary with us, to follow the northern water line to the Lake of the Woods, at the latitude of 49 degrees, and then go off on that parallel. This, then, is the true northern boundary of Louisiana.

* See Hutchinson's Topographical Description of Louisiana, p. 7.

“The western boundary of Louisiana is, rightfully, the Rio Bravo, (its main stream) from its mouth to its source, and thence along the highlands and mountains dividing the waters of the Mississippi from those of the Pacific. The usurpations of Spain on the east side of that river, have induced geographers to suppose the Puerco or Salado to be the boundary. The line along the highlands stands on the charter of Louis XIV that of Rio Bravo, on the circumstances that, when La Salle took possession of the Bay of St. Bernard, Panuco was the nearest possession of Spain, and the Rio Bravo the natural half way boundary between them.

PACIFIC WATERS DON'T PROVE LOUISIANA'S CLAIM.

“On the waters of the Pacific, we can find no claim in right of Louisiana. If we claim that country at all, it must be on Astor's settlement near the mouth of the Columbia, and the principle of the *jus gentium* of America, that when a civilized nation takes possession of the mouth of a river in a new country, that possession is considered as including all its waters.

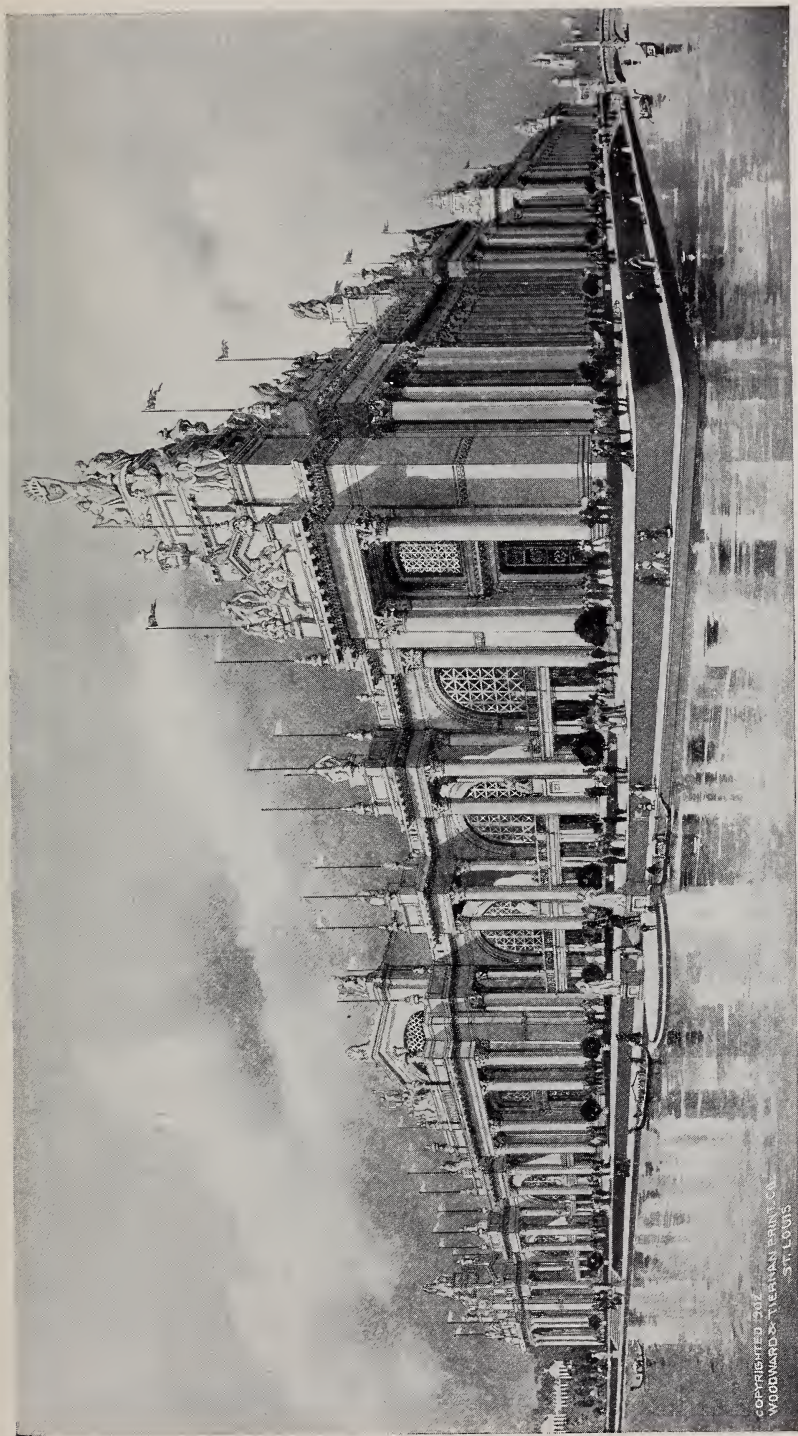
“The line of latitude of the southern source of the Multnomat might be claimed as appurtenant to Astoria. For its northern boundary, I believe an understanding has been come to between our government and Russia, which might be known from some of its members. I do not know it.”

The commissioner remarks :

“Perhaps the most noted map of this period is that by the French engineer, Louis Franquelin, previously mentioned herein, which was published as early as 1684, following the possession by France; and there is outlined on this map the boundaries of Louisiana nearly as claimed by Louis XIV, and these limits were justified by the recognized authority of those days, which gave to the discoverer of the mouth of a river the whole country drained by it.”

Justin Winsor, in his *Narrative and Critical History of America*, in commenting on that law as applied to the discovery of the Mississippi, says :

“By this the French claim was bounded by the Gulf of Mexico westward to the Rio Grande; thence northward to the rather vague watershed of what we know now as the Rocky Mountains, with an indefinite line along the source of the Upper Mississippi and its higher affluents, bounding on



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the height of land which shut off the valley of the Great Lakes until the Appalachians were reached. Following these mountains south, the line skirted the northern limits of Spanish Florida, and then turned to the Gulf. At the north the head waters of the great river were still unknown and long to remain so.

“The province which was granted to Crozat was by him surrendered back September 6, 1717, and his colony abandoned. The same year another grant was made to the Mississippi Commercial Company, under the regency of the Duke of Orleans. This was the celebrated John Law’s Mississippi scheme. This charter was later on also surrendered. This, then was the original and only Louisiana, and it is seen that no country is included west of the Rocky Mountains. France claimed nothing beyond, and the country known as Louisiana was recognized by the bounds already mentioned. For nearly eighty years following La Salle’s discovery the country named by him as Louisiana remained intact as French possessions.”

The Commissioner’s correction of the error he properly declared important, is complete, a “fight to a finish,” a handsome example of close study and faithful following of straight lines—putting in all facts without pleading for theories. It remains and demands to be said that if the United States, from the beginning of our debates and negotiations, as to acquisition or restoration of territory, had been a unit for all gains of land in any reasonable way, by the suppression of savages and overruling the freakishness of believers in little countries; if we had been firm and urgent, positive and perserving, upholding all together our rights, fully and absolutely, we would not have taken Texas merely but all purchased from Mexico after the “clash of arms,” adding Sonora and Lower California, and the Pacific Coast to Behring Strait, with the exception of a right of way for the Canadas to the Pacific—one good port for neighborly convenience—and if we had followed up the policy that saved us Oregon, and taken care to assert ourselves when the Hudson’s Bay Company was merged into the Canadian Dominion government, we would not have to be witnesses of the sorry spectacle of immigration of American citizens to British soil in British Columbia, to find the wheat lands that have turned the flank of our army of peaceful growth in the North West. The problem immediately presented is whether the procession going to Canada is an invasion, incursion, a migration or an immigration.



AARON BURR'S CONSPIRACY TO CAPTURE THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

CHAPTER IX.

The Nature and Circumstances of the Treasonable Plot—Burr's Explanations and Some Details for Capturing the New Possession for Himself—What Accusations were Made Concerning the Louisiana and Mexican Plot Countenanced by Jefferson, who Directly Charged Treason—Burr Wanted an Empire ; President and People were Opposed and the Conspiracy Collapsed.



MORE romance than history has often been written about Aaron Burr's journey to the West, during which he visited Blennerhasset, on his island in the Ohio river, remaining long enough to destroy him by his friendship and continued southward. President Jefferson does not spare strong language as to the character of "our Cataline" as he styled the man who was Vice-President of the United States, during Jefferson's first term in the first place.

In the Southwest a hundred years before the Purchase, there were riches in fertile lands, settled by men who believed in good luck for the brave and not only held that "none but the brave deserve the fair," but that courage is always good capital for young men to start with in a wild, free country, if he has the sagacity to expand the foundations of the Republic, and provide more lands for coming Americans.

Evidently, a few years later, it had occurred to a man on whose tomb at Princeton, at the feet of his eminent father, is written—"Colonel of the Army of the Revolution and Vice-President of the United States," there was territory and inhabitants, many of whom might not care what the Government was, so long as it did not interfere with the people, in their preferences of occupation, and gave free rein to filibuster adventure.

The people were unaccustomed to stability in rulers, and had already been under three flags. The West Indies had for centuries been at home as freebooters in the tropical islands, and ships with Spanish spoil

to be spoiled again. Therefore Burr's plans, while over colored, were not wholly hopeless, if the government would be mild, at least upon a raid to overrun Mexico. The first trial of warfare for imperial intrusion was to be from the American side. Texas had in one century, from the agitation of the Purchase, indicating political instability, seven flags, the Spanish colors, two standards of France—that of the lilies and the tri-color; the flag of Mexico, the Lone Star, the Confederate flag, and the Stars and Stripes.

If there was any part of the country where one might not regard a change of methods and men satisfactory to the people, it was along the lower Mississippi river and shore of the Gulf of Mexico and the frontier of the Mexican Republic, it was a hot bed for the novelties of revolution. Aaron Burr selected a region where loyalty to governments was not considered the highest style of patriotism; or such a scheme as he described he expected to establish on the Mississippi river, as a line to move from, and annex Texas and Mexico, approached crime.

BURR TOO LATE FOR NAPOLEON.

Burr was not the only anxious customer for New Orleans. In 1814 Napoleon felt the full force of his Spanish and Russian disasters, and after a marvelous defensive campaign, was overpowered, because his grand army of other days was frozen in the retreat from Moscow, worried with Wellington's army in Spain and the ceaseless Spanish guerilla warfare, burdened by the inertia of many Parisians; and when Paris was yielded by a dull subordinate, the French Empire was dissolved by Napoleon's abdication, and he was retired, still an Emperor, with his title in Elba.

England had forced the war upon the United States in 1812, and with Napoleon sequestered, the propitious time had surely come, and it was then or never to capture New Orleans and seize the mouth of the Mississippi. An army and fleet were sent across the Atlantic "fit to go anywhere and to do anything" as they say in England. The result was the battle of New Orleans, which needs no further mention in this place. This was the strongest evidence possible of the value of the Jeffersonian and Napoleonic Louisiana transaction.

In the spring of 1785, Dr. Franklin obtained permission from the United States to return home from his mission to France, and on March 20th Mr. Jefferson was appointed to succeed him as Minister Plenipotentiary. On the 12th of July Franklin left his home at Passy, receiv-

ing the attentions of all classes of French people, who were enthusiastically his affectionate admirers. The Count Vergennes, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, said to Jefferson: "You replace Mr. Franklin." The reply was: "I succeed him, no one can replace him." Mr. Jefferson



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

took a house at the corner of the Grand Route des Champs Elysees and the Rue de Berry, where he had a pleasant garden, and he also had rooms for retirement when he had much to do, at a monastery, where he could secure unbroken solitude over his official correspondence.

His acquaintance with the French people enabled him to thoroughly understand them, and fitted him for the part he performed as President, when he bought an "Empire of liberty" just in the nick of time. He had a curious mingling of the ideas that

the Union of the States was a confederacy, and at the same time that the American continents would be wholly included under our eagle's wings. He wrote from Paris: "I fear, from an expression in your letter, that the people of Kentucky think of separating, not only from Virginia (in which they are right) but also from the confederacy. I own I should think this a most calamitous event, and such a one as every good citizen should set himself against.

Our present Federal limits are too large for good government, nor will the increase in votes in Congress produce any ill effect. On the contrary, it will drown the little divisions at present existing there. Our confederacy must be viewed as the nest, from which all America, North and South, is to be peopled. We should take care, too, not to think it for the interest of that great continent, to press too soon on the Spaniards. Those countries cannot be in better hands."

FEEBLENESS OF SPANIARDS HELPED.

It is possible that, upon the inside, Mr. Jefferson was endowed with a special education for the management of the purchase of Louisiana and to teach others the art of imperial expansion for confederacies on the way to evolve nationalities. He added, representing the Spaniards and their public hold on the continental soil of America:

"My fear is that they are too feeble to hold them—that was the Spanish possessions—the feebleness of the Spaniards to hold and our strength to take the property, were, one might say, providentially coincident—till our population can be sufficiently advanced, to gain it from them, piece by piece. The navigation of the Mississippi we must have. This is all we are, as yet, ready to receive."

As the government of the United States was of an original pattern, the administration of it in the first stages, was an experiment. The test of time could not be applied except by the lapse of it. Washington's figure was so commanding, his government was personal as well as constitutional. He was the one man "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen," and for his time success was assured. He alone could have in his cabinet Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson, and it was the good fortune by the people and of the people that Adams succeeded Washington and Jefferson. Adams' and Jefferson's dynasty lasted up to the second Adams, and the policies of the Virginians are intensified in Jackson, who closed the case of the appeal of the British for a new trial by force of arms.

The experience of Jefferson at home and abroad fitted him to furnish the great precedent of expansion. Washington had been at rest four years, lacking a week, when the Purchase of Louisiana was formally recognized and consummated at New Orleans. Perhaps only Jefferson had the breadth and penetration of foreshadowing sagacity, to behold the future and risk the investment of the hard earned money of the people,

who, though land rich were money poor. Bonaparte alone, could, as ruler of France, have dared to sell a colony that found favor with the French, who had only for a little while escaped from the disorder of bloody revolution, and were mortified by their San Domingo misfortunes.

The usual statement in the South of the Burr proceedings that were held to be mysterious, hinted that the intention was to divide the country as nearly as might be found possible on the line of the Allegheny mountains.

Burr soon met disappointment by the public opinion he found in the Ohio country. The basis of his appeal to the people was that New England



AARON BURR.

was too friendly to Old England, and the conspirator persuaded himself he was sure of raising the people of the Southwest; and he took occasion to meet Andrew Jackson at the Hermitage, years before the great reputation of Jackson was established by the defeat of the British in Louisiana and his ability soon displayed to give the Floridas the preliminary lessons in the course of annexation by gravitation.

Jefferson says Burr's plan was at the outset to capture New Orleans, and make ready in case of doubts and delays to count upon the Western side of the Mississippi country and Mexico, in whose orchard for purpose of filibustering, the fruit had not ripened, so that it would fall when the trees were shaken. He seemed to consider himself the heir of Montezuma and thought the adventurous nature of an imperial conspiracy would enlist young men who had imagination principally to invest. Jefferson declared Burr a crank of a comedy sort, a profound error in characterization.

The city of New Orleans had from the first a glamour of reputation for theatricals and romance that was attractive. Young men of the West regarded "Orleans," as they preferred to call it, as a foreign place and they were as anxious to go "down the river" and see it—our tropical metropolis, at the mouth of the Father of Floods, joining the American Mediterranean—just as Americans now have a passion to go to Europe.

That Orleans was popular, in a sense, is discovered in Burr's extravagant offering of the greatest liberties in grasping the broadest oppor-

tunities, to mend or make fortunes. He had no reason to expect and did not find a friend, in organizing a disturbance of the public peace in President Jefferson, who was a Virginian philosopher, rather than a Caribbean Buccaneer. He reports what Burr said to him in a conversation in which he sought to justify himself, and at the same time to pose for a war dance. The phantoms Burr saw were not stopping his way, but beckoning him onward and he hated Jefferson, as President, as he hated Hamilton.

JEFFERSON SHARPLY ANTAGONIZED BURR.

He said to Jefferson he had come to New York a stranger, that he found the country in possession of two rich families (the Livingstons and Clintons); that his pursuits were not political, and he meddled not. When the crisis, however, of 1800 came on, they found their influence worn out, and solicited his aid with the people. He lent it without any views of promotion, saying his being named as a candidate for Vice-President was unexpected by him. At this period Jefferson wrote about Burr:

“During the last session of Congress, Colonel Burr who was here (Washington) finding no hope of being employed in any department of the government, opened himself confidentially to some persons on whom he thought he could rely, on a scheme of separating the Western from the Atlantic States, and erecting the former into an independent confederacy. He had before made a tour of those States which had excited suspicions, as every nation does of such a Catalinian character. We (the cabinet) are of the opinion, unanimously, that confidential letters be written to the Governors of Ohio, Indiana, Mississippi and Orleans to have him strictly watched, and on his committing any overt act, unequivocally, to have him arrested and tried for treason, misdemeanor, or whatever other offence the act may amount to. And in like manner to arrest and try any of his followers committing acts against the laws.

“Burr has been able to decoy a great proportion of his people by making them believe the government secretly approves of this expedition against the Spanish territories. We are looking with anxiety to see what exertions the Western country will make, in the first instance, for their own defence, and I confess that my confidence in them is entire.” (*To Governor Claiborne, Washington, Dec., 1806.*)

Mr. Jefferson conveyed his view of Burr's aims and meaning in these words :

"It is understood that wherever Burr met with subjects who did not choose to embark in his projects, unless approved by their government, he asserted that he had that approbation. Most of them took his word for it, but it is said that with those who would not, the following stratagem was practiced. A forged letter, purporting to be from General Dearborn, was made to express his approbation, and to say that I was absent at Monticello, but that there was no doubt that, on my return, my approbation of his enterprises would be given. This letter was spread open on his table, so as to invite the eye of whoever entered his room, and he contrived occasions of sending up into his room those whom he wished to become witnesses of his acting under sanction. By this means he avoided committing himself to any liability to prosecution for forgery, and gave another proof of being a great man in little things, while he is really small in great ones. I must add General Dearborn's declaration, that he never wrote a letter to Burr in his life, except that when here, once in a winter, he usually wrote him a billet of invitation to dine." (*To George Hay, June, 1807*).

HERE JEFFERSON CLASHED WITH JACKSON.

"Burr's object is to take possession of New Orleans, as a station whence to make an expedition against Vera Cruz and Mexico. His party began their formation at the mouth of the Beaver, whence they started the first or second of this month, and would collect all the way down the Ohio. We trust the opposition that we have provided at Marietta, Cincinnati, Louisville and Massac will be sufficient to stop him ; but we are not certain, because we do not know his strength. It is, therefore, possible that he may escape, and then his great rendezvous is to be at Natchez. We expect you will collect all your force of militia, act in conjunction with Colonel Freeman, and take such a stand as shall be concluded best." (*To Governor Claiborne, Dec., 1806*).

"His first enterprise was to have been to seize New Orleans, which he supposed would powerfully bridle the upper country, and place him at the door of Mexico." (*To Marquis de Lafayette, July, 1807*).

"The hand of the people has given the mortal blow to a conspiracy which, in other countries, would have called for an appeal to arms, and has proved that government to be the strongest of which every man feels him-

self a part. It is a happy illustration, too, of the importance of preserving to the State authorities all that vigor which the Constitution foresaw would be necessary, not only for their own safety, but for that of the whole." (*To Governor Tiffin, Feb., 1807*).

"Burr's enterprise is the most extraordinary since the days of Don Quixote. It is so extravagant that those who knew his understanding, would not believe it if the proofs admitted doubt. He meant to place himself on the throne of Montezuma, and extend his empire to the Allegheny, seizing on New Orleans as the instrument of compulsion for Western States." (*To Rev. Charles Clay, Jan., 1807*).

"For myself, even in Burr's most flattering periods of the conspiracy, I never entertained one moment's fear. My long and intimate knowledge of my countrymen, satisfied, and satisfies me, that let there ever be occasion to display the banners of the law, and the world will see how few and pitiful are those who shall array themselves in opposition." (*To Dr. James Brown, Oct., 1808*).

JEFFERSON ACCUSED FEDERALISTS OF AIDING BURR.

"His conspiracy has been one of the most flagitious of which history will ever furnish an example. He meant to separate the Western States from us, to add Mexico to them, place himself at their head, establish what he would deem an energetic government, and thus provide an example and an instrument for the subversion of our freedom. The man who could expect to effect this, with American materials, must be a fit subject for Bedlam." (*To Marquis de Lafayette, July, 1807*).

"The Federalists appear to make Burr's cause their own, and to spare no efforts to screen his adherents. Their great mortification is at the failure of his plans. Had a little success dawned on him, their openly joining him might have produced some danger." (*To Col. G. Morgan, March, 1807*).

"The Federalists, too, give all their aid, making Burr's cause their own, mortified only that he did not separate the Union or overturn the government, and proving that he had a little dawn of success, they would have joined him to introduce his object, their favorite monarchy, as they would any other enemy, foreign or domestic, who could rid them of this hateful Republic for any other government in exchange." (*To William B. Giles, April, 1807*).

Mr. Jefferson and General Jackson do not seem to have been cordial

friends. Their respect was merely mutual. They did not love each other. The extracts from Jefferson's letters following, are from Ford's Encyclopedia Jeffersonia:

"Be assured that Tennessee, and particularly General Jackson, are faithful." (*To General Wilkinson*).

"In your passages to and from Washington, should your travelling conveniencies ever permit a deviation to Monticello, I shall receive you with distinguished welcome. . . . I recall with pleasure the remembrance of our joint labors while in Senate together in times of great trial and of hard battling. Battles, indeed, of words, not of blood, as those you have since fought so much for your own glory, and that of your country." (*To Andrew Jackson*).

"I have lately read, with great pleasure, Reid and Eaton's Life of Jackson, if 'Life' may be called what is merely a history of his campaign of 1814. Reid's part is well written. Eaton's continuation is better for its matter than style. The whole, however, is valuable." (*To John Adams*).

JEFFERSON ALARMED ABOUT JACKSON.

"I feel much alarmed at the prospect of seeing General Jackson President. He is one of the most unfit men I know of for such a place. He has had very little respect for laws or constitution, and is, in fact, an able military chief. His passions are terrible. When I was President of the Senate, he was a Senator, and he could never speak on account of the rashness of his feelings. I have seen him attempt it repeatedly and as often choke with rage. His passions are, no doubt, cooler now; he has been much tried since I knew him, but he is a dangerous man." (*Daniel Webster's Interview with Jefferson*).

"A threatening cloud has very suddenly darkened General Jackson's horizon. A letter has become public, written by him when Colonel Monroe first came into office, advising him to make up his administration without regard to party. (No suspicion has ever been entertained of any indecision in his political principles, and this evidence of it threatens a revolution of opinion respecting him). The solid republicanism of Pennsylvania, his principal support, is thrown into great fermentation by this apparent indifference to political principle." (*To Richard Rush*).

"I observe Ritchie imputes to you and myself opinions against Jackson's conduct in the Seminole war. I certainly never doubted that the military entrance into Florida, the temporary occupation of their posts,

and the execution of Arbuthnot and Ambrister were all justifiable. It a first felt regret at the execution; but I have ceased to feel [manuscript torn] on mature reflection, and a belief the example will save much blood." (*To James Madison*).

The civil and military ability of Napoleon has been recognized as a phenomenon, and we find England at last, conceding that he was the greatest man of his time in all but moral grandeur. Lord Roseberry has rebuked Walter Scott for his bulky fictions about the Emperor of France, and the great novelist wrote as he did to please the people and pay debts, which was labor on lines hard indeed; and Lord Wolseley declares that Napoleon was endowed with qualities and resources for greater works than any other man ever born. This at the time he was adjusting the affairs in North America to please him. He had not lost the command of himself, when inspecting his current personal and warlike accounts. He had compensation for the ruin of his navy at Trafalgar, in the triumphs of his army over England's continental combination, and aware of the foreordained war between the United States and England could not be long deferred. He realized his purpose in the cession of Louisiana as a war measure, arranging for one English speaking people to fight another.

LAFAYETTE, JEFFERSON AND NAPOLEON.

Defeated after his return from Elba, and seeing the disaffection of France, and the despair that forbade him a military command, and that Lafayette was leading in the opposition, his thoughts turned to America, and believing he would be well received, sought to discover a way to our shores. He hoped to find in this continent, transplanted from Asia, the Oriental dream of his youth.

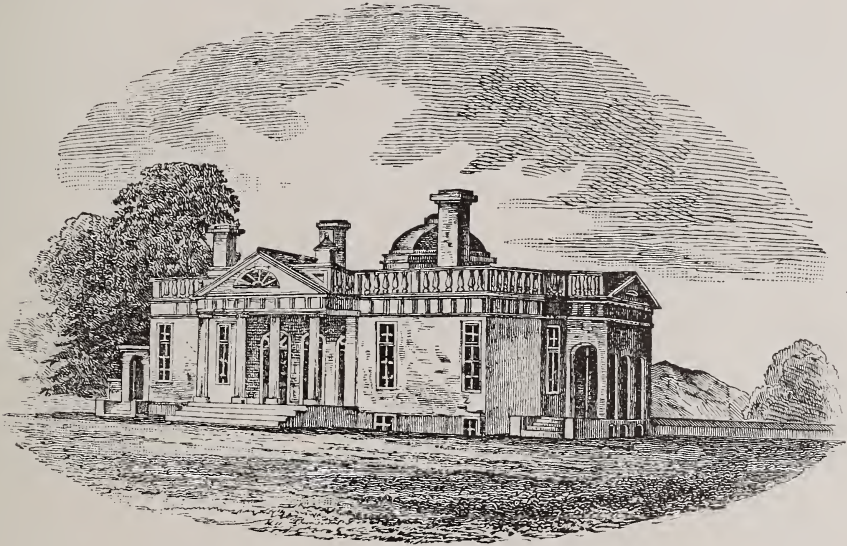
It is a startling showing that party feeling was so intense that the President of the United States, (Mr. Jefferson), charged the Federalists with sympathy that amounted to co-operation with Burr in schemes of treason. Mr. Jefferson could not have erred in his direct personal assurances of the treason of Burr—what it was, when it was and how the conspiracy failed through the good sense of the people. The public opinion of the country has ceased to regard as a serious menace, a plot to found an Empire in the West and South, and though the story is history, and a warning, it does not escape contempt. Jefferson had Federalist examples of credulity in regard to rough and rash stories about political opponents



MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE

who had gone the way of personal enemies and studied well the tides of public opinion.

When Napoleon was dead, Jefferson welcomed Lafayette to Monticello. The most pathetic incident in the visit of Lafayette, as the guest of our country, was the scene at Jefferson's home, where the Author of the Declaration of Independence and Purchaser of Louisiana, tottered down from the steps of the portico of his famous house, then overshadowed by the gloom of misfortune. The two venerable and illustrious men embraced each other and wept. There was not a covered head or a dry eye in the assembled multitude.



RESIDENCE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON, MONTICELLO.

Had Napoleon succeeded in reaching the United States, he would have met a friendly reception by a majority of the people—for he had honored Washington with a stately funeral ceremony, issuing a proclamation celebrating his glory in fighting for Liberty; and the conqueror, whose star had set to rise no more, would have been pleased to meet the hero of New Orleans, who repelled the British invasion he had anticipated. Jackson would have had satisfaction in extending hospitality, sympathy and admiration to the masterful, even if mastered, enemy of England, whose unquenched energies might have found fresh fields for the indulgence of ambition. Fancy Napoleon and Jackson holding a council of war, planning a campaign against the British. Jackson expressed regret at Napoleon's fall.

Jefferson and Napoleon at least were in perfect agreement that whatever else happened, the British must never have New Orleans, and that, certainly, was Jackson's opinion. From the cession of Louisiana by France to the United States on the 20th of December, 1803, to the 8th of January, 1815, were twelve years and nineteen days; a fortnight and five days over three of our Presidential terms. Napoleon at that time had accepted the empire of Elba instead of France, and his public career closed on the 18th of June following, unless we include Waterloo and St. Helena.

The battle of New Orleans was a tragic chapter in Louisiana history. The marble statue of Major General Pakenham, who fell in front of Jackson's trenches, stands in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and Americans look upon the figure of a very handsome young man, whose epitaph is that he fell in the discharge of his duty—and all enlightened men must look upon him with the sympathy due a gentleman and a soldier. It is known to the understanding readers of the English and French combats in Spain during the Napoleonic wars, that Pakenham was the hero and victor of the well-fought field of Salamanca, the battle where Wellington turned the tide in the peninsula against the French.

JEFFERSON'S PEN PICTURES.

The light of Jefferson's Letters, which we have ventured to characterize as closely resembling a high order of editorial journalism, because written from personal knowledge, relating to men and their guiding principles.

We can draw from nothing so reliable as Jefferson's pen, for he knew and was not afraid, and we put in this place Jefferson's pen pictures of his own times, relating to Jefferson's good work in defeating Burr for the Presidency, denouncing him as a Cataline, and distrusting Andrew Jackson, and quoting the Historian Parton's passage of the heroism at Quebec when Montgomery fell.

"Down the steep, over the blocks of ice and drifts of snow, and along the river's bank, his comrades were flying in disgraceful panic. From the block-house the enemy was beginning to issue in pursuit. The faithful aide, a boy in stature, exerting all his strength, lifted the general's superbly proportioned body upon his shoulders, and ran with it down the gorge, up to his knees in snow, the enemy only forty paces behind him.

"Burr's gallantry on this occasion, too, had a witness. Samuel Spring, his college friend, the chaplain to the expeditionary force, was

near the head of the assaulting column on this eventful morning, and was one of the last to leave the scene of action. It was his friendly eyes that saw 'little Burr' in the snowy dimness of the dawn, hurrying away before the enemy, and staggering under his glorious load."

A GRAND ACHIEVEMENT.

Jefferson's views about the constitutional question relating to the Purchase are as follows:

"I very early saw that Louisiana was indeed a speck in our horizon which was to burst in a tornado; and the public was unapprised how near this catastrophe was. Nothing but a frank and friendly development of causes and effects on our part, and good sense enough in Bonaparte to see that the train was unavoidable, and would change the face of the world, saved us from that storm. I did not expect that he would yield until a war took place between France and England, and my hope was to palliate and endure, if Messrs. Ross, Morris, &c., did not force a premature rupture until that event. I believe the event not very far distant, but acknowledge it came on sooner than I had expected. Whether, however, the good sense of Bonaparte might not see the course predicted to be a necessity and unavoidable, even before a war should be imminent, was a chance which we thought it our duty to try; but the immediate prospect of rupture brought the case to immediate decision. The denouement has been happy; and I confess I look to this duplication of area for the extending a government so free and economical as ours, as a great achievement to the mass of happiness which is to ensue."—(*To Dr. Joseph Priestley, W. January, 1804.*)

"There is a difficulty in this acquisition which presents a handle to the malcontents among us, though they have not yet discovered it. Our Confederation is certainly confined to the limits established by the Revolution. The General Government has no powers but such as the Constitution has given it; and it has not given it a power of holding foreign territory, and still less of incorporating it into the Union. An amendment to the Constitution seems necessary for this. In the meantime, we must ratify and pay our money, as we have treated, for a thing beyond the Constitution, and rely on the nation to sanction an act done for its great good without previous authority."—(*To John Dickinson, M. August, 1803.*)
(The year before the treaty was executed).

"The Constitution has made no provision for our holding foreign

territory, still less for incorporating foreign nations into our Union. The Executive, in seizing the fugitive occurrence (Louisiana Purchase), which so much advances the good of their country, have done an act beyond the Constitution. The Legislature, in casting behind them metaphysical subtleties, and risking themselves like faithful servants, must ratify and pay for it, and throw themselves on their country for doing for them, unauthorized, what we know they would have done for themselves had they been in a situation to do it.

“It is the case of a guardian, investing the money of his ward in purchasing an important adjacent territory; and saying to him when of age, I did this for your good; I pretend to no right to bind you; you may disavow me, and I must get out of the scrape as I can; I thought it my duty to risk myself for you. But we shall not be disavowed by the Nation, and their act of indemnity will confirm and not weaken the Constitution, by more strongly marking out its lines.” (*To John C. Breckenridge, M., August 12, 1803.*)

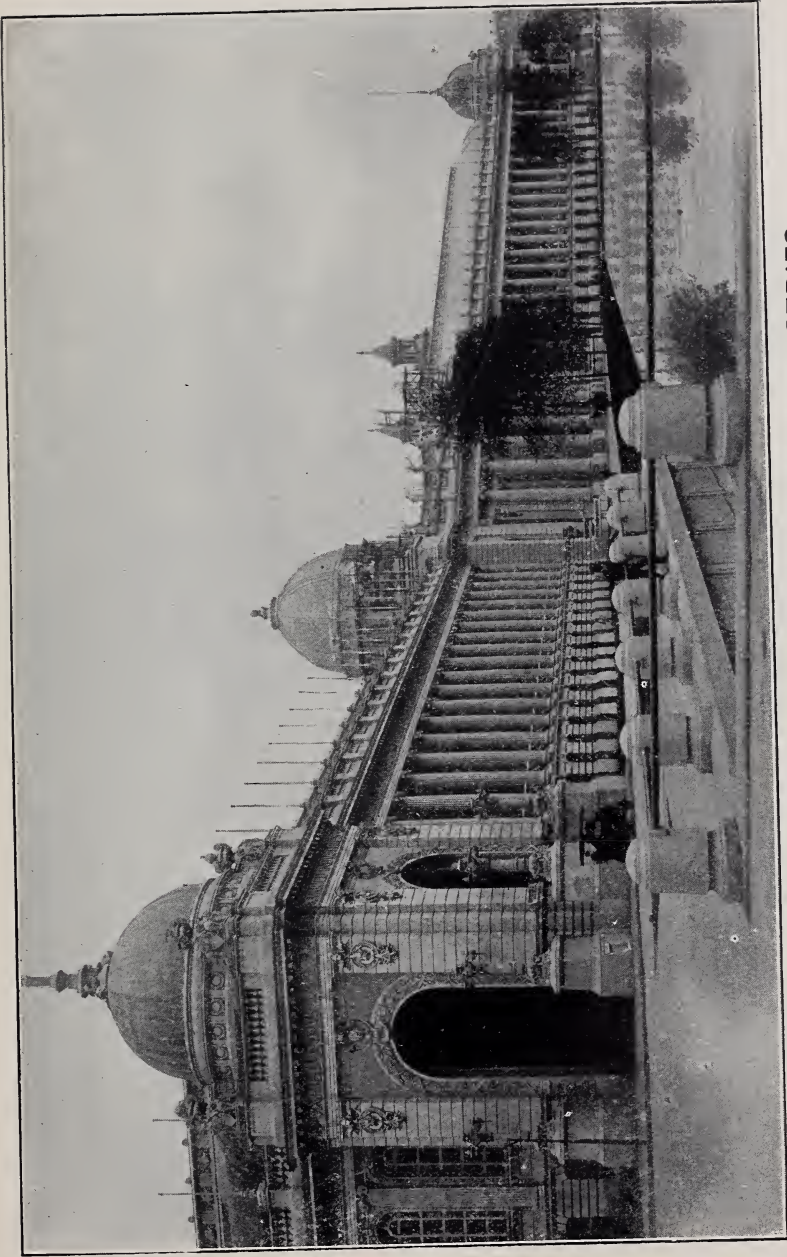
AGGRESSIVE ACT OF THE SPANIARDS.

“The province of Louisiana is incorporated with the United States and made part thereof. The rights of occupancy in the soil and of self-government are confirmed to the Indian inhabitants, as they now exist. Pre-emption only of the portions rightfully occupied by them, and a succession to the occupancy of such as they may abandon with the full rights of possession, as well as of property and sovereignty in whatever is not or shall cease to be so rightfully occupied by them shall belong to the United States.

“The Legislature of the Union shall have authority to exchange the right of occupancy in portions where the United States have full right or lands possessed by Indians within the United States on the east side of the Mississippi; to exchange lands on the east side of the river for those of the white inhabitants on the west side thereof and above the latitude of thirty-one degrees; to maintain in any part of the province” (and Mr. Jefferson would limit the right to have military posts).

The aggressive act of the Spaniards in possession of Louisiana, that aroused the susceptibilities of the inhabitants of the United States, especially Kentucky and Tennessee, is referred to in Randall's *Life of Jefferson*, as follows:

“On the 16th of October, Morales, the Spanish Intendant of



THE BEAUTIFUL PALACE OF VARIED INDUSTRIES
1200 FEET LONG BY 525 FEET WIDE



PALACE OF EDUCATION---MAIN ENTRANCE
THIS GRACEFUL STRUCTURE IS OF MODERN CLASSIC ARCHITECTURE AND COVERS SEVEN ACRES OF GROUND.

Louisiana, issued a proclamation withdrawing the privilege of deposit at New Orleans, which had been granted to citizens of the United States, by the treaty of 1795, for three years, with a stipulation that it should not be taken away without conceding "an equivalent on another part of the bank of the Mississippi." The last condition was wholly overlooked or disregarded. This procedure produced a great excitement in our western States. The Governor of Kentucky transmitted information of it to the President on the 30th of November.

"On the 1st of December, the Legislature of that State memorialized Congress, complaining of the infraction of the treaty. But the facts did not reach the President in time to be communicated in his opening message to Congress. That body had stood adjourned to the 6th of December, but a quorum of the Senate did not convene until the 14th.

"It is certain that if the government had not taken up the subject, the States that sent volunteers to Jackson, in 1815, would have taken up the quarrel with Spain and driven them into the river or disposed of them otherwise effectually.

NAPOLEON'S WORD WAS LAW.

"There was real danger of a war. After several petty encroachments, the Spanish commander, early in June, advanced a force of twelve hundred men to within twenty miles of Nachitoches. Instantly, General Wilkinson took measures for the defense of the frontier. He had only six hundred regulars under his command, most of whom were hurried forward to the scene of expected warfare. The forts of New Orleans were hastily repaired. Every militiaman in the West was furnishing his accoutrements, and awaiting the summons to the field. On the 4th of July, 1806, there were not a thousand persons in the United States who did not think war with Spain inevitable, impending, begun! The country desired it. A blow from Wilkinson, a word from Jefferson, would have let loose the dogs of war, given us Texas, and changed the history of the two continents.

"But Napoleon, now stalking toward the summit of his power, had intimated that a declaration of war against Spain would be considered a declaration of war against him. Pitt, his greatest enemy, had just died. For the moment, Napoleon's word was law everywhere in the world, out of the range of British cannon.

"Congress witnessed, at their last session, the extraordinary agitation

produced in the public mind by the suspension of our right of deposit at the port of New Orleans, no assignment of another place having been made according to treaty.

“(Note. Spain on October 1st, 1800, ceded all Louisiana to France, but the transaction was kept so secret that it did not become known to the United States until the Spring of 1802. In October of that year, the Spanish Intendant at New Orleans issued an order, in violation of treaty stipulations, depriving the United States of the right of deposit at that port. This act so inflamed the Western people that they threatened to march on New Orleans and settle the question by force of arms.

“The Federalists clamored for war. In this perilous condition of affairs, Congress, in secret session, placed two million dollars at the disposal of the President, to be used as he saw fit, and left him free to deal with the situation. He immediately sent James Monroe as Minister Plenipotentiary to Paris, joining with him in a high commission Robert R. Livingston, Minister to France. The purchase of Louisiana was negotiated by them.)

DOUBLED THE AREA OF THE UNITED STATES,

“With the wisdom of Congress it will rest to take those ulterior measures which may be necessary for the immediate occupation and temporary government of the country; for its incorporation into our Union; for rendering the change of government a blessing to our newly adopted brethren; for securing to them the rights of conscience and of property; for confirming to the Indian inhabitants their occupancy and self-government, establishing friendly and commercial relations with them, and for ascertaining the geography of the country acquired. (*Third Annual Message October 17th, 1803.*)

“The territory acquired, as it includes all the waters of the Missouri and Mississippi, has more than doubled the area of the United States, and the new part is not inferior to the old in soil, climate, productions and important communications.” (*To General Horatio Gates, W, 1803.*)

On Monday, the 29th of December, 1803, at noon, the tri-colored flag of France, which floated from the staff in the public square of New Orleans, and upon which the eyes of expectant thousands were fixed, began to descend. At the same moment, the stars and stripes of the American Union appeared above the crowd, and slowly mounted the staff. Midway, the two standards met, and, for a minute or two, were lost in each other's friendly folds. Then, amid the thunders of cannon, the music of

Hail Columbia, the cheers of the spectators, the waving of handkerchiefs and banners, the tri-color continued its descent to the ground, and the flag of the United States soared rapidly aloft and flung out its folds to the breeze on the summit of the mast.

Louisiana was ours! The mouths of the Mississippi were free! The prosperity of the great valley was secure! The tide of emigration, for sixteen years held in check by the intolerance of the Spaniards, was now free to pour itself into the most productive region of the earth! The insolence of the Dons, whom every western man had learned to despise and detest, was signally rebuked.

Colonel Burr, now without a country, was one of the thousands who were looking westward, as the scene of a new career.

Burr lost all the games, and was a wanderer in Europe, and his last chance was gone with Bonaparte.

THE PEACE OF APPOMATTOX.

CHAPTER X.

Honor the Heroes on Both Sides of Our Home-made and Fought-to-a-Finish War—Let Us Perfect the Pacification of Our Common Country—One Nation.

BY the historic Potomac stands the monument of Washington, who loved the great river all his life; and the lofty shaft, towering like a beam of white light, commemorates ambition for the good of others, unselfish achievement. The snowy, sky-piercing column stands for the people who honor the purity of public life, and testifies to the stars the peace of the land—free, one and indivisible.

There is a word quarried from the heart of Old Virginia, that answers for the present as the monument of the past. The word is Appomattox. Its inner and eternal meaning is peace with honor. It speaks for Abraham Lincoln, Robert E. Lee, and for U. S. Grant. In one word it tells of the treaty of which it was the scene; and the deed, with all its significance, hallows the name and transmits it to the peace makers for all time, to point the precedent and stir the impulse of patriotism. The lesson of the last battle of the war will outlast monuments, however cherished, but the story is the same.

Robert E. Lee said the war was over and there was no guerrilla war. The Confederate leader of armies, whose name will shine on the roll of fame for all time as one of the great Captains of History, and whose military career is worthy his race, when the war was over taught school until he died. The simplicity of his



ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

manhood, the grace of his self-respect, the pathos of his sacrifice, turned aside from all that millions would have been joyous to do for him, to be a teacher of the youth of his native State.

Grant did not call for Lee's sword, but remembered that it was spring time, and that the war horses were wanted to till the fields of the South. That and Lee in a school-house crowned great lives with new glories; and again our country bloomed a promised land. And what manly man or womanly woman does not salute with profound regard and affection too, the Southern heroes who died in the late winter time in their Empire State of the South—Georgia—Longstreet and Gordon, whose deeds will be honored always as the brave honor the brave. Our America is a World Power now, and the heroes will be acclaimed through all the generations of heroic blood.

On a great occasion, Senator Roscoe Conkling opened a memorable speech for an exceptional distinction of glory for General Grant, reciting the song for Grant of Miles O'Reilly:



GENERAL U. S. GRANT.

“ If asked what State he hails from
Our sole reply shall be
He comes from Appomattox and
Its famous apple tree.”

The splendor given the name of the old village at Appomattox means good will to man with “charity for all,” and good fellowship for all good fellows, and the brightness of the name will never wane.

The war of the States and sections of our common country is so far over there should be unity to give the spirit of Appomattox to that which rises before us, and we may say now that whatever happened that was wayward, wrong, wicked, in the hurly burly of strife, we are all better

off—North and South, Confederate or National—than if the Union had been destroyed; and there are no bounds limiting that belief. The issue of the war is all right for all, and we should know enough to know that without the Purchase of Louisiana, the Union would have fallen in pieces, and the victory that maintained it was for all.

The stroke that gave the landed estate of our country twice the dimensions it had reached when the third Presidential election occurred, and was distinguished by the marvelous accomplishment that gained an



GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.

empire, and kept step with the foremost of the forerunners of progress, through the Administrations of Madison and Monroe, and of Jackson, too, for when the people came to him they placed him at the head of the list. We may, aye, must, add to the illustrious roll of those who have pushed further the frontiers of the Republic, the names of James K. Polk, William H. Seward and William McKinley, cheer their names for what they obtained, and credit them for wanting more.

If we had succeeded in securing other cessions and conquests, and had not been un-

lucky in the loss of opportunity that we should have grasped, if our reach had been longer, our predominance would have widened our wheat lands and added priceless mines of iron ore, worth more than gold mines; and of these we might have included the Klondike.

There seemed to be upon us, in the first years of the nineteenth century, a forecast cloudy shadow of doubt, whether we were rising to the acceptance of the lofty standing nearly all the world were ready to concede, such was the strident pride with which we entered the field of the world.

All the people should know of their own knowledge by this time that there was very real danger of the irretrievable dissolution of the Union in

the early sixties of the last century. The folly of many that there was no real peril has been encouraged most wrongfully. The States that were the most compact for war, in the war, were those against unity, holding that it had been tried and found wanting. We of the opposition, at the time of the spread of that opinion, that were in and survive the war, are aware that the slave question was not the only one to fan the flame of the war that burst upon us so soon, or put aside the peace that was long in coming, if the time can be kept and counted by the clocks that strike when deeds are done, and sound the advance of eras of imperial Freedom.

The whole people should not teach themselves the great lessons of reconciliation and enlightenment, that were necessary concessions to obtain when the constitution was formed; and that the constitution, in its structure, was saved by comparisons, including state and racial problems, and that they could not have been solved without concessions that seemed to be sacrifices. Critical differences demanded the solution of experience. There was needed

the statesmanship of conciliation, and the requirement that William S. Groesbeck called, in his speech opposing the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, the "statesmanship of Heaven"—kindness.

It is for the purpose of saying, for the sake of the help that may come of it, to the general and generous consciousness of the people that the peace of true pacification awaits greater charities, kinder sympathies, all round, and that is and always was, and must and should be, impossible to indict a nation or hold relentlessly that armies which gallantly fought a thousand battles for their cause, were criminals, because they clashed with others in education, and did not scan all the fields in the spirit of the con-



GENERAL JOHN B. GORDON.

stitution itself. It should not be difficult to all parties to interpret and support the constitution in the way it was made, and without which the Union could not have been brought and bound and fought together.

The character of Robert E. Lee gave him an ascendancy above all men of his State and section, a moral power that swayed the people of the Confederate States. When he and U. S. Grant met at Appomattox, they were comrades. They had been of the American army of invasion, occupation, and, in part annexation, of Mexico. The two great captains closed the war of the States with a treaty that the victor presently put in the words, "Let us have peace;" and the whole story of the end of the war, with its courtesies and sympathies, the very genius of good will, was stamped in one word, that is splendid as the Washington monument. It is Appomattox. It means "malice toward none, charity for all;" and it is the same to say—no war enmities should survive, no warfare hatred be tolerated.



WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

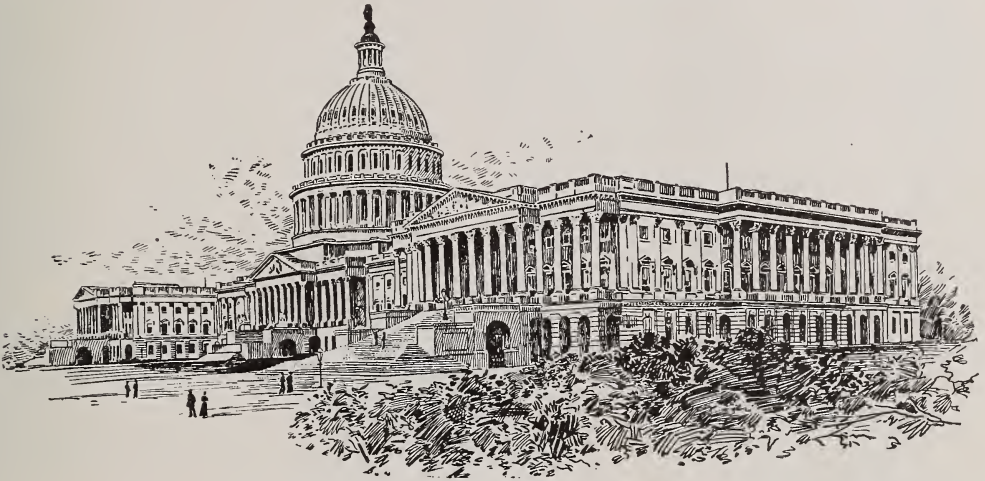
Neither the dome of the Capitol, nor the Washington Monument was completed when the war of the United States and the Confederate States began, but the foundations were broadly and deeply laid, and the exalted structures grew slowly when the war was on, and swiftly when peace was made, in good time to illustrate progressive events the dome was rounded and the shaft pinnacled.

The Southern seceders returned to their Father's House, and were welcomed home. Whatever may be imperfect, there is a glorious and typically hopeful achievement, that that is a happy advance, no more on either side of the Senate or House, a threat or a thought of seeking to redress grievances, however great, by resorting to arms.

Our country was capable of saving itself and enlarging the area of liberty, at the same time, proving that with a basis of Democracy, and a Republican form, we may be, are all, at once strong and free, and assured

by our experience that the dynasty of the people will continue and increase and abound with the capacity of the many to govern themselves and of the people to be their own defenders. Instead of disruption of the Union, we have expanded our territory, increased our power and prosperity, and in the years of the growth of great nations, have demonstrated the competency of the government of majorities, mastering the problem that the royalties find illusive, of combining order with the diffusion of responsibility. What we must do is to grow the way we are going.

The question whether the generation after the Revolution that gained



THE CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON, D. C.

independence, could prove the capacity of betterments. What we need is not the rank carelessness of radicalism, but the sober judgment of steadfast manhood and gracious womanhood, in the maintenance of the country that was well organized one hundred years ago, and has withstood tempests that shook the nations of that which is now one world-wide neighborhood, giving fair play in earning capacity, in the dignity of labor, and the will to teach in the schools that are not for children only, who are classified in the houses for schools, but in the shops and fields, or mill, in the mines, too, and the cars and ships.

The people's nation must be their university, and the preliminary to good works beyond example is the perfection of the peace that comes from justice, truth and virtue.

THE PURCHASE SAVED THE UNION.

CHAPTER XI.

Without It We Would Have Been Undone—With It We Have Liberty and Union Now and Forever, and the Happiness of the People and the Splendors of the Nation, are the Promise of the Ages.

IT is a law of nations as of men and all living creatures, that when growth ends, decline begins and decay approaches. If the United States, in the life time of George Washington and the Presidential Administration of the first Adams, had not been extended by the Louisiana Purchase, a study of the situation in the light of history, with the faith of the fathers in the people that they could be their own rulers and would maintain themselves, enhances in citizens who are thoughtful an increased sense of the dangers we have overcome, and find that a century from the "Purchase," not only prosperity, but perceptibly strengthened solidity, and in the form of government, a conglomerate of the policies and theories. Dignity has been added to effusion in patriotism, and we are becoming more Democratic and Republican and greater in the wholesomeness of American character.

We are warranted in using the word American as meaning ourselves. Canada may be British or Canadian, as Canadians please; and Mexico is Mexican—a distinct people with whom we should be in kindly relations and alliance, all on the footing of friendly peoples, and the most favored nations. South America was not made up for one predominant power, as North America was.

Fancy the Floridas forever Spanish, Louisiana always French, a larger San Domingo, and Mexico holding all the land we have taken from her original proportions; and we find our country would have had less than half the basis we possess. Certainly, if it had not been for the impulse given the West, Northwest, as well as Southwest, by the Louisiana Purchase, and the added self-respect and the gathered glory of arms and the gains of commerce, the grand old missionary who rode from Oregon to Washington City, to interest a Virginian President—John Tyler—and a Massachusetts Secretary of State—Daniel Webster—in saving from the

Hudson's Bay Company, alias the British Empire, Oregon and Washington—all Oregon then—and almost thrown away by a torpid indifference and the significance of a cult of littleness, the hero missionary would have had his ride across the continent in vain. He saved the State "where rolls the Oregon," but was the victim of a savage massacre.

After we were on our own ground in the several States that were one nation, many of us were too stolid about the land beyond our borders that ought to belong to us, and, unhappily, we waited too long to say to England, on this continent, "Thus far shalt thou come, and no farther."

Here the proud waves of your imperial progressive strides shall pause.

We have, notwithstanding the example of Jefferson, Jackson, Livingston, Madison, Monroe; and we finished by the inauguration of the author of the Declaration of Independence as President of the United States, arousing the public intelligence and the national ambition, and began to look out longer and go further to find and appropriate more land for the people.



JOHN TYLER.

There was a coincidence between a geographical formation from the foundation of the earth, that the lines of the sectional controversies and estrangements, in no considerable case, were North and South. The sections that were in competition, and, for a time, tending to increasing unfriendliness, were division lines running East and West, between the North and South, not from the East to the West.

In Aaron Burr's adventure, to found a southwestern empire, he proposed to draw the boundary of the sectionalism that suited his purpose, along

the high ridge of the Alleghenies, so that the Atlantic slope would be one of the new countries, and the Mississippi Valley another. His plan was the cultivation of jealousies to be demagogued into separation.



DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Mississippi river, with its tributaries, was a bond of union, extending from the far lakes of the North, where the rivulets began to run to each other to go down to the central sea of the American continents. It was this portentous valley, with its wonderful streams and astonishing resources, that became known a few years before steamboats were provided to re-

sist and overcome the vast swift current, that hurried from the far North to the sub-tropics.

Not yet have roads of steel bound together a continent that the central Great Power can be competent to hold them all, as the rivers have an eternal mission to do. The rivers of the monstrous valley between the two ranges of North American mountains, became the self evident binding channels of continental dominion. The across-the-continent roads of iron were not thought of until the grand rivers had tied up the country. There is a magnetism in this contemplation that should elevate our appreciation of the stupendous opportunities of our inherited continent.

Now we all can see that the rupture between sections of our country

was in the nature of things unavoidable, written in the sub-soil of the land, but deferred until there were steamers on the river, and we had not only the mouth of the Mississippi, but the whole length of the land of it, crossing more degrees of longitude than any other North and South water course in the world.

It is time, too, to understand that the young men of the Northwest



- STEAMBOAT ON THE MISSISSIPPI LOADING WITH COTTON.

were far less concerned as to slaves and slave territories and the politics of slavery, than about the mouth of the great river and New Orleans; and there was not a man of them who did not feel that he had a personal share in the mouth of the broad, deep stream, rolling rapidly. The people born in the valley, after the "purchase," were lovers of Orleans. Had we not purchased Louisiana, and did not the river and the territory mean the most fertile and well situated land and water out of doors in the sunshine,

and in the winds that blow the fragrance of wild roses and the clover in bloom !

In the crisis of the great war this pride of the people prevailed. There was no Western sectionalism about it—very little slavery in it—just the aggregate average Americanism, citizenship and nationality, and a share of the World Power bound for us, coming to pass. Whosoever might want the mouth of the Mississippi, had to settle with the bearers of rifles, that cut down in red swathes the British regiments, that came to capture not only the mouth of the accumulated waters, but the great valley that had for centuries been coveted by leading European powers that face the Atlantic ; and there was thundering of great guns, the clash of fleets and armies far along the river of floods, when the contest of divided States came, and the sound of big battles rolled over the plains and rivers, of Jackson's Tennessee and Clay's Kentucky ; and from the mouth of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio, to the mouth of the water power of the continent. The valley was the heart of the land and the centre of life, and the heart strings were not broken.

THE BOYS AND GIRLS OF THE VALLEY.

All the boys, and girls, too, in the central valley of North America, had stock in the great hereafter of the country. That was the way of the winning of the West : and the saving of the old form and finishing of the Washington monument and the dome of the Capital. The brave men who fought so hard and toiled so fruitfully, to have an independent government just built to be as they liked it in all respects, having passed through the phases of military fortunes from Manassas to Appomattox, returned to their Father's house—Senate, House of Representatives, Electoral College and National Conventions—took up their abode and were at home to stay. This would not have come to pass had it not been for the majestic broadening of the foundations of the great Republic and putting in the newly acquired sub-soil plows by the million, breaking the prairies for the corn and the wheat, the beets, rye and barley.

Look over the roll of States, that have been created out of the Louisiana Purchase. Look over our Gulf States, from the Floridas to Mississippi, through Alabama and Georgia—the part of the country finally cleared up and annexed by Andrew Jackson himself and set in order to be a part of our country forever. Jackson blew up the negro and Seminole fort and put the Spaniards out of Pensacola. That was his personal mat-

ter between the battle of New Orleans and his presiding presence in the White House—all made tidy for the man who built well on the ground Jefferson bought from Bonaparte, when both the great men made good bargains, though Jackson was a mourner over the captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena.

Kentucky and Tennessee gloriously aided in securing the mouth of their great river, and the cession to us by the French and Spaniards was so fixed up that it is not necessary to go through the entanglement of titles and treaties. Jefferson bought the land and Jackson confirmed the purchase. If we had not Louisiana, of course Texas could not have become ours—Texas, the France of America, fronting the Mediterranean—that of our hemisphere—open to the world, except on one side, as to the Isthmus of Darien, where we must blow out of the way with high explosives the celebrated peaks and open the greatest canal the world has ever seen between the two great oceans that border our continent, East and West.

OPEN THE MOUNTAIN GATE BETWEEN OUR CONTINENTS.

We are to open the mountain gate between the pole to pole seas, and the only region where we have failed to meet the American requirements, is in waiting and watching, not up and doing, when the time came to possess the North Pacific coast and all the Californias. We have, as we are the three archipelagoes of the greater ocean, in the Arctic, Temperate, and Tropic Zones, and floating in superb array the striped and starry standard streaming over the waters of Asia. Our footsteps are on the shining shores of which Columbus dreamed. We have consummated his imagination and realized his fancy.

The centre of population of the United States, moved from Eastern Maryland to Ohio, and the line of it since our Big War crossed the Ohio river five miles west of Cincinnati, and the next count was pulled over the river northward by the enormous growth of the States included in the Louisiana Purchase.

Iowa, Minnesota, the two Dakotas, Nebraska and Kansas, Idaho and Wyoming, according to the largest liberty of measurement, rule the ridge of the Rockies. There are Oregon and Washington, and away up North, also Alaska, stretching the line that marks the western movement of the center of the weight and the inhabitants of the people, according to the impartial census that counts each man, woman and child as one for America.

If it had not been for the Northwest expansion, all this would have been impossible. The offspring and aftermath of the Purchase of Louisiana placed the corner stones. Again the line trends southward, and the compelling force is the magnitude of the enormous State of Texas. There we locate the magnetism of the colossus of the States of the South. Magnificent Texas is the offspring of the loins of the Louisiana Purchase. Daniel Webster was slow and late to see the need of more Southern Territory. We should remember him now for the education his golden orations gave to the people of his country, who gave the national harvest of the Purchase of Louisiana.

Around this World Power of ours, so calmly seated in executive state and the pomp of premiership among the nations, we find the Purchase is the pivot, the balance wheel, the conquering attraction of the country, in the accessions and evolutions of its development of grandeur.

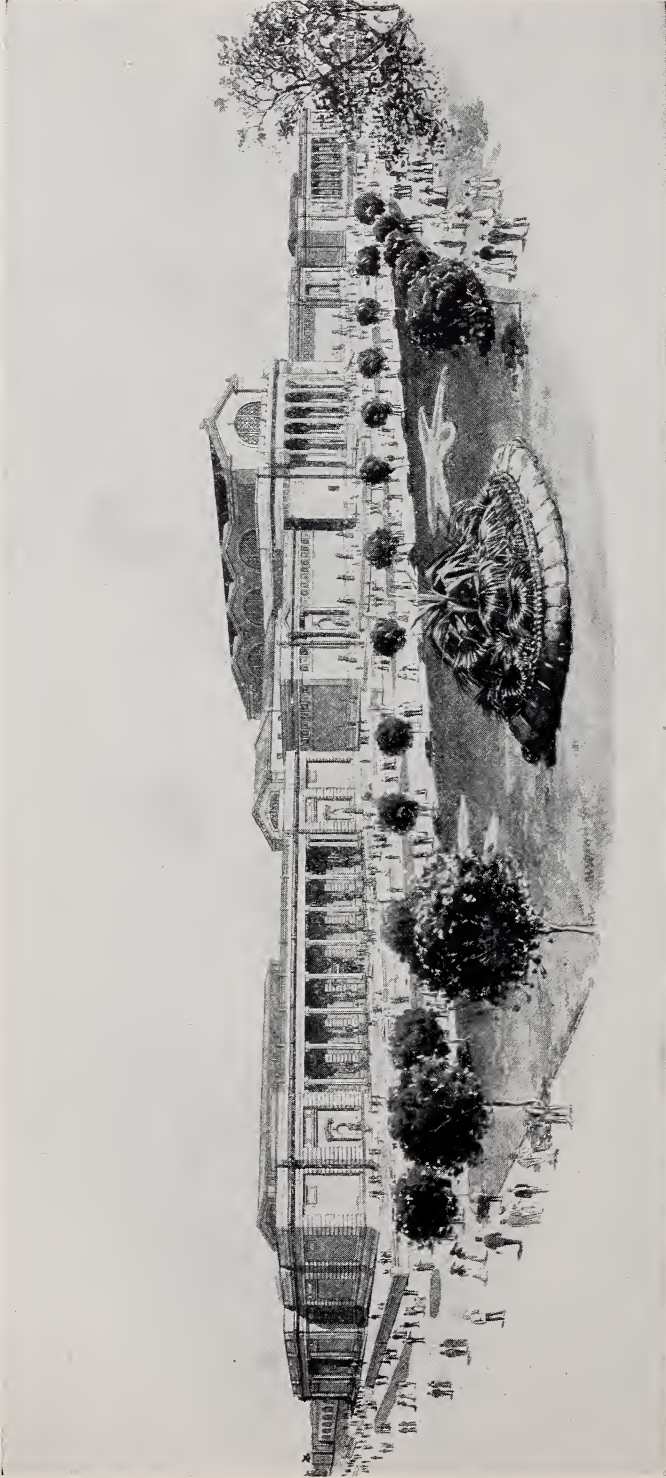
It is the procession of the seasons of our aggrandisement that endows us with the name of the greater glory of imperial liberty and honor, now and forever. The luminous crescent first seen in the Southwestern sky, is now well rounded out, and lifting the rising waters of our tidal rivers, while we are qualified as the great Republic of the Americans.

It is this consummation that we celebrate—that potential progress of the country, that we commemorate—with all the honors of proud and happy memories, in the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, that arouses the admiration and emulation of the nations of the earth of all the zones, that have taken the account of the measure of our eminent Manifest Destiny.



PALACE OF AGRICULTURE

**THIS BUILDING CONTAINS EIGHTEEN ACRES OF FLOOR SPACE. IT IS THE LARGEST BUILDING EVER
ERECTED FOR A SINGLE DEPARTMENT OF ANY EXPOSITION.**



THE GRAND PALACE OF FINE ARTS

THIS MAGNIFICENT BUILDING CONTAINS THE RICHEST PRODUCTS OF THE HIGHEST DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN GENIUS.
IT REQUIRES MANY DAYS TO SEE THE INNUMERABLE TREASURES OF ART IN THIS BUILDING.



AMERICA'S WORLD'S FAIR.

CHAPTER XII.

Official Accounts of the Gigantic Work Done on the Appointed Day When May Dawns—
 Beyond All Precedent Complete—The Send-off Glorious—Colossal Structures of the
 Wonderful City Exceed all the Fairs the World
 has seen—Accommodations Ample for Shelter,
 Travel, Sight-seeing and Comfort—One Feature
 is an Incomparable Object Lesson to Study the
 World within the Space of two square miles—The
 Show Surpasses all Others in Cost and Charges
 Strictly Moderate—All the Latest Modern Inven-
 tions are at the Service of the People.



THE purpose of this chapter is to combine within convenient space a combination of the official statements of that which has been accomplished, of the story of the beginning, the energy and competency of the management which has been so thorough and excellent, as to assure the timely perfection of the noble design and success.

The event celebrated is that of the first magnitude of the nineteenth century which has been eloquently declared to be the equivalent at least of any thousand years that have gone before. The Exposition is simply that the Louisiana Purchase was the most important and beneficent of the wonders of the greater century, in the progress of the most progressive of centuries. The development of the hemisphere we inhabit will be shown in the World's Fair and supported by the clearest expression of the highest intelligence.

The question as to the measurement of events touch many considerations, such as the locality of the standpoint, the hemisphere, the con-

continent, the country where the happening took place, certainly St. Louis, is entitled to the location of the Exposition. First, the city is central. Second, was of it—a part in it—on the great river once bearing the same name that the city holds. One of our great states was named for the Georges, Kings of England, one for the “father of his country.”

St. Louis is a handsome name for a ship and is a happy thought for a city. The city was settled by the French and the names of families and places tell the old story. The bulk of the transaction of purchasing Louisiana was remarkable; the transfer was of the greatest scope and value of land ever sold.

The evolution, which is a transfer that grows, was from Spaniards passing through a French temporary possession to Americans; and while France accepted a transient Empire rather than condone revolution, world without end, the change in the land identified with the mouth of its greatest river, was carried from the monarchical system of Spain in an English speaking Republican method.



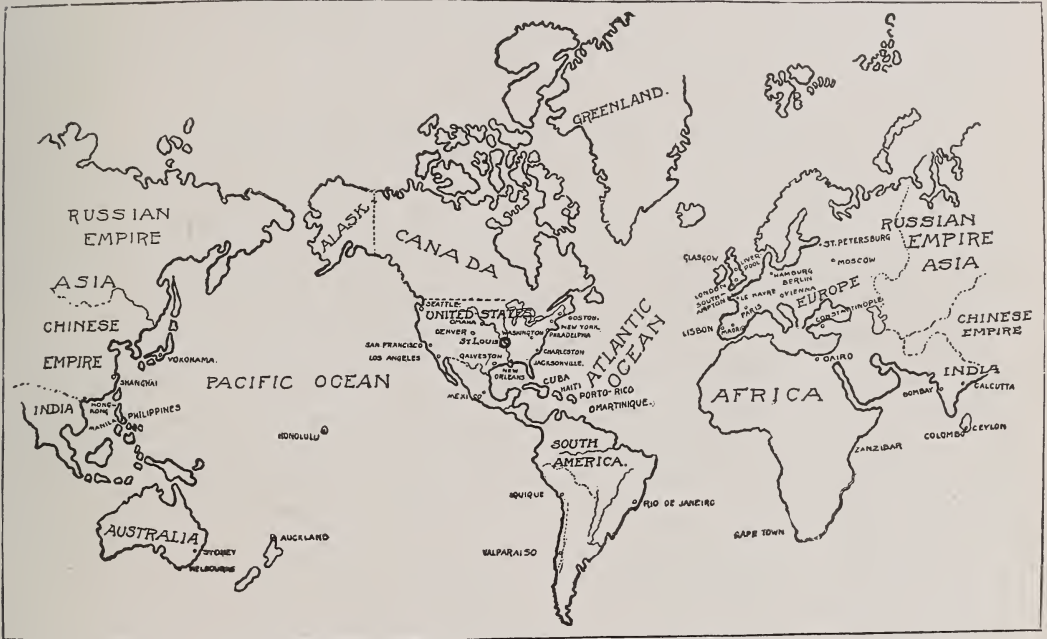
COAT-OF-ARMS OF MISSOURI.

The most remarkable and distinguished of the works of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, through their faculties for leadership and executive understanding of opportunities, were accomplished in association with the city of New Orleans and the territory and State of Louisiana. Jefferson, as President, proved his potentiality in the negotiation of questions that were international, in the relations of the great powers of Europe with each other, and that were of personal interest to all the people under enlightened government of all the nations. The transfer was not only from one people to another, it was from monarchical to republican forms, of the exercise of authority and the very theory of government.

The area of the Exposition is over 1200 acres, in the form of a parallelogram, two miles long and one wide. A square mile, 640 acres, are in forest park, and pains have been carefully taken to prevent, in building, the destruction of trees that can be saved. The theory is that each tree saved is a gain. There are 110 acres in the Washington University site. The University building is stately and solid and the intention is that it endure as a University for all time. It is very substantial.

And there are 15 large exhibit buildings, the Art Palace consisting

of three parts, having a frontage of 836 feet and a depth of 422 feet. Its cost with the sculptural decorations is over \$1,000,000. The Education and Social Economy Building is 400 by 600 feet; Liberal Arts Building, 525 by 750 feet; Manufactures and Varied Industries Buildings, each 525 by 1200, with towers 400 feet high; Textiles and Electricity Buildings, each 525 by 750 feet; Machinery Building, 525 by 1000 feet; Transportation Building, 525 by 1300 feet; Agricultural Building, 500 by 1600 feet; Horticultural Building, 300 by 1000; Forestry and Fisheries Building,



ST. LOUIS THE CENTER OF CIVILIZATION.

400 by 600; Mines and Metallurgy Building, 525 by 750; United States Government Building, 200 by 800.

The figures tell the dimensions, but the artistic designs marked out in the great building will endure for all time as "a thing of beauty and a joy forever." The floor space is 200 acres, twice as much as any previous exposition in any country.

The State buildings are prominent features of the Exposition. The Temple of Fraternity, 200 by 300 feet, containing eighty rooms for headquarters for fraternal orders, is one of the fine buildings. The "House of Hoo-Hoo" the headquarters of the Lumberman's Associations, is another important building. The Missouri State Building is a magnificent per-

manent structure. The live stock pavilions cover not less than twenty-five acres. The buildings for the countries abroad are superb features.

As to the landscape features the central outdoor picture is the Cascade above the great basin at the southern terminus of the Grand Prospect, which separates the Manufactures and Textile Buildings from the Varied Industries and Electricity Buildings. Above the terrace gardens and cascades a Festival Hall and a beautiful architectural screen, more than 1,400 feet long, built in a long, graceful curve, and terminating in two restaurant pavilions. The Festival Hall occupies the center, and the screen richly ornamented with statuary. Taken altogether the picture is one of loveliness and can never fade from memory.

UNPARALLELED ELECTRICAL DISPLAY.

Electric lighting upon an elaborate scale has been planned. Every building has a part in the grand scheme and the central feature is the Cascade Gardens and their immediate surroundings are brilliant with light. The wooded portions of the site are an enchanted forest.

The Washington University, that holds a distinguished site, a commanding part, is of the famous educational institutions of St. Louis. It has been liberally endowed within a few years, with the result that a site was bought and a magnificent group of university buildings erected. The cost of these buildings is \$1,500,000. The right to use this property is granted to the Exposition. When vacated by the Exposition, the university will move from its old quarters in the city to the new home. The buildings are used by the Exposition for administration offices, the Jefferson guard or exposition police, and for many other important purposes.

The fact that exhibit space is free and that power furnished free for the operation of moving exhibits, under certain circumstances, will relieve the exhibitor of much of the expense heretofore entailed in making an exhibit. A second invitation to take part in the greatest exposition of all history is therefore rarely necessary. Manufactures and producers from all countries of the world are on hand with the finest of merchandise, and many unique and intricate processes are made features of the exhibits. Indeed the World's Fair of 1904 is distinctive in that it shows processes of manufacture along with the finished products.

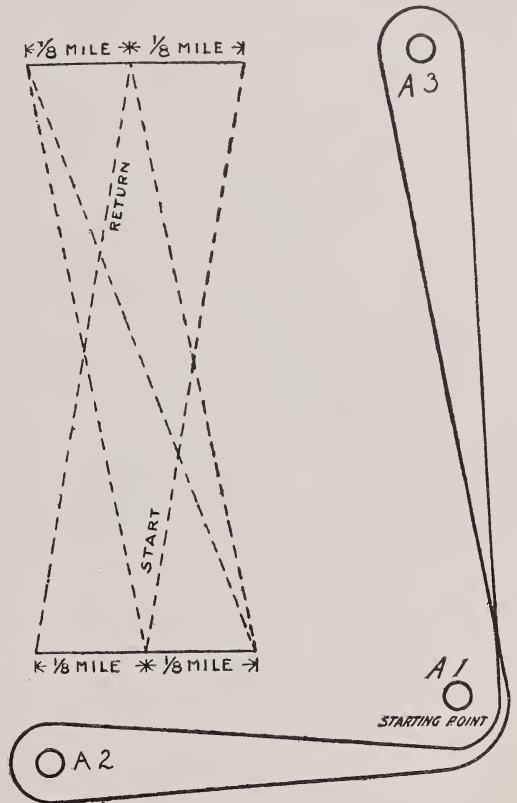
Many important events have been planned, as attractions for the people. Perhaps the most original and interesting is the Aerial Tournament. In this contest the grand prize of \$100,000 has been offered, with \$50,000

more in minor prizes. The contest is for air-ships, movements of which can be controlled, the conditions requiring that they shall sail over an L-shaped course, not more than fifteen miles long, making two full turns and two half turns. The course will be marked by captive balloons. Other great features will be the Military encampment and drills, the great horse show, athletic events upon a splendid permanent athletic field. Every day of the Exposition season has a festival. A series of international congresses will attract the savants in many lines of thought from all parts of the world.

The railroad facilities of St. Louis is one of very great importance. They are the best thing in and about. The trains of twenty-four lines enter the Union Station, which has thirty-two tracks, covers eleven acres and is one of the largest railway stations of the world. One great passenger station serves all roads. It is one of the most convenient and commodious depots in the world.

Two street railway systems serve St. Louis, the Transit Company and the Suburban. These two systems reach the World's Fair site at several points, so that visitors may travel to the Fair from any part of the city for a single fare. The roads are so built in the city that the people will not, if intelligent and observant, have to hunt cars to go to see the show.

Three months before the Exposition opened, forty-seven States and Territories raised, through appropriations by their legislative bodies and by popular subscriptions and other sources, sums as follows: Alaska, \$50,000; Arkansas, \$80,000; Arizona, \$60,000; California, \$255,000; Colorado, \$150,000; Connecticut, \$100,000; Georgia, \$50,000; Hawaii, \$60,000; Illinois, \$262,000; Idaho, \$40,000; Iowa, \$125,000; Indiana,



COURSE OF THE AERONAUTIC CONTESTS.

\$150,000; Indian Territory, \$50,000; Kansas, \$175,000; Kentucky, \$100,000; Louisiana, \$120,000; Maine, \$50,000, pending; Michigan, \$50,000; Massachusetts, \$100,000; Minnesota, \$100,000; Maryland (preliminary), \$25,000; Mississippi, \$50,000; Missouri, \$1,000,000; Montana, \$125,000; Nebraska, \$35,000; New Mexico, \$30,000; New Jersey, \$100,000; New York, \$350,000; Nevada, \$20,000; North Carolina, \$75,000; Ohio (preliminary), \$75,000; North Dakota, \$50,000; Oklahoma, \$60,000; Oregon, \$100,000; Pennsylvania, \$300,000; Porto Rico, \$20,000; Philippine Islands, \$500,000; Rhode Island (preliminary), \$35,000; South Carolina, \$130,500; Tennessee, \$140,000; Texas, \$100,000; South Dakota, \$35,000; Virginia, \$100,000; Utah, \$50,000; Washington, \$85,000; West Virginia, \$75,000; Wisconsin, \$100,000; Wyoming, \$25,000. Total, \$6,107,500.

United States Government appropriates: For general fund, \$5,000,000; for government building, \$450,000; for exhibits, \$800,000; for Indian exhibit, \$40,000; for life-saving station, \$8,000; for act authorizing World's Fair, \$10,000; for Alaska exhibit, \$50,000; for Philippine Islands exhibit, to be paid from insular treasury, \$500,000; for Agricultural College exhibit, \$100,000; for Bureau of Plant Industry exhibit, \$5,000. Total, \$6,963,000.

AN EXHIBITION OF LIFE, COLOR AND MOTION.

It is an official and reliable statement that "The Louisiana Purchase Exposition or World's Fair at St. Louis is, in all respects, the greatest ever undertaken in any country. It is more than ten times the size of the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, in point of floor space, in the exhibit palaces, twice as large as the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, about three times larger than the last Paris Exposition, and twenty or more times larger than the expositions at Omaha, Nashville, Atlanta, San Francisco or Charleston.

This World's Fair presents a new and important development of the Exposition idea, showing the evolution of the raw materials through all the processes of manufacture to the finished product. It is an Exposition of life, color, motion and demonstration.

Ivory is the prevailing tint employed in painting all of the buildings in the main picture. This color is restful to the eye, and adds richness to the picture. Upon the walls, behind the colonnades, and at the entrances, color is much used.



RAILROAD MAP—SHOWING THE LINES RUNNING TO ST. LOUIS.

In the center of the "Main Picture" are the terraced gardens and cascades. The Art Buildings stand on a plateau, 60 feet above the general level of the other buildings of the main group. Northeast from them is a natural amphitheater, sloping down to a great basin. Down the slopes of this amphitheater fall three series of cascades with elaborate decorative arrangement. At the brow of the hill above the cascades is a long curved architectural screen, 52 feet high, with a beautiful Festival Hall in the center, 200 feet high, and restaurant pavilions at the ends, each 100 feet high. The composition is 1,500 feet long. Sculpture, emblematic of the States and Territories, constitute an important decorative feature of the screen.

Germany and France are spending over \$1,000,000 each; Brazil, \$600,000; Great Britain, Mexico, China and Japan each over \$500,000. Other countries adequately represented are: Argentine, Austria, Bolivia, Belgium, Ceylon, Columbia, Costa Rica, Canada, Gaudeloupe, Greece, Guatemala, India, Ecuador, Morocco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Siam, Peru, Persia, Netherlands, Italy, Jamaica, Chile, Cuba, Hayti, Korea, Salvador, Sweden, Santo Domingo, British Honduras, Spain, Rhodesia, West Indies and Russia. Special exhibits by the governments of Hawaii, Guam, Porto Rico and Tutulia.

CAPTIVATING AND STRIKING FEATURES.

The California Building is patterned after the Mission buildings for which the State is world-famous, embracing the long arcaded cloisters and the semi-circular ornaments over the entrances. California's chief displays are in the Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining and Forestry Buildings. "California shows the features in which it differs from other States."

The Chinese group of buildings, located east of the Administration Building, are of a symmetrical architectural composition, every line of which is characteristic of China. The Palace of Prince Pu-Lun, which is the main structure, is reached by a main avenue with a beautiful Chinese pagoda entrance, on the road leading to the center of the Administration Building. This is from China complete.

Trip to Siberia shows from St. Petersburg, through Moscow, to Dalney, on the Pacific Ocean. Boarding a railroad train, the spectators are rapidly taken through the country in so realistic a manner that it is hard to realize that it is an illusion. Russian trains, Russian guards—the whole equipment Russian.

Alaska has three buildings; the main structure, 50 feet by 100 feet, is of modern architecture; the others, 50 feet square, are of typical Alaskan construction, with giant totem poles at each corner. These latter buildings were built and are occupied by natives of Sitka and other remote corners of the territory. The Alaskan building is located near the Forestry, Fish and Game Building. The resources and products of the Klondike, the fish, fur, timber, mineral and agricultural products of the territory; a family of live seals; fruits, vegetables, grains and grasses, etc., form the main features of the Alaskan exhibit.

A TRIP TO THE NORTH POLE.

A special feature of the Canadian display is the Dominion's fish exhibit, which is representative of the fish in her inland waters, such as Hudson Bay and the Great Lakes and her principal rivers, also the fish along her ocean coasts, both Atlantic and Pacific. The exhibit represents Canada's whale, seal, cod, salmon, halibut, whitefish and sturgeon fisheries, the income from which amounts to \$30,000,000 a year. Canada also makes a complete exhibit of her game resources.

Among the special concessions we note the trip to the North Pole, under the management of E. W. McConnell, grants the right to reproduce in life size the ocean liner "St. Louis," 500 feet long by 80 feet wide, to make excavation and construct docks and buildings so that the liner shall seem to be tied up to its pier. It grants the right to operate ten rowboats and two electric launches in the water surrounding the ship. Three restaurants are maintained on the pier and docks. In a theater built within the ship, entertainments are given representing a trip to the North Pole.

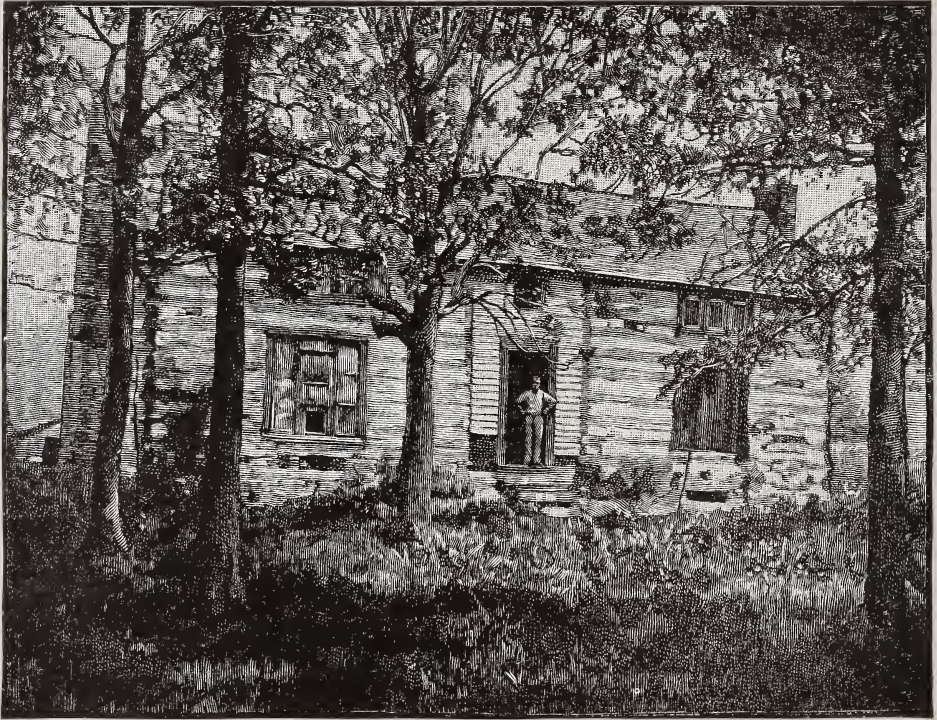
The Hawaiian Building is in the form of a cross with a central rotunda with dome and four wings, each of 112 feet. O. G. Traphagen is the architect. The principal products are: Sugar, rice, coffee, bananas, wool, hides, etc. The Hawaiian Pavilion is west of the Philippine Reservation.

"Hardscrabble," Gen. Grant's famous Log Cabin, built by him in 1854, and originally located on the "Dent Farm," in St. Louis County, is now the property of Mr. C. F. Blanke, and has been removed to Forest Park for exhibition during the Fair.

The athletic field is located east of the Gymnasium Building, and near the administration group of buildings. The entire field is underlaid

with drains and will dry out in a few minutes after the heaviest rain. On the solid earthen banks, surrounding the arena, seats are erected to accommodate 50,000 persons. The field has a running-track, a foot ball gridiron, a base ball diamond and a cricket ground.

A reproduction on a reduced scale of the Village of St. Louis, as it existed in 1803, at the time of the Louisiana Purchase, including the



“HARDSCRABBLE,” GENERAL GRANT'S FAMOUS LOG CABIN.

forts, stockades, the first Government house, the churches, the court house and the school houses. The largest of the churches is converted into an historical museum, where the documents interesting in connection with the Louisiana Purchase are shown.

The government house is converted into a theater in which will be reproduced the negotiations for the Louisiana Purchase. Jefferson, Napoleon, Livingston, Monroe, and all the important characters incident to the signing of the treaty are represented by comedians and civilians in the costumes of the period.

Playing with boat-launch Gondola Concession. This company has the concession for operating water craft over the two miles of waterways,

from which can be seen the main pictures of the Exposition. The company have in operation improved Truscott electric launches, Venetian gondolas, with singing gondoliers, fancy boats, etc. A large fleet of water craft of all nations is maintained by the company on the lagoons, including the houseboat of China, the balsa of India, the outriggers of the South Sea Islands, the surf-boats of Hawaii, the canoes and dugouts of the American Indian, and the catamaran of Australia. The civilized nations are represented by high-class boats named after the rulers of the countries they represent and carrying the colors and coats of arms of the nations. In addition the company maintains novelty boats designed to represent peacocks, swans, sea serpents, etc.

A series of water carnivals are given on the lagoons, in which boats of all nations, manned by native sailors dressed in the picturesque costumes of their country, participate. Swimming contests and a Mississippi River steamboat race are some of the especial features of this concession.

A SUBMARINE AND AIR SHIP VOYAGE TO PARIS.

A tour of thrilling pleasure from the crest of beautiful waterfalls, encircling a sparkling fountain by a curving canal, spiral chute and subterranean tunnel through the stormgirt whirlpool.

The spectator is taken in a boat along the very brink of a real waterfall 60 feet in diameter and 40 feet high, when suddenly the boat is drawn beneath the falls, and plunges in a circular sweep to the bottom. The boat then enters a tunnel in which are spectacular effects which the designers call by such fantastic names as the Spotted Rat.

The concession known as Under and Over the Sea is an illusion so perfect in its details that the spectator who yields himself to the sensation, experiences perfectly the effect of a submarine voyage, an aerial voyage and a stay in Paris, France.

The visitor enters a submarine boat, the doors are closed and the boat plunges into the water. Through glass windows he sees fish and strange submarine monsters. He lands at Paris, and after a short stay boards an airship, which takes him back to St. Louis.

The giant Bird Cage of the Exposition, which is located south of the United States Government Building, is a steel truss construction 300 feet long, 100 feet wide and 50 feet high, covered throughout with wire of a three-quarters inch mesh. The trusses which support the cage have a clear span of 100 feet. Through the entire length there runs a walk,

arcade or tunnel 16 feet wide, arched over with a wire netting, so that the visitor may walk directly through the cage to get a close view of its denizens. The cage is surrounded for half the distance by a wooden platform, and for the rest of the distance by a gravel walk. The cage, which is a portion of the United States Government exhibit, is the first of its kind maintained at any exposition, and contains a collection of live birds, embracing specimens from every part of the globe. It shows the birds under conditions of foliage and flight in which they exist in their natural state.

The Pike, or Midway of the Exposition, is situated on the north side of the Exposition grounds, and is about a mile long, east and west, and about six hundred feet wide, north and south. The Pike seems to be the place where the fun is supposed to break out.

AMUSING FEATURES ALONG THE PIKE.

The Galveston Flood concession deals with the great calamity which happened September 8th, 1900, when a tidal wave and hurricane almost obliterated Galveston, Texas. The effects are produced in a theater, and show not only the storm but after the storm.

Dr. Theo. Lewald is the Imperial German Commissioner. The appropriation is \$750,000. The location of the building is east of Art Hill. Germany's building is an accurate reproduction of the Royal Castle at Charlottenburg, near Berlin. It was built at the end of the seventeenth century under the direction of Frederick I.

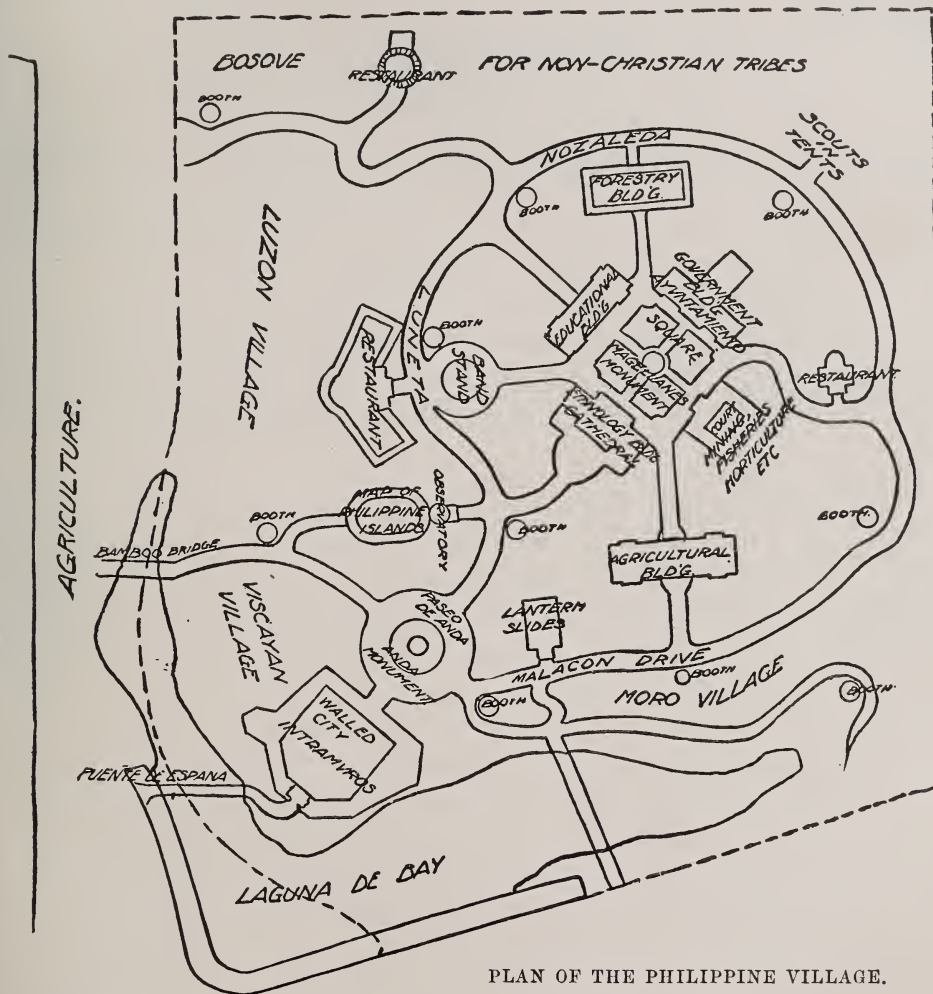
A complete system of wireless telegraphy is installed on Exposition grounds, and special attendants explain the general methods of operation.

One of the most popular, interesting and historic concessions is that of the Jerusalem Exhibit Company, who give a true reproduction from real life in the Holy City.

In the gathering of material for the reproduction of this concession the promoters have sent ethnological artists, architects and explorers to the East, and have spared no expense in gathering actual material, which is reproduced on a scale never before attempted in this or any other country.

Among the special features is the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Temple (or Noble Sanctuary), the Golden Gate, the Via Dolorosa (this is the famous street which is to Christian visitors to Jerusalem the one street of supreme interest). The Ecce Homo Arch and the Station where Christ was said to have fallen, exhausted by the weight of the cross; Pilate's

Judgment Hall, the Mount of Olives, the Garden of Gethsemane, and the Jews' Wailing Place, are only a few of the Biblical features that are reproduced in all the splendors of ancient Oriental realism. Ten acres of space convenient to all exhibit buildings have been allotted for this concession. The entire reproduction cost upwards of one million dollars.



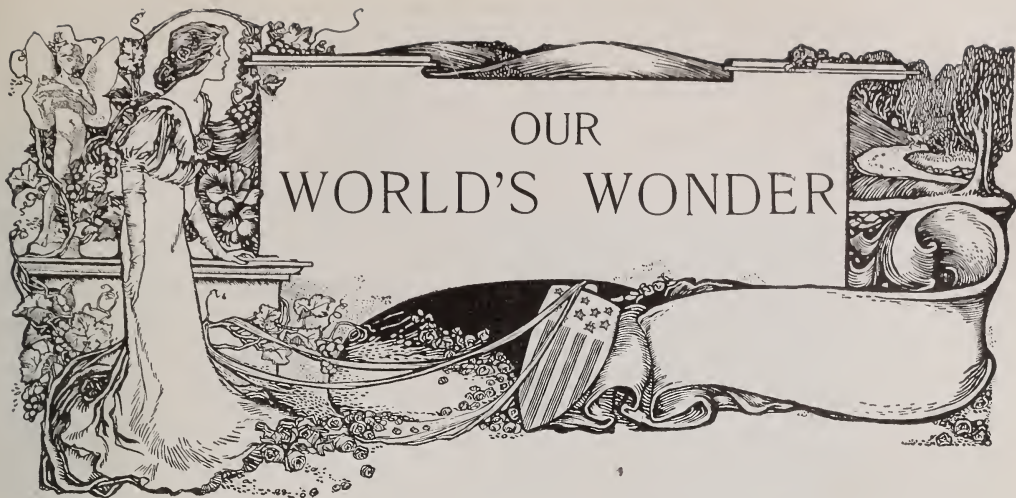
PLAN OF THE PHILIPPINE VILLAGE.

The Philippine exhibit excels anything with perhaps the exception of Jerusalem. Over 4500 tons, 350 car loads, were shipped from Manilla to the Exposition. The building cost \$75,000. The Philippine show covers forty acres, showing fortifications and houses. There is a great lot of war relics. A transport came through the Suez Canal and landed in New York. This ship, the "Kilpatrick," contained, among other

material, live plants, such as palms, cycads and ferns, also 50 cases of orchids.

Following the Luneta Drive, the visitor passes a big restaurant, facing which is a bandstand, where a native Philippine band of eighty pieces play. The restaurant is a native building, put up of native materials, with bamboo and rattan walls and palm thatch. The restaurant is in the center of a Luzon village, peopled by hundreds of natives. The non-Christian tribes in their tree dwellings and villages are represented, as also the Filipino scouts in their tented camps.

There seems to be liberal allowances and expansions made for "fun" in the large sense of the small word. There are liberal margins, and the amusement as well as teachings "extend from grave to gay, from lively to severe." It takes precedence of old John Robinson's show and that was "the greatest show on this earth," but "Old John" is no more. He was fond of kicking lions out of the way, but he was afraid of elephants on big roads. The people who do not go to the show will be ungrateful citizens to the great men who made it possible and unworthy their great country.



CHAPTER XIII.

Success Superb—The Multitude was Magnificent and the Spectacle Glorious—The Orations Were Worthy, Historic and Patriotic—The Vision of a City of Palaces Incomparable—The People Were There—The President Represented and Also Participated by Wire—The Exposition Will Prove the Most Attractive Known, and Well Named "Universal."—The Immortalities Conferred by the Liberty of Art and the Perfection of Photography and Printing.

THERE was no other place than St. Louis possible for the celebration of the treaty of Jefferson and Napoleon. There was no thought of any other locality. There was no more reason, except in her supreme resources, that Chicago should have commemorated the discovery of North America, and she wisely assumed the glories and achieved the grandeurs of the exposition in celebration of the Columbian immortality. The people of the great city of the lakes were generous in the ambition to make the event memorable, and they were successful.

New Orleans celebrated the incident of the transfer of Louisiana from France to the United States. The occasion was of national interest; but the greatness of the transaction commanded the attention of the people of the whole Mississippi Valley, and for that purpose there was no place to be thought of, other than St. Louis, to summon the nations to join us.

New Orleans has had a share of the glory for the keynote of the Jeffersonian and Napoleonic transfer of an empire in the letter of Jefferson, in which the President of the United States whetted the edge of the desire of the First Consul of France, warning him that he would have other enemies than the English if he undertook to maintain pos-

session of the "Empire of Liberty" he had caused Spain to cede to France.

The key of the policy of President Jefferson was that "one spot" on the North American continent no nation but our own could hold "without being our enemy," and that spot was New Orleans! This declaration by Jefferson was one of the influences that hastened Bonaparte to make up his mind to "renounce Louisiana." The far-seeing statesman had made Bonaparte see that not only would England pounce upon Louisiana, if the French held it openly, but that the United States would be the sworn foe against any foreign power that held New Orleans—indeed, any power but Americans. This was one of the moving mixed motives that rushed the great Purchase; and we found ourselves, a few years later, at war with England. Napoleon then had failed in his effort to force Russia to close her ports to English merchandise. After Napoleon was in Elba, the English New Orleans expedition took place, and Jefferson's warning to France was made good by our war with England and the defense of New Orleans by Andrew Jackson.

THE CENTENNIAL CITY THE CENTER OF THE COUNTRY.

St. Louis was the fixed point universally recognized and acclaimed as the city commanding the commemoration of the Purchase of Louisiana, and taking upon herself the responsibility of finding the money and the men to stir the interest of the nations; and there was the inspiration that was believed, the inevitable leadership of Governor Francis, who has imparted his convictions, summoned resources and awakened the peoples of the earth to share with and augment our enthusiasm.

The city of mighty magicians that appeared to the spectators on the opening day of the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, was the result of six years of thoughtfulness, organization, administration, giving artists a new and greater ambition, and that which has been accomplished is transient and yet sure of perpetual fame.

The opening of the Universal Exposition on the day appointed was a function of the nation. The personal representative of the President—the Ex-Governor of the Philippines and Secretary of War William H. Taft—personified the President and spoke for him, while the President himself took part through the golden key and the wires that signal the whole world to be partners in progress.

It was well that the event of the day should in so many ways



THE BEAUTIFUL HALL OF FESTIVALS, CASCADES AND GRAND BASIN



PALACE OF MACHINERY

IN THIS BUILDING ARE SHOWN THE METHODS AND MEANS FOR DEVELOPING AND DEMONSTRATING POWER, AND THE MEANS FOR CREATING EVERY VARIETY OF MACHINERY FOR THE GENERATION, TRANSMISSION AND USE OF POWER.

signalize and stamp upon memory the simple and yet sublime illustrations of the progressive developments that are their own exalted expansions.

The central city of this incomparable country, every foot of which commands union forever, is St. Louis. The city is central as to the nation, and by the great river between the mouths of the Ohio and Missouri; and here are gathered the triumphs of the ages, the glories of art, the higher expression of the marvels of the machinery with which are wrought the revolutions, not of destruction, but of construction—



MAP OF ST. LOUIS, SHOWING LOCATION OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

works of beneficence, the peace that wins the victories of mankind, that replenish the earth, and sustain the people in their liberty and prosperity.

The greater commemoration of the memorable occasion was that where the people assembled on the soil of the Purchase, in the greater city of the greatest valley of fruitful fields and mines with manufactures—the heart of North America—and the mighty popular sovereignty dwells and commands that the Union is inseparable and we are bounded by two oceans that roll to the ends of the world—the great lakes of the North and South, and the American Mediterranean.

The greatest event in the Western Hemisphere, since the Genoese navigator found the “new world” for Spain, was the Louisiana Purchase.

The commemoration of this broadening and securing the foundations of the Empire of Liberty, fitly and necessarily occurs in St. Louis. Owing to the coincidence of the close of the long session of Congress preceding a Presidential election, and the sensibilities relating to the candidacy for the great office, the President burdened with the business following Congressional adjournment, it was arranged that the President's personal part in the proceedings should be in the White House, and at the same time be personally represented by the Secretary of War at St. Louis, and there speak for the President. The first distinction of the Secretary of War is, however, as the peace-maker of the Philippines.

This adjustment gave general satisfaction. There were, indeed, two celebrations—that in front of the Louisiana Purchase monument, the central object of the fair grounds, and that in the White House, where the official word appeared at the function of the touch of the golden key, that imparted the energies which put in motion the machinery, and opened fountains a thousand miles away.

SPLENDID FUNCTION OPENING THE LOUISIANA EXPOSITION.

The telegraphic wires transmitted reports of the part of the President and the dignitaries invited to the White House, that they might in literalness touch each other and exchange greetings.

At the foot of the monument at St. Louis, when Secretary Taft's address in behalf of the President had been spoken, heard and applauded by a great multitude, President Francis said :

"I shall now, by touching a key connecting with the White House in Washington, inform the President of the United States that the hour and the minute have arrived for turning on the power of the universal exposition of 1904."

As he pressed the key the following message was sent :

President D. R. Francis presents his compliments to the President of the United States and begs to say that the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition awaits the pleasure of President Roosevelt, who is to transmit the electrical energy to unfurl the flags and start the machinery of the great exposition.

As the flags unfurled and the machinery started President Francis, spreading his arms, declared : *W P 1904*

"OPEN, YE GATES; SPRING WIDE YE PORTALS; ENTER IN, YE SONS OF MEN AND BEHOLD THE ACHIEVEMENT

OF YOUR RACE; LEARN THE LESSON HERE TAUGHT, AND GATHER FROM IT INSPIRATION TO STILL GREATER ACHIEVEMENTS."

Mr. Francis then read the telegram which he had sent to President Roosevelt, announcing that the exposition was open, and the President's answer. As the cheers subsided President Francis exclaimed:

"The exposition is open!"

Then an official on the platform in the plaza raised his hand and the cheers stopped. There was a moment of intense stillness, during which, from a telegraph key on the platform, a signal was flashed to the White House. The response was almost instantaneous; and the spectators, listening intently, heard the first sounds of the starting wheels in the Palace of Machinery.

There were cheers from thousands of throats. Then the congregated bands burst forth in the music of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the spectators began to sing.

MAGIC IN THE TOUCH OF THE GOLDEN KEY.

At the same moment there was a burst of water from the fountains in the cascade, and foamy streams went tumbling in a glittering mass into the lagoon; and flags were unfurled from every point and line of the great exhibit palaces and the buildings in the State and national reservations and in the Pike.

The President in the White House, surrounded by friends, waited for the moment to arrive to touch the golden key. The ceremony occurred in the East Room of the White House at 1.14½ o'clock, Eastern standard time. As the President pressed the key the Third Battery of United States Artillery, stationed on the grounds of the Washington monument, south of the White House, fired a national salute of twenty-one guns.

Congratulatory messages were then exchanged between the President and David R. Francis, President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company.

The historic ceremony was witnessed by a notable assemblage. Among those who were the guests of the President in the East Room were the members of the Cabinet, except Secretary Taft, who was in St. Louis as the personal representative of the President; the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States;

The Star-spangled Banner

O! say, can ye see by the dawn's early light,
 What so proudly we hail'd by the twilight's last gleaming?
 Whose bright stars & broad stripes, through the clouds of the night,
 O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming
 And the rockets & glare, the bombs bursting in air,
 Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there
 O! say does that Star-spangled Banner yet alone
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave?

Co. that shone, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,
 Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes.
 What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep
 As it fitfully blows, half-conceals, half-discloses?
 Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,
 In full glory reflected now shines on the stream.
 'Tis the Star-spangled Banner—O! long may it wave
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave

And where is that host that so vauntingly swore
 That the havoc of war & the battle's confusion
 A home & a country should leave us no more?
 Their blood has wash'd out their foul footsteps' pollution
 No refuge could save the hireling & slave
 From the terror of flight or the gloom of the grave
 And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph doth wave
 O'er the land of the free & the home of the brave

O! thus be it ever when freemen shall stand
 Between their lov'd homes & the war's desolation
 Blest with vict'ry & peace may the heav'n rescued land
 Praise the power that hath made & preserved us a nation
 Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,
 And this be our motto—In God is our trust—
 And the Star-spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
 O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave

Washington,
 Oct 21 40

F. Key

Senator Frye, President pro tem. of the Senate; Speaker Cannon, of the House of Representatives; ambassadors, ministers and other representatives of foreign governments at this capital; the Missouri delegation in the Senate and the House of Representatives and prominent people in the various walks of civil life.

The Marine Band was stationed in the vestibule of the White House and rendered a suitable programme immediately preceding and subsequent to the ceremony in the East Room.

A half hour before the actual opening of the great Fair the invited guests were assembled in the East Room. The arrangements had been completed for the ceremony. The telegraphic facilities were installed under the supervision of Major Benjamin F. Montgomery, of the United States Signal Corps, Chief of the Telegraph and Cipher Bureau of the White House. Three circuits between the East Room and the Administration Building of the Exposition were provided by the Postal Telegraph and Cable Company. One was installed as circuit over which the President released the mechanical power of the Exposition; another was employed in the interchange of messages, and the third was held in reserve in case of the failure of either of the other two to work properly. The connections were made by insulated cables through the switchboard in the White House telegraph room.

THE WIRES UNITE OUR STATES AS A NEIGHBOR.

The handsome mahogany table which supported the telegraph instruments was located in the south end of the East Room. On it rested a small dais covered with blue and gold plush, to the top of which was attached the gold key with which the President closed the circuit. The same dais and the same key have been used on several similar historic occasions. In 1893, President Cleveland used the key in starting the machinery of the great Chicago fair; in 1898 it was used to start the exhibit of the American Electrical Institute. The key and dais have been in possession of General Greeley, President General of the Sons of the American Revolution.

At the table, arranging the preliminaries of the event, were Major Montgomery and W. Smithers, the chief operator of the White House. The St. Louis end of the circuit was directed by P. V. DeGraw, the Eastern Press agent of the Exposition. A bell circuit connected the telegraph table with a signal bell on the roof of the White House. As

America.

My country, 'tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty,
 Of thee I sing;
 Land where my fathers died, Land of the pilgrims' pride,
 From every mountain side
 Let freedom ring.

My native country, - Thee, Land of the noble, free, -
 Thy name I love;
 I love thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills,
 My heart with rapture thrills
 Like that above.

Let music swell the breeze, And ring from all the trees
 Sweet freedom's song;
 Let mortal tongues awake, Let all that breathe partake,
 Let rocks their silence break, -
 The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God, - to Thee, Author of liberty,
 To Thee we sing;
 Long may our land be bright With freedom's holy light;
 Protect us by thy might,
 Great God, our King.

1832-1892.

L. L. Smith

the President pressed the key Major Montgomery pressed the bulb he held in his hand, that action ringing the bell on the roof. Instantly Private B. F. Hill, of Company B, United States Signal Corps, located there, dropped a flag, thus signaling the battery of artillery that the machinery of the Fair had been started. The salute followed. The battery was in command of Captain Charles T. Summerall, First Lieutenant E. P. Nones and Second Lieutenant Henry P. Kilbourne.

In a thoroughly democratic way the members of the cabinet, members of Congress and other civilian guests assembled in the East Room. The members of the diplomatic corps gathered in the Red Parlor. Among those were several of the ladies of the embassies and legations. Two minutes before 1 o'clock the diplomatic corps was ushered into the East Room by Major Charles McCawley, of the Marine Corps. The diplomats were received there by Colonel Thomas W. Simons, military aid of the President.

THE TRIUMPHANT FANFARE OF TRUMPETS SOUNDED.

At 1.07 the fanfare of trumpets announced the approach of President Roosevelt. As he entered the East Room with Mrs. Roosevelt on his arm, the Marine Band played the inspiring strains of "Hail to the Chief." The President faced the throng of distinguished people, standing immediately to the left of the stand bearing the historic gold key. The assembled guests ranged themselves in a semi-circle across the room, facing the President. As the strains of music died away a hush fell over the assemblage. Then the President delivered the following brief address:

"I have received from the Exposition grounds the statement that the management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition awaits the pressing of the button which is to transmit the electric energy which is to unfurl the flags and start the machinery of the Exposition.

"I wish now to greet all present, especially the representatives of the foreign nations here represented, in the name of the American people, and to thank these representatives for the parts their several countries have taken in being represented in this centennial anniversary of the greatest step in the movement which transformed the American republic from a small confederacy of states lying along the Atlantic sea-board to a continental nation.

"This Exposition is primarily intended to show the progress in the industry, the science and the art, not only of the American nation, but of

all other nations, in the great and wonderful century which has just closed. Every department of human activity will be represented there, and perhaps I may be allowed, as honorary president of the athletic association, which, under European management, started to revive the memory of the Olympic games, to say that I am glad that in addition to paying proper heed to the progress of industry, of science, of art, we have also paid proper heed to the development of athletic pastimes which are useful in themselves, which are useful as showing that it is wise for nations to be able to relax as well as work.

"I greet you all. I appreciate your having come here on this occasion, and in the presence of you, representing the American government and the governments of the foreign nations, I here open the Louisiana Purchase Exposition."

As the last words fell from his lips, the President stepped to the table and closed the key. The exact time was 1 : 14½ p. m. A second later the first gun of the national salute boomed out over the monument grounds. Spontaneously, the spectators broke into hearty applause.

PERSONAL CONGRATULATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary of the Treasury Shaw stepped forward and grasped the President's hand cordially, congratulating him upon the auspicious opening of the Fair. Representative Bartholdt, of St. Louis, then offered congratulations on behalf of the people of the Exposition city. Ambassador Cassini, dean of the Diplomatic Corps, was the first of the foreign representatives to extend congratulations. He was followed by Ambassador Sternburg of Germany, Ambassador Hengelmuller of Austria-Hungary, Ambassador Aspiroz of Mexico and other members of the Diplomatic Corps.

On the completion of the ceremony the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, accompanied by some of those who were to take luncheon with them, retired to the private apartments of the White House, while the assemblage of other guests slowly dispersed. All agreed that it was a fitting celebration of a memorable event in the history of the United States.

The following message was sent immediately following the opening of the Exposition by President Francis of the Exposition to President Roosevelt:

"To the President of the United States—In response to the signal flashed by the President of the United States, the Louisiana Purchase

Exposition has been opened. The sky is cloudless. The people assembled fill the great plaza. The grounds and buildings are complete. The exhibits are in order. Nothing has occurred to mar this most auspicious occasion. In behalf of the Exposition, I wish to express to the Chief Executive of the Nation our most sincere thanks for the honor done in formally opening the Exposition.

(Signed)

“DAVID R. FRANCIS,
“President of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.”

The following reply was received from President Roosevelt :

“Hon. David R. Francis, St. Louis—I congratulate you and your associates on this memorable occasion. I wish well to all for the success of the great enterprise, and on behalf of the American people I greet the representatives of foreign countries who have come here to co-operate with us in celebrating in an appropriate fashion the one hundredth anniversary event which turned us into a continental nation.

(Signed) “THEODORE ROOSEVELT.”

The question with which the people come first in contact in deciding whether “World’s Fairs” are successes, is the readiness of the exhibits on the day of the opening. A great many decided to be spectators are resolute that they will not appear and pass through the gateways until everything that is to be there is in its place.

In this there is an error that amounts to injustice, for an exposition can not, in the nature of things, be perfected the day of the opening of the gates. The weary winter season was sorely opposed to progress with the St. Louis World’s Fair; but there was ceaseless energy in doing that which was possible. The exhibits could not be finished on the first open day. The immensity of the labors performed is that which is astonishing. Great pains have been taken to place in order all that science teaches to make sure of good sanitary conditions.

The latest work of preparation was in house and street cleaning. There was an accumulation of trash, a great show of mud, a surprising assortment of the debris of the material used in construction. All that was practical was done and the wonder was on the day the people came to see that the magicians of cleanliness had accomplished so many impossibilities, and everything was handsome.

It is not saying too much of the organization and administration of

the St. Louis Exposition, to state that the studies of the several features of the Exposition have been more thorough, deep and clear in conception, dignified and instructive in design, searching over a greater scope and assembling that which is possessed and to be given in picturesque drawings, acts, designs, than has been seen in all the World's Fairs that have gone before, as exemplary or in competition. It would be perhaps humorous, in a sense, to say that the examples to be avoided have been those lacking in symmetry, or improved beyond recognition.

The first and foremost conception in this exposition was that accomplished by order, the liberation of art from the despotism of conceited schools, or muscular predominance. Art has been invited to work out ideals, not to submit to forms that have been fetters, possibly forged in ignorance or clinched in folly. There is more that is original and splendid, excellent beyond valuation, accepted if not created, now inviting the public to St. Louis, which has been wrought into spectacles that signify beauty that is not refused, for the reason that it is its own plea and redemption.

THE INCREASING GLORIES OF WORLD'S FAIRS.

The Exposition would be a success, not too costly, if it produced nothing enduring beyond the drawings and fashionings of the structures. The great Crystal Palace, that added a permanent attraction to London, was of the bird cage order of architecture, and there has been nothing of the like known as Expositions during the long generation since the Palace of iron and glass glittered in the green English country between the London landscape of chimney pots, with glorious towers and masses of sombre majesty, breaking the monotonous effects of sooty air, and the historic Cathedral of Canterbury, seen, including a sufficient frame, of the green velvet of the verdure of the island of white cliffs, and an uncut jewel, the most gigantic, artificial object that with a diamond polish glitters in the world.

In this generation there have been revealed astonishing improvements, steady advancements. There was the Eifel tower, that was almost an injury to Paris because the tower of observation was so lofty it made the great city seem small. No one of the World's Fairs, from Vienna to Chicago, should be classed as a failure. Each had its excellence; all were useful. The "White City" of Chicago has given us the "joy forever" of a "thing of beauty" that faded and passed away, leav-

ing as a legacy the incarnation of a glorious dream—a vision that was not all a dream, for though the material of the transitory structure has perished, it will outlast the Pyramids, working as with an enchanter's white wand the progress of the civilization of the ages.

The surprising progress made in the early months of the transformation of the scenery of St. Louis afforded, for the frame and foundations of the city of the gorgeous and cloud-capped and bannered palaces, scored so many triumphs that it was easy to be convinced the marvellous show set up in the heart of the North American continent, the center and pivot of the greatest of the World's Valleys for the habitation of a mighty people had surpassed the splendors of all the centuries. It was after beholding so much done, something facile in going further with faith that there was to be a miracle of readiness on the appointed day for the display of the consummate achievement.

The whole winter months, including the later ones of Autumn and the earlier of Spring, have been visited in the country central to the meeting of the great rivers, the Mississippi receiving the Missouri and Ohio, pouring from two vast and remote ranges of mountains, a full half year, indeed, with the most inclement and forbidding weather known in many years. It was cold, but the season was more remarkable for tempestuous weather, bitterly cold, for blizzards and rain storms, then wild wind storms, a visitation of the climate of Siberia—an outpouring at last of overbearing floods, attended by uncommon interference with labor.

There was a sense of depression, as though the generous nature of the soil and climate had not responded to the demands of the commemoration of the accustomed prosperous triumph of the seasons, on which depended the full display of the contemplations that had become calculations; and there were great sums to work out—problems of civilization, mathematical, mechanical, agricultural, artistic.



Ten days before the date appointed, there were six inches of newly fallen snow on the grounds of the Exposition, seriously embarrassing and protracting the finishing touches, and especially the handling of the exhibits, the adjustments essential to advantageous showing. The reasons for a few days' delay were obvious, and there was a happy turn of affairs. There were admirable arrangements for the entertainment of the people who crowded the broad avenues and found in glorious architecture of the universal exposition, the magnificent conceptions and accomplishments of art. It is the exact fact that never before was there such pomp of palaces, combining the glories and wonders of China and India, of Egypt and the cities of the plains of the Euphrates, the Oriental pride and wonders of Moscow and St. Petersburg, Constantinople and Vienna, Rome and Venice, the castles of Spain, France and England, and the industrial triumphs of the splendid cities of North America.

THE GATHERED GLORIES AT ST. LOUIS SURPASS COMPETITION.

Never in all climes and times has appeared such an illustrious spectacle. All things of the globe we inherit and cultivate are perishable, and we are taught the frailties of brass and marble in our efforts to commemorate events and perpetuate the memories of men; but we have been taught that the records of mankind are more assured on paper than if graven on the rocks with pens of iron.

While the glories of the perishable palaces for a summer fade swiftly from the stately outlines, the photographs and engravings have been so multiplied and facile to adaptation, that the pictures of the day will be imperishable.

The keynote sentence in the speeches of the opening day was that, if all civilization was destroyed, it could be rebuilt in the models of the Exposition.

The whole day of the opening was spent in hearing from representative men; and the people, counted by the hundred thousand, were absorbed in the instructive orations pronounced, and there was a common opinion that no exhibit could possibly equal the colossal and delicately wrought vast designs presented in their glory, as Byron, speaking of Venice, said, when he "stood in Venice, on the Bridge of Sighs, a palace and prison on either hand," saw from out the deep "vast structures rise as if by the stroke of an enchanter's wand."

The caskets that hold the treasures of the Exposition are as precious

as the collections they are to guard, and it is not a fault that the shell that yields pearls has the tints that delight the eye; and that the larger shells that have been cradled in the deep have not only wealth of beauty, but the mystical murmurs of the melodies of the seas still whispering of the music of the deep.

The journey from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, made by those on the way to the Universal Exposition, was to the accompaniment of heavy weather, the rising rivers of Virginia, Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—and the Mississippi was swollen to a gloomy magnificence. The country had been feeling something of the inspirations of the Godlike in creation, might have found room for all the resources of genius and the atmosphere that vitalizes North America for the accomplishments that have testified we are worthy the soil and climate to make ambition confident.

THE GLORIOUS DAY WAS OF AUSPICIOUS BEAUTY.

There were words of good cheer in St. Louis. There was comfort in the golden fire of the air, the sky, rare and radiant as of Tennessee, glowing with light from the mountains in the charming and transformed meadows that once covered States with grass and flowers.

The last day before the "opening" was a day of magic, of the toil of giants in fashioning the material of the multitude of edifices so superb that they are truly glorified with the birthright of sunshine.

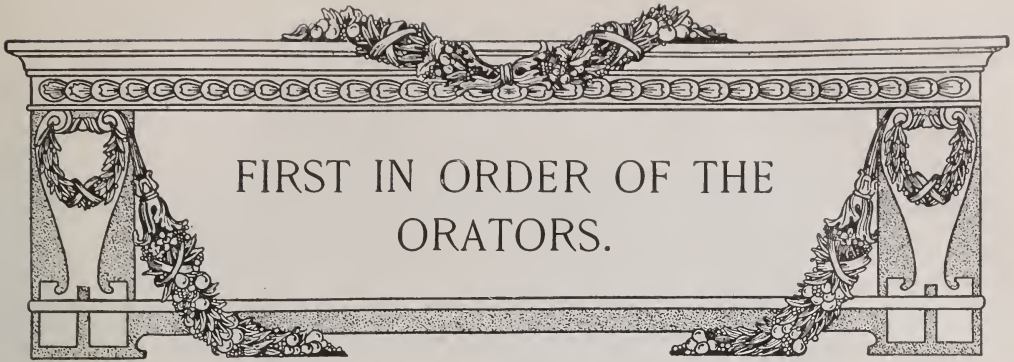
There had been more done than ever was known to be required; and that which needs a few days for the finer finishes, and to accept the acclaim of transcendent victory over more battlefields than were ever before contested, and consecrated, [the fields of the glories that pertain to the affluent life of peace.]

The plan of the work of the Exposition includes more studies of art, more applications of human ingenuity, than has been realized, for here we have not so much competition as New Departure.

It took but a look upon the marvelous city that is a nobler city than has ever been built in forms that are perishable by human hands. There seemed to have been a mighty magic in the air. The great city itself was enjoying the illumination of the sun, bringing out in charming colors the multitude of new and substantial houses, built with stones of delicate tints, the faint and fairy yellows, the light navy blues and dainty crimson, rocks cut to show the fine grain, that has been worn and polished. The

city in the sunshine welcomed the guests, and felt that she was arrayed to captivate, in adding to comfort the higher charms of beauty. The city of the palaces of the widespread and lofty temples was seen not only to the utmost advantage inspection could give, pouring from urns of light—there were the cloud-capped towers, the stately domes, the pinnacles, nothing raw in their newness, all that is not perfected to a polish covered with a haze that added to the glory of the skies, the mysteries the more mystical because magnified. There are the outlines of the Asiatic conceptions, the temples of the Indies, the pagodas, fancied for the treasures gathered for Oriental millenniums from immemorial mines, and the loftier standards, flying at heights until now unattainable.

There was a majestic vision touching the skies where the Mississippi rolls with grandeur greater than that of the Oregon in her solitudes, with overshadowing vapors like those of the Nile, whose floods are wasted in her deserts, while it is the glory of the Mississippi, bearing the course of the Empire southward, that ranks with the rivers as the Pacific with the oceans.



CHAPTER XIV.

The Invocation of God's Blessing—Orations of President Francis and Senators Carter and Burnham, Representing the Commission and the Senate—And Addresses Characterizing the Commemorating Scenery and the Monumental and Race Interest of the Occasion.

THE scene before the magnificent monument, on the auspicious day of the opening of the Universal Exposition combined the glory of a sunny day, the presence of a deeply interested multitude, the accessories of splendid music and a series of addresses admirably adapted to interest the representatives of nations and states, and to proclaim the purposes and prospects, and make memorable the day. First in order was the elevated invocation, then the noble address by the hero of the day, President Francis, and then the oration representative of the commission, and a Senator spoke for the Senate of the United States, and the practical and brilliant addresses by Mr. Skiff and Mr. Tawney.

OPENING INVOCATION BY DR. F. W. GUNSAULUS.

“Almighty God, Author of all goodness, in whose hand are all our times, who art from all eternity unto all eternity, we pause upon this glad and inspiring moment where an hundred rejoicing years are met, and we offer Thee our praise and prayer. We humble ourselves and yet we exult in Thee to-day as we implore Thy spirit divinely to open the gates of this our festival, and prosper it with holy guidance, remembering that ours is the unchanging God. We celebrate the significance of far reaching events; we shall here, day by day, rehearse the story of uncounted transformations.

“O Thou eternal Love and Light, stay us and guide us. Thou who art the same yesterday and forever! We know not the swiftness of time or the startling movement of events, while we pray for the life and good

of the President of these United States and all others in authority with him. We perceive not how weak is man when we implore Thy blessing upon the officers of this centennial celebration and upon their work. Only when we are sure that Thou, who will protect and guide them, didst afore time succor and lead our fathers on their way, do we gratefully recognize that the continuity of American history is in the life and purpose of God as revealed in the progress of man, and that in Thee we have the future as in Thee we had the past. For this we adore Thy great and holy name, and make mention of Thy goodness and power.

“ We remember gratefully the days of old. We thank Thee for those silences and solitudes, well nigh eternal and infinite, in which God wrought in natural manners here creating a measureless opportunity and advantage in soil and sky, river and rock, forest and climate, a challenge for the hands and hearts which should meet and master the nascent energies and build commonwealths in these new realms for the glory of God and the good of man. But Thou hast often taught us how poor are resources apparently inexhaustible, how worthless are flashing ores and hidden streams without man, Thy servant and child, vicegerent of Thyself made kingly by Thy providence and grace to subdue and transform according to Thy plan.

BLESSED BE OUR FATHERS AND MOTHERS.

“ So we thank Thee for our fathers and our mothers who, by Thy good spirit, wrought righteousness, while they stopped the mouths of wild beasts, quenched the violence of even prairie fire, rocked their children to sleep with the wolf’s howl shivering the quiet night, overcame the savage and the pestilence, conquered poverty, turned wilderness into gardens, and transformed hot deserts into fields where bloom the rose and the cornflower and where ripen apples of gold in pictures of silver. The little one has become a thousand and the small one a strong nation. The wilderness and the solitary place have indeed been glad for them.

“ Verily, the Lord hath hastened it in His time. Make us worthier of such fatherhood and motherhood, and because we shall henceforth serve more devoutly their God who is also our God, we lift up our eyes, on this day at least, to the hills whence cometh our help. Glad is our thanksgiving, fervent our praise, but quick and tender on this exultant day is the consciousness of our shortcomings and our iniquities. By the same might with which Thou hast led and protected, spare us and pardon.



PALACE OF HORTICULTURE

**THIS IS THE LARGEST BUILDING EVER ERECTED AT AN AMERICAN EXPOSITION FOR
HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITS.**



PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY---A MAGNIFICENT BUILDING

CONTAINING EXHIBITS SHOWING THE METHODS OF WORKING MINES AND QUARRIES AND PROSPECTING FOR MINERAL DEPOSITS, COLLECTIONS OF MINERALS, PRECIOUS STONES, ETC., ETC.

“From our greed and foolish pride, from our fear of men and our faithlessness to Thee, we appeal to Thee through Him who suffered for all our sins. May no splendid events of our history hide from us Thy righteousness revealed betimes in flame and thunder. Clouds and darkness have indeed been round about Thee, at times in our history, but ever justice and judgment have been the habitation of Thy throne.

“We have sinned against Thy Commandments, and lo! Thou hast done great and good things for us and wonderful. Thou hast blessed us in basket and in store and planted in the midst of the garden of our growth the tree of Life, which bears twelve manner of fruits whose leaves also are for the healing of the nations. When we have most offended against Thy holy law, we have done it amid all the glory of Thine infinite goodness. Deliver us, we pray Thee, from our sins, and forgive, renewing in our fresh vision of Jesus Christ the assurances of Thy pardon,

THE WELCOME OF THE FUTURE.

“Farewell the past; welcome the future, O our King! May we not fail Thee, O Thou God of nations, since Thou hast called us to tasks so sublime and has spread every banquet with hands of love and for the richer triumph of Thy kingdom in and through the governments of men. To this end may we have that righteousness which, coming from above, is life and hope. Then our youth shall be renewed like the eagle’s; we shall mount upon wings; we shall run and not be weary; we shall even walk and not faint.

“Give us the ennobling expectation that as our God hath commanded our strength because of the very greatness of our way in the past, even so shall He lead us on from enterprise to enterprise of faith, from altar to altar of devotion, even from Gethsemane to Calvary of self-sacrifice, so that we may follow the uncrowned holiness from glory unto glory.

“Accustom us to the truth which shall lead us to seek first the Kingdom of God that in the light and for the purpose thereof all triumphs of science applied, all conquests of discovery, all victories of philosophic endeavor, all fruits of the tilled soil, all tamed tides of ocean, all songs of happy homes, all opulent literatures yet to be written, all art waiting here to be created—so all these things shall be added unto us. Then shall He be crowned, indeed, and with many crowns. And then shall be answered, so far as we may be made worthy to receive the answer, the words He has taught us to say when we pray.”

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY DAVID B. FRANCIS.

“A great thinker has said, ‘The sentiment from which it springs determines the dignity of any deed.’ This Universal Exposition was conceived in a sense of obligation on the part of the people of the Louisiana Purchase to give expression to their gratitude for the innumerable blessings that have flowed from a century of membership in the American Union, to manifest their appreciation of the manifold benefits of living in a land whose climate and soil and resources are unsurpassed, and of having their lots cast in an age when liberty and enlightenment are established on foundations broad and deep, and are the heritage of all who worthily strive.

“To rise to the full measure of such a sentiment required an undertaking of comprehensive proportions, and the participation of all races and of every clime. Six years have passed since the conception began to assume form. The first year was devoted to arousing the interest of this community and securing the co-operation of the States and Territories of the Purchase.

The next two years were spent in enlisting the sympathy of other sections of our own country and in gaining the recognition and assistance of the General Government. Three years ago the work of preparation was begun. It has been vigorously prosecuted on every section of the globe. The movement has enlarged in scope from day to day, and taken on more definite shape from year to year. Discouragements were frequent enough, but were never disheartening, and are now all forgotten. We remember only the words of cheer and commendation, the patient consideration given to what was often looked upon as misdirected enthusiasm, but which was persisted in, and almost invariably converted indifference or scepticism into helpful and active interest.

“The magnitude of the enterprise was never lost sight of by its promoters, but its mammoth proportions, constantly increasing as they developed, never for a moment shook the confidence, weakened the energies, or diverted from their well defined purpose those who had been entrusted with the responsibility and the work. To-day you see the consummation of their efforts.

“The sincere and helpful interest of the Federal Government, the unanimous co-operation of the States and Territories and Possessions of the United States, the participation of almost every country on the earth,

is evidence of the wisdom and thoroughness of the work of exploitation, and establishes unquestionably the universal character of the Exposition.

“The magnificent structures, whose graceful lines and imposing fronts have had no peer in architecture and design; the entrancing picture that holds your admiring gaze on yonder lagoon and cascades; the delightful vistas that meet you at every turn, the inimitable adaptation of the beauties of nature to the achievements of art, clearly show the skill and judgment that have been exercised in preparing receptacles for the products of the world.

“The exhibits of every country and every people, classified as they are in a manner unequalled for clear and competitive comparison, and by a system and an order that records the development of man and his accomplishments, bear testimony to the advancement of civilization, and show that their arrangement is the result of thoughtful experience, and is for the edification of all who desire to learn.

A LOFTY INQUIRY AND ANSWER.

“Has the consummation risen to the full measure of the ambitious plan outlined at the inception of the enterprise? Has the lofty sentiment that inspired the celebration found a realizing embodiment in the picture you behold? Does the exhibition of man's handiwork here installed faithfully portray his progress and development? Does this assembling of the best products of all the ages, brought together in friendly rivalry by nationalities and races differing in faith and in habit and in ideals, form a correct composite of man's achievements; of the advancement of science; of the thought of the twentieth century?

“If so, this Universal Exposition is more than an exhibition of products, or even of processes; it is more than a congregating of the grades of civilization, as represented by all races from the primitive to the cultured; it is even more than a symposium of the thought of the thrones, of the student and the moralist. It is all of these combined, and the *toute ensemble* forms a distinct entity whose impress on the present and influence on the future, are deep and lasting. It will have a place in history more conspicuous than its projectors ever conceived.

“For more than a generation to come it will be a marker in the accomplishments and progress of man. So thoroughly does it represent the world's civilization that if all man's other works were by some unspeakable catastrophe blotted out, the records here established by the

assembled nations would afford all necessary standards for the rebuilding of our entire civilization.

“By bringing together sections and peoples hitherto remote and unacquainted, and thereby promoting mutual respect, it is a distinct step toward establishing that universal peace for which all right-minded people are striving, and which the Exposition’s gifted sculptor has so fittingly typified in the graceful figure that crowns the noble monument at whose base we stand.

“The Louisiana Purchase Exposition, held in commemoration of the acquisition of an empire by a deed of the pen, salutes the representatives, executive and legislative of the Federal Government, and tender most profound thanks for the recognition extended and assistance rendered. It acknowledges obligation to States and Territories and foreign countries for co-operation and contribution, and makes its obeisance to commissioners and exhibitors.

“Open, ye gates. Swing wide, ye portals. Enter herein ye sons of men, and behold the achievements of your race. Learn the lesson here taught and gather from it inspiration for still greater accomplishments.”

SENATOR CARTER’S SPEECH FOR THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

One of the speeches, that on the Day of the Golden Keys was heard and enjoyed throughout, in the monumental orations of the occasion was that of the Hon. Thomas Carter, President of the National Commission. He spoke as follows :

“*Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen* : An act of the Congress of the United States, approved March 3, 1901, gave national recognition to the Exposition we this day open to the public. By appropriating five million dollars in aid of the project, Congress expressed the nation’s approval of the proposal to fittingly celebrate the centennial anniversary of the great historic event the Exposition is intended to commemorate. The President was authorized to appoint a commission of nine persons to perform certain functions and to symbolize the continuous solicitude of the Government for the success of the Exposition. The actual management was intrusted to a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri.

“The weakness of divided authority was wisely obviated by vesting in the corporation commonly known as ‘The Exposition Company,’ masterful power, and restricting the National Commission to functions

chiefly ministerial. The substantial lodgement of sole power and responsibility in the private corporation has safeguarded progress against the friction inseparable from dual management.

“To the directors and officers of the Exposition Company is due full and undivided credit for what has been, and what may be achieved for the Exposition by unhindered executive power.

“By joint action of the National Commission and the Company, the work of women in connection with the Exposition has been placed in charge of a Board of Lady Managers, appointed under authority of law. The friendly disposition of the National Government has been steadfast from the beginning.

“With cheerful alacrity, time for preparation was extended one year by Congress upon the request of the company, and a loan of four millions six hundred thousand dollars was made by the present Congress to meet all the obligations of the Exposition up to this day of opening.

THE NATION GLORIED IN THE EXPOSITION.

“If to the original appropriation of five million dollars be added this loan, and the amount directly or indirectly expended and authorized by the Government for construction of official exhibits upon the Fair grounds is taken into account, it will be found that financially the United States is to-day concerned in the Exposition to the extent of nearly fifteen million dollars, thus practically duplicating in this celebration the price paid for the Louisiana Territory one hundred years ago. But happily the influence of the General Government has not been confined to financial aid.

“In the act of 1901, Congress authorized the President of the United States to invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the proposed celebration. In the exercise of that authority on the 20th day of August, 1901, the venerated President McKinley, formally proclaimed the international character of the Exposition, concluding the proclamation in these words:

““And in the name of the Government and of the people of the United States, I do hereby invite all the nations of the earth to take part in the commemoration of the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory, an event of great interest to the United States and of abiding effect on their development, by appointing representatives and sending such exhibits to

to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, as will most fitly and fully illustrate their resources, their industries and their progress in civilization.'

"The helpful spirit of President McKinley's invitation has pervaded every act of President Roosevelt in his relations to the commission.

"The consular and diplomatic forces of the United States were inspired by the President and his able Secretary of State, to exert themselves within the limits of official propriety to excite international interest in this event.

"On Dedication Day our Chief Magistrate and his only living predecessor honored the occasion by personal presence and words of reassurance. Upon no like civic event in the world's history has any nation bestowed such conspicuous countenance and substantial favor as the Government of the United State has freely given to this Exposition.

"The cordial and almost universal response of the nations is flattering to the people of the whole country, as it is gratifying to the Exposition management.

"In stately architectural display, and in exhibits of their here achievements in science, art and industry, the society of nations assembled in generous competition call forth our acclamations of approval, and we greet them as our visiting neighbors and friends.

TALKING TO THE FOLKS AT HOME.

"Our home folks of the States, Territories and Districts of the Union have combined to honor this occasion on a scale of unexpected generosity.

"This unrivaled representation of peoples and governments from abroad and the large home participation, places upon the Exposition management a weight of responsibility, which, like the Exposition itself, is unprecedented. With justice, courtesy, fair play and hospitality as watch-words, from the gate-keeper up to the President of the company, all will be well.

"From comparison of productions potent ideas destined to affect the future of the world will be evolved. Material progress everywhere will surely be heightened and strengthened in consequence. From a commingling of people social forces will be set in motion laden with far-reaching results.

"The ancient civilization of Asia, with its blending of the poetic, picturesque and tragic, is to here abide face to face for months with the young, vigorous and aggressive civilization of the West. The stalwart

man of Patagonia will greet his distant kinsman, the diminutive Esquimaux. The Filipino will meet the American at home, and each will learn to know the other better. The provincial spirit will everywhere yield to the broader view. From every quarter of the globe bright minds will here meet to enjoy a brief but effective post-graduate course in a school of universal knowledge, to which all the peoples of the earth contribute.

“The Exposition management and the City of St. Louis stand not alone under a sense of obligation to those who participate in this celebration, but all the people of the great Louisiana Purchase unite in recognizing the compliment, not only national, but international in character, paid to them and their achievements.

“It is to be hoped that every one visiting the Exposition will find time and opportunity after departing from these grounds to take a survey of the commonwealths that have grown up in the wilderness territory of one hundred years ago. Lonely wastes and savage powers have yielded place to peaceful, law-abiding and prosperous communities throughout the area of the Purchase. Everywhere the visitor will encounter friendly, hospitable people, ready in true Western fashion to greet the stranger as a friend. In the name of the National Commission, I extend to those who are here and to those who are to come, a hearty greeting.”

HON. HENRY E. BURNHAM SPOKE FOR SENATE.

On behalf of the United States Senate the following remarks were made by Senator Henry E. Burnham:

“Accepting the invitation of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, the Senate of the United States responds through its committee and joins with its greetings and congratulations in these formal opening ceremonies.

“The occasion that brings us here has no parallel in the history of nations. If we consider the event that is now to be commemorated, we find that no domain like that of the Louisiana Purchase ever passed by peaceful means from beneath the flag of one nation to the sovereignty of another. A territory of more than a million square miles in area, extending from the British possessions on the north to the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the banks of the Mississippi to the lofty crests of the Rocky Mountains, was added to the dominion of the young republic.

“ Its development and growth in population and material resources since the purchase have been the marvel of the nineteenth century.

“ Where a population of less than 100,000 dwelt at the time of the transfer, to-day may be found the homes of more than 15,000,000 of our people.

“ Great as has been this increase, still greater has been its growth in resources and productions. Its soil has yielded rich harvests of marvelous abundance, its mineral treasures have greatly enhanced the wealth of the nation.

“ Manufactures, varied and extensive, have contributed their full share to the world’s productions, and commerce has crowded the railway lines with loaded cars and burdened the steamboats upon its many rivers.

THE MAGIC OF THE FLAG OF THE FREE.

“ Under our flag cities, towns and hamlets have here sprung up as if by magic, where, before, the land they occupy was unpeopled and unknown.

“ What a wondrous transformation! Yet the century during which it was accomplished has barely passed and the glorious work of building up this mighty empire has only just begun.

“ To Jefferson, to Livingston, and to Monroe, belongs the undying honor of securing this vast domain for the American people, and on the brightest pages of our country’s history is inscribed the treaty which they consummated with the great Napoleon.

“ A treaty that opened the way for still further acquisitions and an expansion which continued until our western boundary passed beyond the mountains, the valleys and the plains, and extended to the shores of the Pacific.

“ Our country, thus broadened, became as wide as the continent, and in later times our flag is found waving over the gold fields of Alaska and over the distant tropical islands of our new possessions.

“ This day marks the beginning of the grandest, most varied and most extensive Exposition the world has yet seen.

“ The progress of mankind, ever directed toward loftier planes of thought and achievement, is here illustrated.

“ Our own States, Territories and Districts, and Foreign Lands, the most liberal and advanced, have brought here the latest and most valuable

proofs of their triumphs in art, science, and in those manifold industries that give profit and occupation to capital and labor.

“Here in this Forest Park has been created in a brief period of time an imperial city, with palaces of beauty and grandeur, with attractions of marvelous and surpassing interest, and with object lessons that will leave their impress on the present and become an incentive and inspiration for future generations.

“This exposition, favored by the late President McKinley, whose invitation to participate therein was extended to foreign lands, and inaugurated by President Roosevelt, who employs the power of electricity at the nation’s capital to set in motion the machinery here installed, will crown with fitting honor the event we now commemorate.

“It will, as we are already assured, prove worthy of this beautiful and historic City of St. Louis and of the great State of Missouri, with its unmeasured resources, and it will add another triumph to the glorious achievements of the men and women who dwell in this favored land.

“EXPOSITIONS ARE MILESTONES OF PROGRESS.”

“Such expositions indicate the different stages in the progressive march of the human race. They invite to share in the honors they bestow the enterprise and inventive genius of all the nations, and they provide the broadest and highest means of education, supplementing in no small degree the work of the College and University.

“They are the harbingers and promoters of peace, and as such they merit and receive the support and approbation of the wise and patriotic men and women of every land.

“Where else with greater reason and propriety could such an exposition be held than in our own country, now at peace with all the world, and commemorating an event whose importance and far-reaching consequences can not even now be realized and understood?

“Where else with stronger assurances of success could this great enterprise be undertaken than in this city, on the banks of the Mississippi, and among the prosperous millions who are building up a splendid empire and who have added to our victorious flag so many imperishable stars?

“Proudly we hail this day and this glorious occasion and gladly we unite with every lover of our country and her blessed institutions in bidding god-speed to this great Exposition.”

MR. SKIFF'S ADDRESS.

“The scene which stretches before us to-day is fairer than that upon which Christian gazed from Delectable Mountain. The ensemble is inspiring to a degree that makes the occasion reverential.

“A person must be exalted at such a moment as this: the inauguration of the greatest educational force that has ever made its impress on humanity; the dedication of the world's wisdom to the countless ages.

“An Exposition is a vast museum in motion. An Exposition is a collection of exhibits. The genius of an Exposition is the composite exhibitor. The horizon is only slightly broadened when you make the extreme statement that everything within the boundaries of this Exposition is an exhibit, is a manifestation of some thought, is the expression of some genius, is the mark of some triumph, in a world at a time when the battle of brains is being waged with the greatest intensity.

“Ambition, competition, strife and friction are essential to progress. Without these, nations would sleep and men would die.

“The aggregation of the productiveness of man displayed at this great festival of progress invites a rather contradictory reflection. It both levels and establishes distinction. To me a most significant fact brought out by the exhibits is the coincidence of advancement on certain distinct lines in sections remote from each other, widely apart in native and acquired attributes; at once denoting the community of thought throughout the world.

“It is in the study of the Exposition in detail that the most permanent benefit will come to the individual. The whole picture creates an impression that ennobles the beholder and awakens a sentiment of gratitude that one is permitted to share such a spectacle. But these are impressions, valuable to be sure; but, as it is a physiological fact that all strength is derived from the unison of atoms, so it is that students accumulate the greatest general wisdom by mastering elementary facts.

“The school, the college, the university stimulate the faculties and improve the intellectual conditions of individuals. The museum improves the social conditions of a community. The Exposition impresses its educational benefactions upon the world. The plan and scope of this Exposition, uttered at the inception of the enterprise, was consciously intended to give its full expression and ultimate outcome a distinct educative character.

“The classification itself, the rules and regulations of the Exposition,

the selection of the material, the arrangement of the individual topics, the catalogue, the demonstrations, the provisions for the jury system and the incorporation of a co-ordinate Congress, each constitutes an essential factor in giving to this Exposition the elements of the university, the museum, the manual training school and the library; while over and above it all is the record of the social conditions of mankind, registering not only the culture of the world at this time, but indicating the particular plans along which different races and different peoples may safely proceed, or in fact have begun to advance towards a still higher development.

“The chief of each department stands as the representative of the arts, sciences and industries of the classification pertinent to his task, and in just so far as his judgment and discrimination have comprehended and observed the systematic and carefully developed plan of the division, his services reflect the highest achievement in the products within his control. These exhibits have not merely been received and installed; they have been selected with scientific intent and discrimination.

“In conformity with the authority delegated to me by the Executive, I invest the Chiefs of the Division of Exhibits with the insignia of their office, conveying to each of them the full and unreserved acknowledgment of the unexampled manner in which they have discharged the trust reposed in them. I wish in this presence to earnestly thank the Chiefs of the Division of Exhibits for the splendid work they have done for the Exposition, for the cause of education, and for the people of these and all times.

“Mr. President, I have the honor to hand you a catalogue of the exhibits, with descriptions and locations of the same in the various palaces.”

MR. TAWNEY'S ADDRESS.

“*Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen*—The occasion on which we have assembled to-day is one of rare and monumental interest. It is crowded with patriotic pride in the achievement here commemorated, and overflows with exultant anticipation of greater glory yet to come.

“Those who conceived and accomplished this marvelous result as a means of celebrating the one hundredth anniversary of the purchase of the territory of Louisiana may well feel proud of their magnificent success. As a member of the Congress of the United States that authorized and aided it, and speaking in behalf of one branch of that body, I will

say that, not only as members of Congress, but as citizens of the United States, we share with them their just pride and are profoundly grateful for their efficient effort and labor in the work they have accomplished.

“In the celebration of no event in our national life has the Congress of the United States and the government been more liberal. This liberality of the government is equalled, too, by the generous and patriotic aid contributed by the city and people of St. Louis, by all but two of the States of the Union, and by every civilized nation on earth. In the amount expended, in the number of States and nations participating in this centennial anniversary of our acquisition of that vast domain, of which the city of St. Louis is the metropolis, this Exposition surpasses anything of the kind heretofore attempted anywhere in the world.

IT WAS MCKINLEY'S INVITATION.

“To our sister nations, for their generous and enthusiastic response to the invitation on behalf of our government to participate in this commemoration, extended by the late President McKinley, we are deeply grateful. The event to which this friendly meeting of all nations upon these grounds in good-natured rivalry, where they will exhibit of their resources, their skill in art and manufacture, and of those things which best typify and illustrate the results of their civilization, progress and material development, will contribute more to universal peace and happiness throughout all the world than any previous international event.

“For the first time in the world's history, men stand here to-day in the presence of a spectacle, the like of which has never been conceived by the mind or wrought by the hand of man. In design, in execution, in the beauty and grandeur of its full completion, it surpasses anything of the kind human eye has ever looked upon. In a word, it is the world's exhibit of nineteen centuries of human progress.

“It has been gathered from every land and every part of the habitable globe to commemorate that matchless and patriotic achievement wrought a century ago by Thomas Jefferson, who, as the President of a feeble republic, taking advantage of the necessities of Napoleon and the aggressive designs of Great Britain, wrested from both an empire greater in area than the territory plucked from the British crown by the Revolutionary War.

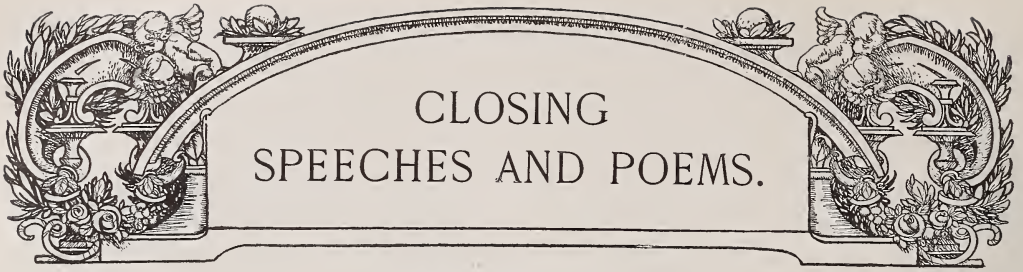
“Rightfully does this event claim a place in the history and in the hearts of the American people, by the side of that memorable declara-

tion, which, on July 4, 1776, rang out from the belfry tower of Liberty Hall, like the clarion notes of a trumpet, to the people of all nations, proclaiming the immortal principles of universal liberty, individual worth and the inherent rights and dignity of man.

“The declaration of July 4, 1776, gave us national independence and political liberty. The acquisition of the territory of Louisiana safeguarded both, and, in addition, gave us international freedom and the power to protect ourselves and the republics to the south of us from foreign aggression or territorial aggrandizement.

“When measured by the life of nations, it has enabled us in the short space of one century to grow and expand from infancy to full manhood and commanding importance until to-day we are not only a world power, but in peace and war, in the arts and sciences, in productive industry and economic organization, in the wisdom and beneficence of our laws and institutions, and in all things essential to national leadership, we have justly won, and proudly, though modestly, occupy a foremost place among our sister nations.

“In no country, under no government, by no people on earth could this marvelous result have been achieved save by the American people under the freedom of their institutions, the inspiration of liberty and the influences of Christian civilization.”



CHAPTER XV.

The Remarkable Business Speech of the Master of Transportation—Appreciation of the Courtesies Shown Representatives of Foreign Nations and Applause for the Business Men of St. Louis, who Laid the Solid Foundations of the Exposition—Secretary Taft's Speech as Representative of President Roosevelt—The Luncheon Was Enjoyed After the Oratory and the Music.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great length of the exercises and the almost unprecedented number of the gentlemen of distinction who consented to speak, the general interest was maintained throughout. The responses from representatives of remote nations were regarded with the highest interest and sympathy. Especially, naturally there was popular feeling and applause when the responses for France were heard, and the dignity of the utterances were worthy the historic association. There were others equally high in the public appreciation; the business men of St. Louis, whose liberality, energy and executive urgency made the immense work accomplished possible. The detail of the speeches were particularly, in some instances, expressions of patriotism, and the fact that the people had large enlightenment was already made manifest.

The speech of Mr. Harriman on the affairs of the country that expand prosperity, the speech of Secretary Taft, which was representative of the President, and the appropriate songs and poetic offerings, closed the day's celebration in an impressive and happy way. The refreshments came after the speeches, and the effectiveness of the arrangement suggest that there ought to be an improvement of the fashion—speaking not after dining but before supping.

Mr. Harriman was introduced by President Francis as the gentleman who controlled the direction of the transportation business over six thousand miles of railroads—equal to the length of the Russian line from St. Petersburg to Port Arthur.

Mr. Harriman easily made himself heard. He is a ready, fluent and

thoughtful public speaker, and it was soon evident that he was a master of the subject of his address.

This man whose utterances were not only worthy to be heard, but the "great problems" of the advantage of freedom of speech and labor, awarding to his experience, as extensive as that of any man in the country, with a calm and persuasive enlightenment. It stood forth distinct in its utilities, and the time, place, surrounding circumstances, will give it a widespread reputation as the best thing said on a difficult subject:

"Our 'Domestic Exhibitors' could have no higher testimonial than that furnished by the magnificent buildings and grounds of this Exposition. We have here combined in brilliant variety the charms and beauties of garden, forest, lake and stream, embellished by those splendid structures, forming an harmonious whole certainly not equalled by any former Exposition. All credit is due the President and Directors whose intelligence and untiring labors have conquered all obstacles and brought this World's Fair to a most auspicious and successful opening.

IMPRESSIVE RESULT OF EXHIBITORS LABORS.

"One cannot view the result of their labors without being deeply impressed with the magnitude of their undertaking, and when we consider the exhibits which have been assembled within these grounds, we are led irresistibly to an appreciation of the multitude of forces which contributed to this great work, and particularly to the co-operation which must have existed to produce the result before us.

"I have the honor on this occasion to speak for our 'Domestic Exhibitors.' They are well represented by their works before you, and by these works you can know them.

"These exhibits represent in concrete form the artistic and industrial development of this country, and in viewing them one cannot but be impressed with the great improvement in the conditions affecting our material and physical welfare, and with the great corresponding advancement in our intellectual and aesthetic life.

"Let us consider for a moment the processes by which this result has been reached. We have here collected the products of our artistic, scientific and industrial life. The raw materials of the farm, the vineyard, the mine and the forest have been transformed by the skilled artisan, the artist and the architect into the finished products before you.

By the co-operation of all these resources, of all these activities, of all these workers, this result has been accomplished.

“From the felling of the trees in the forest, the tilling of the soil and the mining of the ore through all the steps and processes required to produce from the raw material, the complicated machine or the costly fabric, there must have been co-operation, and all incongruous elements and resistant forces must have been eliminated or overcome.

“The chief factor, therefore, which has contributed to these results is the co-operation of all our people. The first law of our civilization is the co-operation of all individuals to improve the conditions of life. By division of labor each individual is assigned to or takes his special part in our social organization. This specialization of labor has become most minute. Not only is this true in scientific and philosophic research, in professional and business life, but in the simplest and earliest occupations of men, such as the tilling of the soil, the specialist is found bringing to the aid of his industry, expert and scientific knowledge.

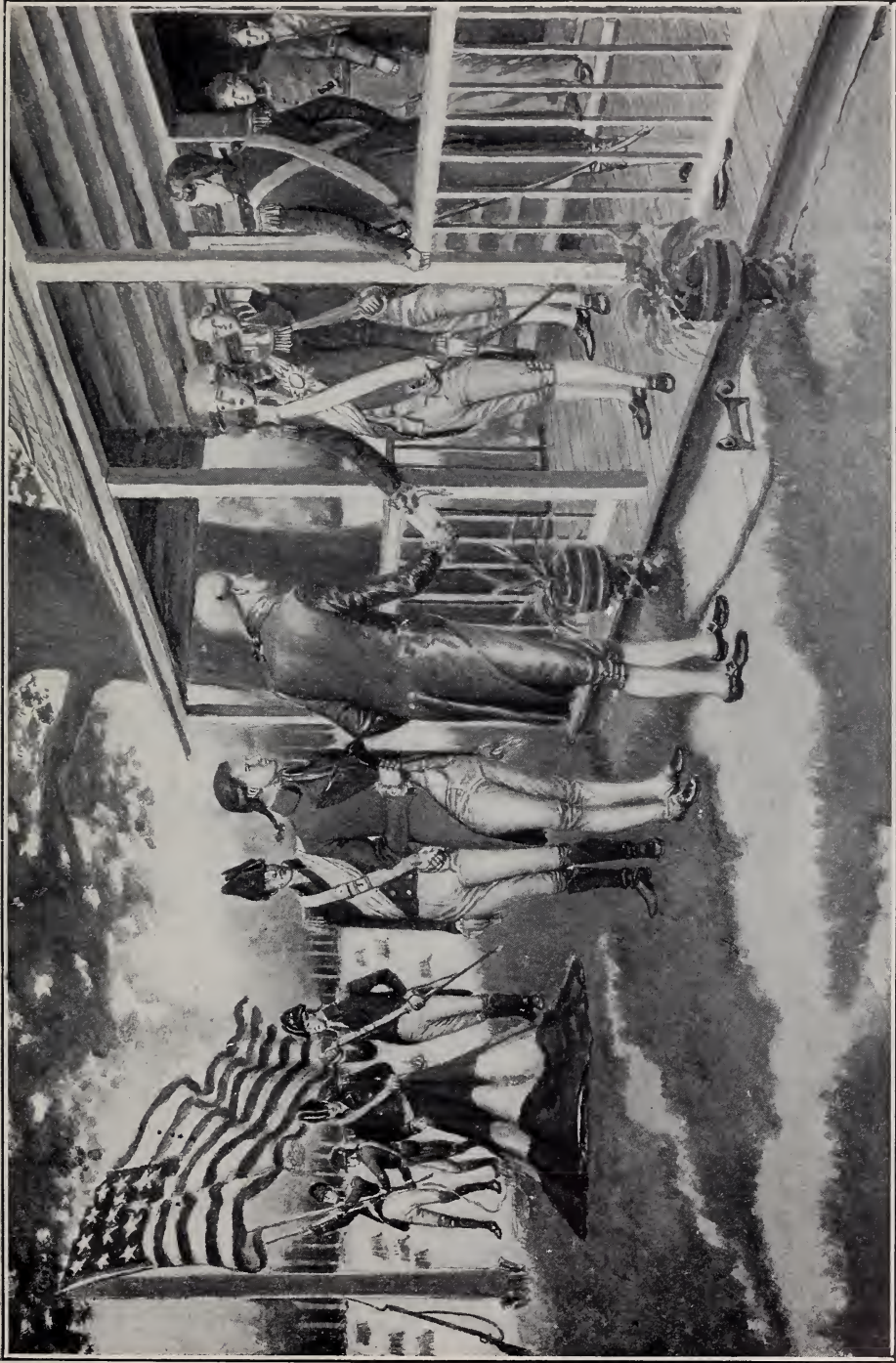
WORKING IN PRIMEVAL LIFE WITH HANDS.

“In primeval life the individual, with his own hands, supplied almost all his needs, but now his personal effort contributes directly little, if anything, thereto. He now satisfies his wants from many and diverse sources, giving in exchange the products of his special work.

“This modern society has become a complicated organization or machine which can only move when all its parts harmonize, and which is obstructed or broken down when any of these refuse to co-operate or perform its special function.

“It needs no argument to show that what we have accomplished was possible only through each individual doing his part, through depending on others to do theirs, through co-operation. By remaining independent of others, man must have continued in the savage state. He has found it possible to improve his condition only by co-operating with others, and by becoming dependent upon others. Hence, the first law of civilization, ‘co-operation.’

“The needs of our modern life require large undertakings, too great for the efforts or resources of any one man. Such enterprises must, necessarily, be supported by the combined efforts of many. Modern transportation, without which our national development and progress must have been greatly retarded, furnishes a notable instance of this.



TRANSFER OF THE LOUISIANA TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES—RAISING
THE STARS AND STRIPES IN 1803

United States
of America



FLAG
OF
THE UNION

For example, it would have been practically impossible to assemble the materials and exhibits which make up this Exposition under the transportation conditions of but a few years ago.

“Within the limits of these grounds we find people from every country and the products of every clime. Indeed, these modern highways have almost made the whole world a neighborhood, and who will say that they should not be improved and the cost of transportation lessened, so that the benefits now realized may be enlarged and multiplied?”

“Within the present generation vast improvements have been made in railway transportation. It was impossible to supply the needs of our commerce by the railways originally constructed and operated. It became necessary not only to reconstruct and re-equip these lines, but to bring them under uniform methods of management, all of which were possible only by the combination and unification of original short lines of railway into systems, each under one management or control, and this in turn was possible only by the combination of capital.

ADMINISTRATION OF LARGE RAILROAD SYSTEMS.

“Formerly the management of short lines of railway was vested in the person of one officer with autocratic power over his subordinates. Now, the affairs of large railroad systems are administered by an organization of officers, each peculiarly fitted by education and experience for the administration of his particular department. Through co-operation of these officers, large economies are effected, service improved and its cost lessened, benefits which, in the end, always inure to the public.

“Why should not the present means of transportation be still further improved by similar methods?”

“The combination of different railways should be regulated by law. So far as may be necessary, the public interest should be protected by law, but in so far as the law obstructs such combinations without public benefit, it is unwise and prejudicial to the public interest.

“It is not my purpose to enter upon a discussion of the questions which may be propounded concerning this subject, but rather to emphasize the important and leading factor of co-operative effort in all the affairs of life, and in taking railway transportation as furnishing the best example, perhaps, of the necessity of co-operation, not only upon the part of capital, but between employer and employee, may I not properly insist upon the further co-operation of the governments, both State and na-

tional? Are we not all interested in insisting that, in so far as it may be necessary to control by law this important subject, such laws shall be co-operative and helpful, and not obstructive or destructive?

“Any one familiar with this subject knows that the public interests have been best subserved, so far as the States are concerned, where legislation has been upon enlightened and reasonable lines, and not where it has been radical or hostile. I do not deny that such unfriendly and restrictive legislation may have been in part caused by unwise and arbitrary acts of railway managers, but the evolution of experience has largely removed the conditions which produced a conflict between the State and railway interests, and the time has certainly come when the State should no longer unnecessarily burden or obstruct these interests, but should co-operate in improving the conditions of transportation, with the result that the service can and will be improved.

RESULTS OF DIVISION OF LABOR.

“In the division of labor and the resultant specialization of human activity, we have necessarily different classes of workers, some of whom have adopted the co-operative idea, by forming organizations by which they seek to better their conditions. No doubt, each class of workers has its particular interests, which may be legitimately improved by co-operation among its members, and thus far the labor organization has a lawful purpose, but while standing for its rights, it cannot legitimately deny to any other class *its* rights, nor should it go to the extent of infringing the *personal and inalienable* rights of its members as individuals. On the contrary, it must accord to its own members and to others the same measure of justice that it demands for itself as an organization.

“In working out this problem there has been much conflict. Indeed, according to human experience such conflict could not entirely be avoided, but in the end each class must recognize that it cannot exist independently of others; it cannot strike down or defeat the rights or interests of others without injuring itself. Should capital demand more than its due, by that demand it limits its opportunities, and, correspondingly, the laborer who demands more than his due, thereby takes away from himself the opportunity to labor. No one can escape this law of co-operation.

“Self-interest demands that we must observe its just limitations. We must be ready to do our part, and accord to all others the fair opportunity of doing their part. We must co-operate with and help our co-laborer.

We should approach the solution of each question which may arise with a reasonable, and better still, a friendly spirit. He who obstructs the reasonable adjustment of those questions ; who fosters strife by appealing to class prejudice, may justly be regarded by all as an enemy to the best public interests.

“In all that I have said, I have not intended to ignore the personal rights of the individual,—the right of initiative,—of individual action,—



BOUNDARIES OF THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE AND OTHER TERRITORIAL ADDITIONS.

of independence of thought and speech. Such rights are in their nature inalienable, and no organization which seeks to obliterate them is consistent with our laws of government.

“In conclusion, permit me to advert to the Louisiana Purchase, which we are now celebrating, and call attention to the importance of that event in securing to our people the fullest benefit of the co-operative idea.

“Manifestly, if our government were restricted to the original Territory of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, we must have encountered in many ways the opposition of governments, some of

them European, which would have occupied the territory beyond our original south and west boundaries. Our trade and commerce moving from or to our original territory would, necessarily, have been largely restricted by hostile foreign powers.

“The Louisiana Purchase not only more than doubled our territory, by adding a country rich in material resources, but gave us control of the Mississippi River, and made possible the acquisition of the Oregon Territory, the Mexican cessions, and the annexation of Texas. Placing the trade and commerce of that vast territory under one government made possible our marvelous progress and development.

CO-OPERATION OF RAILWAY CARRIERS.

“By the co-operation of the railway carrier with the inhabitants of this vast region we find the products of the mine, the forest, the orchard, the vineyard and the farm carried from the Pacific to the Atlantic, thus developing vast industries and extending the markets for their products across the continent to the Atlantic Coast, results which were not possible except for the modern methods of railway transportation and the earnest co-operation of these carriers with the manufacturer, the miner and the farmer.

“Though much has been done towards the development of this imperial domain, yet we may truly say that we have only seen the beginning of that development. The possibilities for the future are boundless. With a land of unparalleled resources, occupied by a people combining the best elements of our modern civilization, and governed by laws evolved from the highest and best progress of the human race, no eye can foresee the goal to which a co-operation of all these forces must lead.”

The man who received more attention than any other distinguished guest was the Secretary of War, Taft, the peace-maker, who had turned over his good works to other strong hands. He arrived in St. Louis from Washington the evening before the opening of the Exposition. With him were Mrs. Taft, with her daughters, Helen and Martha Childs Taft.

Whenever the Secretary of War appeared, he was instantly recognized and applauded; and he is such a big fellow and good fellow in appearance, there is no mystery in the attachment the people have for him. He is like other men of genius, a boy in his mirth, his sincerities,

his enthusiasms, in his smile, laugh and general good cheer. He is untouched by the adulation that would turn the head of any man not of herculean strength in endurance, and the gift of good fellowship and resolution that belongs to success and integrity.

The managers of the function, beside the lofty monument of the Louisiana Purchase, knew however distinguished others were, and how much they had to say that should be heard, Taft was the orator of the day who was in the public eye, and the people wanted to become familiar with the voice of the big, good fellow. He was reserved for the last, and came after the music and all others. When he was announced and loomed on the platform, it was a pleasure to see he could not only make a speech off-hand, but read one from manuscript in his hand. His speech was excellent, and the people were comforted by the satisfaction he gave them.

He spoke as follows :

SECRETARY TAFT'S SPEECH.

Mr. Chairman and Fellow-Citizens :—When one sees the expense and the effort and the energy necessary to make the Exposition, the opening of which we celebrate to-day, it is natural to doubt whether the good is commensurate with the cost. In less than a year this city of magnificent structures will have disappeared, this collection of everything from everywhere will have been dissipated and nothing will remain but the site where it was, and the memory of its beauty and grandeur.

“The doubt, though a natural one, is only evidence that we do not feel as we should the meaning of this Exposition. It is a great milestone in the united progress of the world. Each nation is here striving to show how, since the last great world's exposition, it has handled and added to the talent confided in its care.

“This is the union of nations in a progress toward higher material and spiritual existence. It is the measuring rod of that for which myriads of hands and myriads of brains have been striving—an increase in the control, which mind and muscle have over the inanimate resources that nature furnishes. From each of the great expositions of the world can be dated the world's familiarity with some marvelous invention so quickly adopted in our life that the change that it effected has almost passed from memory.

“Take, for instance, the telephone at the Exposition of 1876 at

Philadelphia. Those of us whose memories go back far beyond that date can hardly realize that there, for the first time, were shown the experiments which resulted in the transmission of the human voice hundreds of miles and which has revolutionized thereby the methods of life and business in every community.

“Not alone in the mechanical sciences, but in the fine arts, in education, in philosophy, in religion by comparison of the leaders of thought had in personal conference are all these steps of modern progress marked. And while the buildings and the machines and the congresses and the beauty and glamor and the pomp of such a celebration and Exposition as this shall pass into memory, and every material evidence disappear, the measurement that they make of progress, noted as it is in the history of the world become a benefit to mankind, the value of which cannot be exaggerated.

REDUCTION OF THE REMOTENESS OF OUR WORLD.

“It reduces the size of our world in that it brings all nations into one small locality for a time, but it increases enormously the efficiency of those engaged in carrying on the world’s progress, by enabling each to gather the benefit of the other’s work and it produces in man’s conquest of the inert material which is his to deal with (if I may use the word coined for college sports), that world’s ‘team work’ in the struggle with adverse conditions which have much to do with the wonderful strides that are being made in the battle of mind over matter.

“Speaking, to-day, on behalf of the President of the United States, I can not but recall the admirable and discriminating address which he delivered here a year ago upon the historical and political significance of that great purchase of territory which the Exposition commemorates; how forcibly he pointed out the tremendous capacity for expansion and absorption of people, our peculiar federal system, with its provision for the birth of new States, afforded; how new it was when this government began and yet how quietly successful had been its operations, until now it seems so natural as to involve no surprise or admiration at all.

“I am sure I may be pardoned if I invoke attention to the fact that we have at this, the centenary of the purchase of Louisiana, entered upon another and a different kind of expansion, which involves the solution of other and different problems from those presented in the Louisiana Purchase.

“They have been forced upon us without seeking, and they must be solved with the same high sense of duty, the same fearlessness and courage with which our ancestors met the very startling problems that were presented by the addition of this wide expanse of territory of Louisiana.

“That they may not and probably will not be solved by conferring statehood upon the new territory is probable. Augurs and ill and ruin to follow from the experiences and the solution of the problem are not wanting, but they have never been found wanting in the history of this country and they never have been allowed to control the fearless grappling of new problems by Americans.

REACH A PERIOD OF WEALTH AND POWER.

“We have probably reached a period in the great wealth and power which we have achieved as a nation, in which we find ourselves burdened with the necessity of aiding another people to stand upon its feet and take a short cut to the freedom and the civil liberty which we and our ancestors have hammered out by the hardest blows. For the reason that the centennial of the Louisiana purchase marks the beginning of the great Philippine problem the government of the Philippine Islands has felt justified in spending a very large sum of money to make the people who come here to commemorate the vindication of one great effort of American enterprise and expansion under the conditions which surround the beginning of another.

“Those who look forward with dark foreboding to the result of this new adventure, base their prophecies of disaster on what they think is the weakness of the American people. Those who look forward to its success base their judgment on what has already been accomplished in the islands, and on what they know the American nation can do when an emergency and an inevitable necessity present themselves.

“Without being blind to the difficulties or the dangers, it gives me great happiness to know and to say that the President of the United States, whom I unworthily represent to-day, is glad to take his stand among those who believe in the capacity of the American people when aroused by the call of duty, to solve any problem of government, however new, which depends solely on the clear-headedness, the honesty and the courage, the generosity and the self restraint of the American people.

“And now, gentlemen, in closing the few remarks I have to make, I

should be unjust did I not testify to the skill and tact and limitless energy of the men of the city of St. Louis, with President Francis at their head, to whom we owe this blazing picture of the world's progress down to 1904. No one who is not more or less familiar with the details of a search through the world for those things, shall show its present conditions; no one who does not know the difficulties which are inherent in the organization and completion of such an enterprise as this, can pay a proper tribute of praise to those who have erected this grand monument to the progress of man."

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION ODE.

BY IDA ECKERT LAWRENCE.

I.

Peace spreads on high her gonfalon divine,
 And truth and wisdom round her pennants shine;
 Bold Progress drives his restless, roaming steeds,
 Through barricaded walls to human needs.
 What patriots of yesterday hath willed,
 To-day we see in prophesy fulfilled.
 If greatness crown the efforts of those hands,
 Inherent fragments, they, of father-lands;
 From sire to son, the old blood with its fire
 Shall gallop on, till all life shall expire.
 Unveil our triumphs, to our brother's eyes—
 These towers and domes that reach the bending skies;
 Corinthian columns, cascades, colonnades,
 That woo the Muse like alabaster maids;
 And in their stately grace, like some proud courtly dame,
 Adorn the halls of Time, through years of deathless fame.
 Sculpture and Art, with Music's witching grace,
 In the grand march of Progress take their place.
 Lo, from the factory and the willing soil
 A mead we bring to science and to toil.
 Religions, creeds, by human contact, sweet,
 Bow low and nestle at the Master's feet.
 For man hath made these cenotaphs of thine,
 Arbiters of God—from out the soul divine.
 O, soulful man, there is no wealth but thine—
 Thy quest for gold, relume with light divine.
 Spread is the feast, the stars and stripes unfurled,
 Our welcome guests, the nations of the world.
 Here's heart to heart, a wealth of love more dear
 Than all the glorious sun illumines here.

II.

Worn with the stress is old New Orleans town,
 And in the West the Old World sun goes down ;
 Down for a new and quickened century—
 Down with a sunset that illumines the sea.
 The sighing winds come far from out the West—
 Regent of plains, the river's broad, cold breast.
 Our merchant ships at anchor spend the night ;
 Will drowsy Justice wakes with morning's light,
 Unloose the leash, behind these walls of sea,
 And bid a prisoned continent go free ?
 On with thy barterings, bargain and buy—
 Wind of the West, there's a sign in the sky.
 Noiseless a chariot rides over the seas,
 Determination floats out to the breeze ;
 Thy helmsman shall no doubtful course pursue
 And fan the way to shores that welcome you.
 These swarthy men who guide the Ship of State,
 Tho' reckless deemed, shall make the nation great.
 The old Gabildo of the Spanish town
 In one short day shall see two flags go down ;
 And fair as azure of the morning air,
 The sun shall find " Old Glory " waving there.

III.

The world's soul is waiting,
 To bloom in a desert.
 Then haste thee, my consul,
 'Tis Jefferson commands thee ;
 Barbe-Marbois awaits thee
 In the heart of belle France.
 Fling backward the borders
 Of lands near the sunset ;
 Thy fireshod steeds loosen—
 These plains turn to furrows,
 These furrows to gold.
 For thou shalt enchant him—

A characteristic production by Walt Whitman has appeared as appropriate to the Exposition literature, and should find a place here :

SONG OF THE EXPOSITION.

Behold America (and thou, ineffable guest and sister !
 For thee come trooping up thy waters and thy lands ;
 Behold ! thy fields and farms, thy far-off woods and mountains,
 As in procession coming.

Behold the sea itself,
 And on its limitless heaving breast the ships ;
 See, where their white sails, bellying in the wind, speckle the green and blue.
 See, the steamers coming and going, steaming in and out of port,
 See, dusky and undulating, the long pennants of smoke.

Behold in Oregon, far in the North and West,
 Or in Maine, far in the North and East, thy cheerful axemen,
 Wielding all day their axes.

Behold on the lakes, thy pilots at their wheels, thy oarsmen.
 How the ash writhes under those muscular arms !
 Many thy interminable farms, North, South.

Thy wealthy daughter-States, Eastern and Western,
 The varied products of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, Georgia, Texas and the rest
 The limitless crops, grass, wheat, sugar, oil, corn, rice, hemp, hops,
 Thy barns all filled, the endless freight train and the bulging storehouse,
 The grapes that ripen on thy vines, the apples in thy orchards,
 Thy incalculable timber, beef, pork, potatoes, thy coal, thy gold and silver.
 The inexhaustible iron in thy mines.

All thine, O sacred Union !
 Ships, farms, shops, barns, factories, mines.
 City and State, North, South, item and aggregate,
 We dedicate, dread Mother, all to thee.

Protectress absolute, thou, bulwark of all !
 For well we know that while thou givest each and all (generous as God)
 Without thee neither all nor each, nor land, home,
 Nor ship, nor mine, nor any here this day secure.
 Nor ought, nor any day secure.

—WALT WHITMAN.

The biggest free luncheon ever served in St. Louis was partaken of in the Palace of Varied Industries at the Fair.

There were no class restrictions at this monster repast, which was served at the expense of the Exposition Company, and every person who had a ticket admitting him to the reserved section of the Plaza of St. Louis was entitled to eat as much as he desired, provided he could get near enough to the counter.

His Imperial Highness Prince Pu Lun of China stood beside the rank and file of the great American commonwealth and ate with rapidity the food that was served by the hosts of the Exposition.

In the great space assigned to the World's Fair free-lunch offering the signs of Russia predominated. Not all the hungry persons under-

stood these signs, but what they meant really was that the section had been assigned to Russian exhibitors, who, after their country had withdrawn from official participation in the Universal Exposition, had applied for space in which to show the work of their varied industries.

To the thousands who gathered on the outside of the Palace of Varied Industries a belief was fostered that within there was ready a meal that excelled any of the restaurant concessions of the Exposition.

"I know that I can buy plenty to eat," said one exasperated person, "but I want to eat here, where the crowd is eating."

"I am sorry," said the guard at the door, "but my orders are imperative. No one can eat here without an order from the management of the Exposition."

"I represent two Swedish newspapers, having circulations larger than those of any other in Europe," said a Swedish gentleman.

"I can't help that," said the guard. "There is nothing doing here for anyone who hasn't the credentials."

"But I represent—"

The Swedish journalist never finished. He was pushed to one side by the great crowd that was swarming into the Palace of Varied Industries.

"I tried to get a pass and couldn't, because there was none left," said another gentleman.

"And if we would let everyone in there would be no lunch left," said the guard. "Stand aside, please."

"If you let me in I am willing to pay for my lunch," said another person.

"There are a score of men on the grounds who are willing and anxious to take your money," said the guard. "Stand aside."

"I am an exhibitor, and I have come all the way from France to participate in the Exposition," said a manufacturer from Paris. "May I enter?"

"Not without credentials," said the guard. "Stand aside, please."

"I am a stockholder, but I have no—"

"Stand aside," said the guard.

Only those holding the precious credentials of the Exposition Company were allowed within the seemingly sacred portals of the Varied Industries, and the "angry mob" stood outside and cultivated thirst and appetite.

The scene inside the palace was one of amusing interest. The well-laid plans of the Exposition Company certainly went awry. The original intention to have the guests stand in a circle around the big "free lunch counter" failed utterly, and within a few minutes after the first crowd was ushered into the building there was a scramble for the good things offered by the World's Fair chef, and the one who got the best selection was the one who pushed and shoved.

It is estimated that 1,500 persons were fed within the walls of the Palace of Varied Industries, and like the proverbial Jack Pratt, they licked the platters clean.

The midday luncheon of the Exposition was an extraordinary success. The chicken salad was pronounced the best.

The feast, however, was appreciated and when the palace was finally closed and the last diner had partaken of his portion of the Fair's free lunch, there was nothing on the table. Everything was gone.

Even the attendants had to seek dinner elsewhere.

STRIKING OPINION OF AN EXPERT.

The one of our most prominent public men who has had a varied and important part in many expositions in Europe and America, and a studious spectator of exposition organization and administration—M. H. de Young, of California—who had the credit and responsibility for the transportation of a brilliantly successful display of the Columbian curiosities to the Pacific coast, has been called upon as an expert and impartial adviser, as to the rank of the St. Louis commemoration, and says:

"The St. Louis Exposition will be the greatest fair ever held—its scope is infinite and the artistic effects the most beautiful I have ever seen." Mr. de Young, who was President of the United States Commission in the latest World's Fair, has congratulated President Francis on the achievement of the Exposition Company.

One of the great requirements the people will find indispensable in the Universal Exposition, is the latest improvement of roller chairs. The extent of the territory occupied with great structures and broad avenues, is filled with easy, ample and not too costly chairs, and it is a pleasure to be informed that almost unqualifiedly the most complete, thoroughly equipped and fully ready proposition on the grounds on the opening day was the roller chair concession. The 400 chairs, single, double, bicycle and perambulators, were in use all day, conveying visitors

to all parts of the grounds. This concession is in the hands of T. S. Clarkson, who is president of the company, and who was general manager of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition at Omaha in 1898, and later largely interested in the Pan-American at Buffalo. Mr. H. Merrill, the assistant manager, had much experience in similar features at the Fair in Chicago and in full charge at Charleston of the chair concession.

SIGHT-SEEING WITH LUXURIOUS COMFORT.

The chairs are the perfection of skill in construction, comfort, elegance and ease of operation, enabling the patron to take in the Exposition with perfect ease and much more thoroughly than one could possibly study or learn it if tramping about alone. So that, instead of an extra cost, the roller chair proves itself to be a matter of economy in time, money and rest, at a cost of 60 cents an hour. The double chairs were there for man and wife, the fellow and his girl, at a cost of \$1.25 per hour.

What lover would hesitate at such a chance? Then there is the bicycle chair, beautiful, comfortable, and easy rolling, at 75 cents an hour. For tired mothers who must bring the little one or remain at home, they offer the perambulator, in which she can place the baby and quietly push it about, for simply 25 cents an hour.

Young college students, striving to educate themselves, were picked out from different institutions of learning to handle the chairs. They are certainly magnificent specimens of young manhood, bright and intelligent. A finer looking or more sturdy lot of young men would be hard to find than those who operate the chairs. The visitors certainly profited by conversations with them.

The Clarkson Concession Company also have the seating privileges at the music pavilions, the life-saving exhibit, the aeronautics, the fireworks and Stadium, simply a nominal fee being charged, and comfortable chair furnished, "to avoid the crowd." It is predicted that this will prove a great privilege to those who really wish to enjoy the great entertainments to be given by the Exposition. The Clarkson Concession Company is connected by both phones with the city and all parts of the grounds, and seats at any point can be secured by phoning them. They also furnish intelligent young men to meet parties arriving in the city and act as escort to their quarters or the Fair grounds.

TESTIMONIALS OF APPRECIATION BY THE GOVERNORS OF STATES.

The *Post-Dispatch* of St. Louis served the public by presenting, in the story of commemoration day, letters received from the Governors of States, as follows:

“The State of New York congratulates the State of Missouri and the city of St. Louis on the enterprise and public spirit which organized the great Exposition in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase. It is exceedingly fitting that an event of such momentous importance to this country should be celebrated in such a magnificent manner.

“B. B. ODELL, JR., *Governor of New York.*”

“Indiana sends greetings to St. Louis on the occasion of the opening of her great Exposition, and promises an enormous attendance of Indianians before the gates of the great Fair are closed.

“WINFIELD T. DURBAN, *Governor of Indiana.*”

“The inauguration of the Exposition at St. Louis marks the beginning of a display, exhibiting the result of human energy and progress heretofore unequalled in the annals of our natural existence.

“The application of methods obtained by comparison with the efforts of different persons engaged in contributing to the happiness and comfort of mankind will be demonstrated for the benefit of all who desire to study results. Representatives from every part of the globe brought together must be productive of good in an international point of view and will lead to a closer relationship of interests and a better feeling toward each other individually, as well as nationally. In such a vast assemblage our own people will certainly be inspired with higher conceptions of the important duties of citizenship and become impressed with a more devoted allegiance to our form of government and its institutions.

“The people of Nevada are giving a whole-hearted support to the success of the undertaking, and will continue to contribute their mite to that end. Hoping that the opening day will prove a happy and joyful omen of success, I am, yours truly

“JOHN H. SPARKS, *Governor of Nevada.*”

“That portion of this good old world contained within the area of the Louisiana Purchase, situated upon the very crest of the continent, comprising that grandly magnificent, fertile exhaustless, enterprising

and intelligent, commonwealth known as Colorado, extends the greeting of her one-half million people to her sister States within such territory and to the entire country at large, upon the opening of the St. Louis Exposition, commemorative of this wonderfully important event in our history, and congratulate President Francis and the people of bounteous, imperial Missouri upon the glorious success attending upon their labors and endeavors in this behalf.

“As this will be the greatest and grandest Exposition ever held in any country, so will it prove of the greatest advantage to this western territory in exhibiting our wondrous wealth, fertility and advantages, and thereby inviting and inducing numberless others to come and make their home with us.

“JAMES H. PEABODY, *Governor of Colorado.*”

“I take sincere pleasure in extending through the *Post-Dispatch* the greetings of the people of the Territory of Arizona upon the successful opening of the Exposition in commemoration of the Louisiana Purchase.

“Arizona people feel a particular pride in this Exposition for the reason that their territory came into the Union, adopted from a foreign nation soon after the Louisiana Purchase, and the great development of our resources has been largely due to the thrift of the people of the States and territories embraced within the boundaries of that purchase.

“As a Territory, occupying a position similar to that which, in their separate existence each division of that famous Purchase at one time held, Arizona can appreciate the sacrifices, the endurance and the pluck which was the foundation of the triumph which the whole world to-day celebrates in the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

“Very respectfully,

“ALEXANDER O. BRODIE, *Governor of Arizona.*”

“With great pleasure do I, in behalf of the people of South Carolina, extend to you our cordial felicitations upon the success which marks the progress of your important work. The Louisiana Purchase was one of the early stepping stones to the future development of our nation. There have been few events which have left a deeper and more lasting impress upon unity and integrity of our magnificent republic. One hundred years ago the event which your great Exposition commemorates occurred and its tremendous possibilities were perhaps fully realized by only a few. To-day the millions who populate the universe know of that

event; they help now to contribute to the grand history which it has made, which it will continue to make and which it will forever perpetuate.

“A fitting observance of the influence of such factors in our material growth and development can—and will—serve to increase our devotion to these principles which we can always look up to with abiding faith and patriotic pride. We, of South Carolina, as patriotic Americans, feel our full and rightful share in the history of our past and in its animating spirit of the future, in which are wrapped our destiny as a nation.

“To our fellow-citizens of St. Louis we extend sincerest congratulations, with the hope that continued success may crown your efforts. To you, the able and faithful workers whose labors shall continue to foster and direct this great undertaking, we extend the hope that this Exposition, under your guiding care, shall be, as it deserves to be, the grandest and most glorious event of its kind that the world has yet seen.

“DUNCAN CLINCH HEYWARD, *Governor of South Carolina.*”

“California sends her greetings and congratulations. A great work has been performed. All honor and credit to the courageous and able men who projected the enterprise and have labored for its success. May their efforts meet with an abundant and just reward, and may the whole country benefit from what has been accomplished.

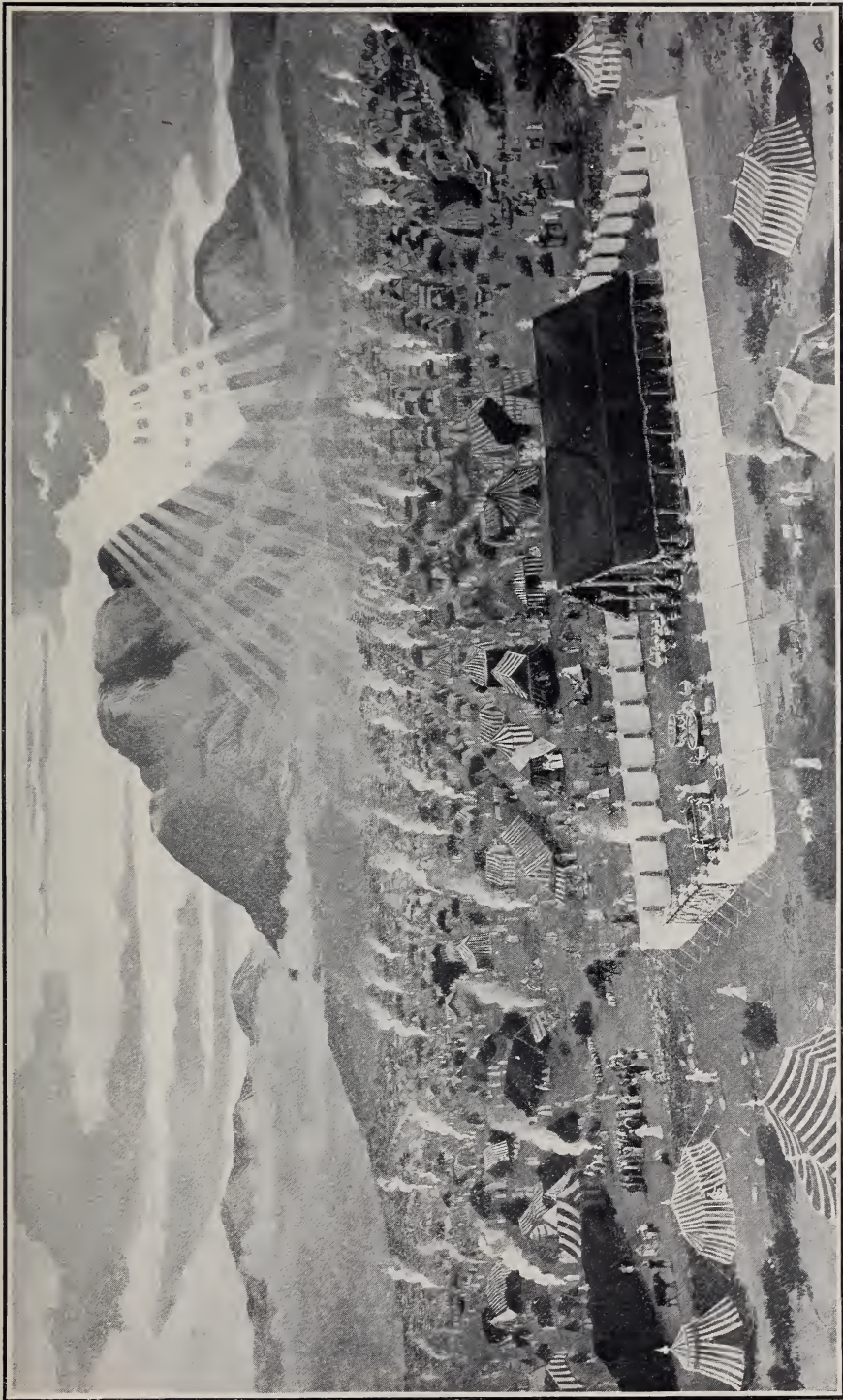
“For her part, the State of California will be represented by such an exhibition of her products as the times and the means available would permit. We believe it would be creditable, and we invite examination and study. If it convinces those who visit it that in the half century since she became a member of the federal union California has made progress in the arts of civilization as rapid as that of any other commonwealth, we shall be both gratified and satisfied.

“GEORGE C. PARDEE, *Governor of California.*”

GREETINGS FROM MAYORS OF EXPOSITION CITIES.

“Omaha sends greeting to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. We citizens of Omaha take pride in the fact that our Trans-Mississippi Exposition of 1898, paid back to stockholders 95 per cent. of their stock subscribed. Your Exposition will undoubtedly be the greatest “World’s Fair” in the history, and while I do not expect you will equal our record, yet your opportunities are the greatest of the great, and the twentieth century will not see its equal.

“FRANK E. MOORE, *Mayor of Omaha.*”



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MODEL OF THE "TABERNACLE IN THE WILDERNESS"

A MOST UNIQUE AND ENCHANTING EXHIBIT MADE FROM ELABORATE PLANS, MODELS AND PAINTINGS, BROUGHT FROM DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE WORLD AT AN EXPENSE OF MORE THAN \$100,000.



THE MISSOURI STATE BUILDING

ARCHITECTURALLY THIS BUILDING CONSISTS OF THREE MONUMENTAL MASSES CONNECTED BY BALCONIED LINKS. THE CENTRE MASS IS A GREAT GILDED DOME PROFUSELY DECORATED WITH SCULPTURE.

“St. Louis to-day opens the greatest Industrial Exposition the world has ever seen. The preparation for this opening has involed the most stupendous work, and the successful consumption of the plans to show the world by this great exposition the very marked contrast between 1804 and 1904, is an augury of that great success to which her untiring energy and perseverance entitle her in the running of the Exposition itself.

“Philadelphia sends greetings to St. Louis and the earnest wish of her citizens is that the success of her Exposition shall be even greater than its many friends wish for it. JOHN WEAVER, *Mayor of Philadelphia.*”

“I congratulate the management of the World’s Fair at St. Louis, for the magnificent showing they will make to the world. I believe it will be the largest and best ever held in the world, as it should be, to celebrate the acquisition to our government of territory that in itself alone is an empire that has excelled in development the most sauguine expectations of the wise man who secured it, 100 years ago. It has helped to make not only America great, but the whole western hemisphere proud.

“EVEN P. HOWELL, *Mayor of Atlanta, Ga.*”

“The City of New York sends greeting to the City of St. Louis, on the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, with heartiest hopes for the success of the Fair and new glory for St. Louis.

“GEO. W. McCLELLAN, *Mayor of New York.*”

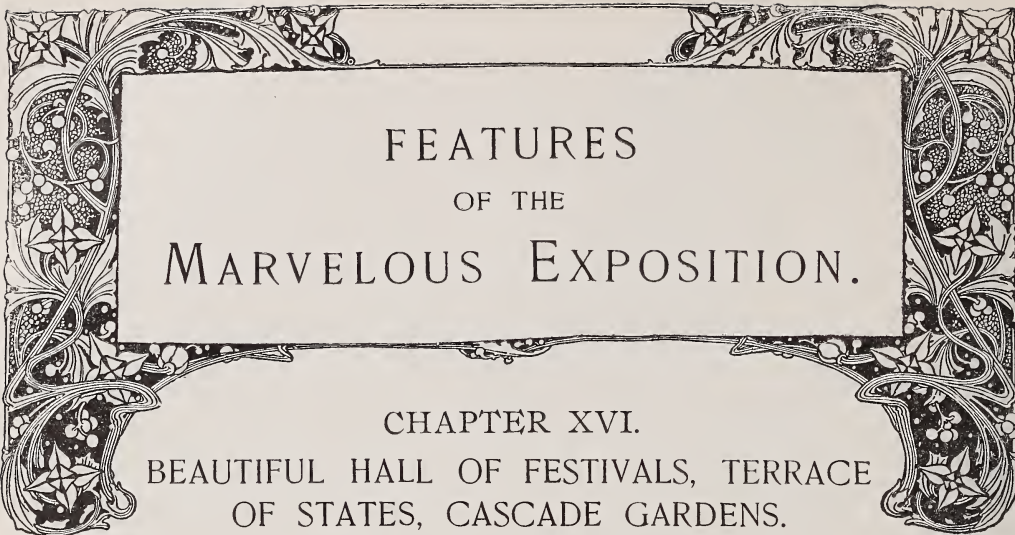
“The City of Chicago sends its sincere and hearty greetings to the City of St. Louis, on the occasion of the opening of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It recalls its own exposition, and with a feeling of comradeship, compliments the splendid enterprise which the energy and civic pride of the citizens of St. Louis has brought to such a successful culmination. Chicago and the state of Illinois will certainly do their share towards making your Exposition a memorable event.

Very truly yours,

“CARTER H. HARRISON, *Mayor of Chicago.*”

“Permit me, on behalf of the City of Charleston, S. C., to extend greetings upon the opening of your Exposition and to express her best wishes for its success. Yours truly,

“R. G. RHETT, *Mayor of Charleston.*”



FEATURES
OF THE
MARVELOUS EXPOSITION.

CHAPTER XVI.
BEAUTIFUL HALL OF FESTIVALS, TERRACE
OF STATES, CASCADE GARDENS.

Architectural Creations, With Sculptural Adornment, Forming the Center of the Main Picture of the Exposition—The Work Is Chaste in Spirit, Representing the Jubilation and Triumph Over the Purchase of Louisiana Territory.



THE incomparable wonders gathered for the Universal Exposition embraces the whole world and contributes to the lessons and the surprises in excellent educational effects and the extravagant entertainment and enlightenment affording pleasure and profit to the people at large.

The climax of the architectural scheme of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is found in the composition which includes the Hall of Festivals, the Terrace of States, and the Cascade Gardens, and, in their rear, the Palace of Art. The Hall of Festivals rises against the sky from an eminence sixty feet above the grand basin which lies in the foreground, and it stands in the center of an imposing semi-circular colonnade called the Terrace of States, terminating in highly decorative pavilions.

In front are the Cascade Gardens, and at their foot the Grand Basin reflects the picture above it by day, and at night, with the electrical illuminations, provides a most entrancing spectacle. The entire scheme, a third of a mile across, was planned by Mr. E. L. Masqueray, of New York, the Chief of Design of the Exposition.

The Hall of Festivals is an architectural creation of great beauty and is exceedingly chaste in its spirit. It is the work of the well-known New York and St. Paul architect, Cass Gilbert. It has a deeply recessed

main entrance of monumental character, and flanking its entrance are sculptural groups. One, by Michel Tonetti, is entitled "The Dance," and the other, by Augustus Lukeman, "Music." In the center of the arch is a cartouche by Charles J. Pike. Another notable group, entitled "Apollo and the Muses," by Philip Martiny, is seen over the arch of the main entrance.

The entrance is flanked on the sides by arcaded walls and the festive appearance of this colonnade, and, indeed, of the architecture and decorations of the whole building, expresses the festive use to which it is put. It also forms the climax in a scheme expressing jubilation over a momentous historic event.

The Festival Hall is situated upon a level plateau which gives circulation around the building, and it is surrounded by retaining walls. The height from the terrace to the apex of the dome is over 200 feet. The dome itself as designed is the largest in the world. The drum of the dome is treated with a series of circular openings decorated architecturally in the same spirit as the rest of the buildings.

The bell of the dome is sub-divided into panels ornamented in the same way as other portions of the structure. The ornamentation of the building makes use of symbolism such as lyres, harps and singing cupids, to express its purpose and significance, and the names of the composers appear upon the panels and the spaces where their use is very appropriate.

The rear of the Hall is constructed with the usual dressing rooms and offices, and the interior, of which Mr. Masqueray is the architect, is finished in the style of a permanent building. Seats are arranged as in theatres on the main floor and balcony. The auditorium is 112 feet high from the floor of the theatre to the soffit of the dome. The proscenium arch has a span of 62 feet, 4 inches. At the rear of the stage is an organ chamber, and on the second floor a concert hall intended for recitals of music where accommodations for a very large audience is not needed.



The building itself covers more than two acres of ground. During the day Festival Hall is lighted so that it can be used without artificial illumination, the auditorium having many windows and the dome large sky-lights. All the light entering through the sky-lights is caught on a large reflector and sent through the roof of the auditorium. The rear of Festival Hall is treated as a fire wall to protect the Art Palace in its rear from danger.

The Colonnade of States, in the center of which Festival Hall stands, is 52 feet high and more than a quarter of a mile in length. The pavilion at the respective ends of the colonnades, which is used as restaurants are each more than 140 feet high. The curved lines of the colonnade suggest the majestic approach of St. Peters at Rome.

The arrangements for illuminating at night the Festival Hall, the Colonnade of States and the Cascade Gardens make the whole scene in this part of the Exposition grounds of exquisite beauty. The feature of the Colonnades is to accommodate fourteen monumental statues.

THE COLONNADE OF STATES, CASCADES AND GARDENS.

The Cascades, the Chief of Sculpture has well said, are the most distinctive and original architectural and sculptural feature of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. They present a great opportunity, and, fortunately, their execution was entrusted to the hands of original and imaginative artists, whose conceptions are at once suggestive and beautiful, and the work is all exquisite.

Jubilation and triumph are the dominant features in this part of the sculptural scheme—the sway of liberty extended westward across the continent by the Louisiana Purchase. The nation rejoices at this happy episode in its history.

In front of the splendid Hall of Festivals stands the Fountain of Liberty, from which ever bubbling and sparkling waters spring forth and fall into the grand basin at the foot of the slope, thus forming the central cascade. From either side two other series of cascades fall into the same basin, and standing at the head of each are fountains representing respectively the "Spirit of the Atlantic" and the "Spirit of the Pacific," these two oceans having been joined by the Louisiana Purchase.

Herman MacNeil, who has modeled the sculpture for the central cascade, has succeeded superbly in typifying in sculptural forms the ideas associated with such sentiments as Liberty, Patriotism, Freedom, Truth,

Justice and the Family, and similar themes, all splendid and even pathetic.

Mr. Masqueray's architectural scheme of the cascades is such that the sculptural figures modeled for their decoration give the most pleasing effect, set off as they are with playing water and plants and flowers, and by night with a myriad of electric lights.

Around the central cascade stairways descend on both sides from the terrace in front of Festival Hall. They swing away in opposite directions until the level of the Grand Basin is reached. Between these stairways the waters burst forth and pour over the series of spillways until they discharge themselves into the basin. Flanking the waterways and between them and the stairways, run the series of groups of sculptures which illustrate the theme and enhance the decorative effect of the composition.

SPIRITS OF THE GREAT OCEANS SYMBOLIZED.

To get an idea of the extent of these groups it may be said that the descent from the entrance to Festival Hall, where the Fountain of Liberty stands, to the grand basin corresponds to the length of about two ordinary city blocks. The side cascades radiating from the basin ascend to the same plane as that of Festival Hall, and terminates in two buildings to be used as restuarants which, while upon a smaller scale, correspond in spirit and treatment to Festival Hall.

The central idea of the whole composition is expressed by Mr. Mac-Neil in the sculpture for the central cascade, by a female figure representing Liberty, which is flanked by other figures representing Truth and Justice. These figures are portrayed against a large conventional shell and are seated on the top of an arch from beneath which burst the waters of the cascade. From the springing of the arch come forth fish horses with their riders, and figures of heralds. At the base of the arch and flanking the ramp which swings from its sides, are groups representing Patriotism and the Family, these being at the foundation of the Anglo Saxon idea of liberty.

Next beyond these groups come two others expressing the idea of freedom and physical liberty, and of liberty as it exists under the restraining institutions of civilization. There are also a series of six groups of children riding fishes which are spouting water, the accessories of the groups adding to the fanciful and picturesque character of the sculpture as a whole. The seriew terminate on each side in large groups surmount-

ing pedestals 16 feet in height, the groups themselves being about 20 feet in height. The sculptor has portrayed in these groups the ideas underlying the development of the arts and sciences under the benign regime of liberty.

The side cascades are as important a feature of this remarkable and splendid sculptural scheme as the central cascade, and the statuary by Mr. Isidore Konti is strikingly graceful, original and decorative. It illustrates the poetic and imaginative work of this sculptor. The ideas associated with the subject give the sculptor fine play for his imagination, and this opportunity Mr. Konti has taken advantage of to the fullest extent.

The side cascades are over 400 feet in length. At the head of each cascade and in front of the ornate buildings which form the termination of the colonnade of States, are two fountains, and the groups surmounting those Mr. Konti calls respectively the "Spirit of the Atlantic" and the "Spirit of the Pacific."

GLORIOUS FESTIVAL HALL AND LIBERTY FOUNTAIN.

The Atlantic Ocean is symbolized in a youth who stands in clouds, with arm upraised, controlling the great ocean. His figure expresses vigor and power, together with the grace of young manhood. At his feet an eagle soars. This eagle, the king of birds, typifies the restless and turbulent character of the Atlantic. Just beneath the figure of the youth are two children with fish.

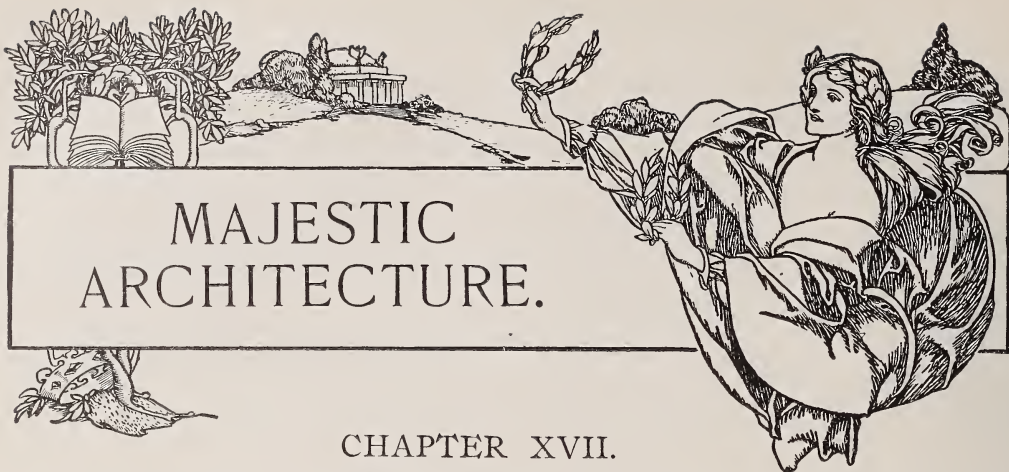
The whole group surmounts a globe whence fall the waters which pour over the cascades below. Twenty-five feet below are other groups, one a partly draped female figure with a gull, the other an old sea god with a sea lion. The idea of the animal wealth of the Atlantic in colder latitudes is expressed in these groups.

The fountain for the other side cascade is surmounted by a flying female figure with an albatross, typifying the Spirit of the Pacific. In the peaceful and graceful character of the figure and in the bird floating in the air one feels the calm and passive character of the Pacific Ocean. On each side, 25 feet below, are two groups—one a boy playing with a Polar bear cub, and the other a draped female figure with a sea-bird, symbolizing the animal wealth of the colder countries bordering on the Pacific.

As one proceeds down the declivity towards the basin, the groups on

either side of the stairway portray in various poetic forms ideas associated with the two greatest oceans of the globe. Children sporting with the waves and with fish represent the play of the waters and the abundant animal wealth which they contain, while the ideas of navigation over the depths of the sea and the importance of communication between the continents are typified by various groups which the imagination of the sculptor has called into existence.





MAJESTIC ARCHITECTURE.

CHAPTER XVII.

Miles of Magnificent Buildings—Palaces whose Beauties are Joys Forever, for the Achievement of Art as here Consummated are Everlasting—The Glory of the White City is Excelled for the Splendors of Colors are Added—The Palaces May Pass Away, but in Their Drawings and Reproduction Will be Models for the Loftiest Emulation of the Architects of the future.

WHEN the gates of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition opened on April 30, an achievement which reached the highest climax in the display of art and industry marked an epoch in the history of civilization. In immensity this Exposition far excels all others ever dreamed of during any nation's progress.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition introduces an elaborate feature which was practically slighted in all other expositions, and that is the large space devoted to outdoor exhibits. These open-air displays cover more than 100 acres, and many of them challenge indoor exhibits for popularity and attractiveness.

However, while the scope of the Fair comprehends the art and industry of the entire world of to-day, yet it is not an exposition of "dead" products alone, but pre-eminently one of life and motion. Beside the products the hum of whirling machinery is heard, as the skilled workmen from the four quarters of the globe are busy showing how these products are made. It stands uniquely alone in this phase of activity.

The first impression of any exposition is produced by the architectural outline of the buildings. And in this feature the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has never been excelled. The main group of palaces, twelve in number, lies in the northwestern portion of the grounds. These buildings are arranged in a way to take the best possible advantage of nature's

gifts and make the rolling hills harmonize completely with the architectural plan of the Exposition. Other writers have aptly described this plan as one suggesting the lines of a fan.

From a central point on the summit of dominating hills stands the Festival Hall, midway in the semi-circular Colonnade of the States which stretches away 750 feet on each side. Sixty feet below, eight of the magnificent palaces are situated along radiating avenues that correspond to the ribs of the fan-like formation. Three cascades rush down the terraced hillside and are lost in the Grand Basin below. Lagoons wind among lawns and flower gardens across this fan-like formation, and ornamental bridges adorn the broad avenues of travel.

THE SPLENDID PALACES OF THE STATES.

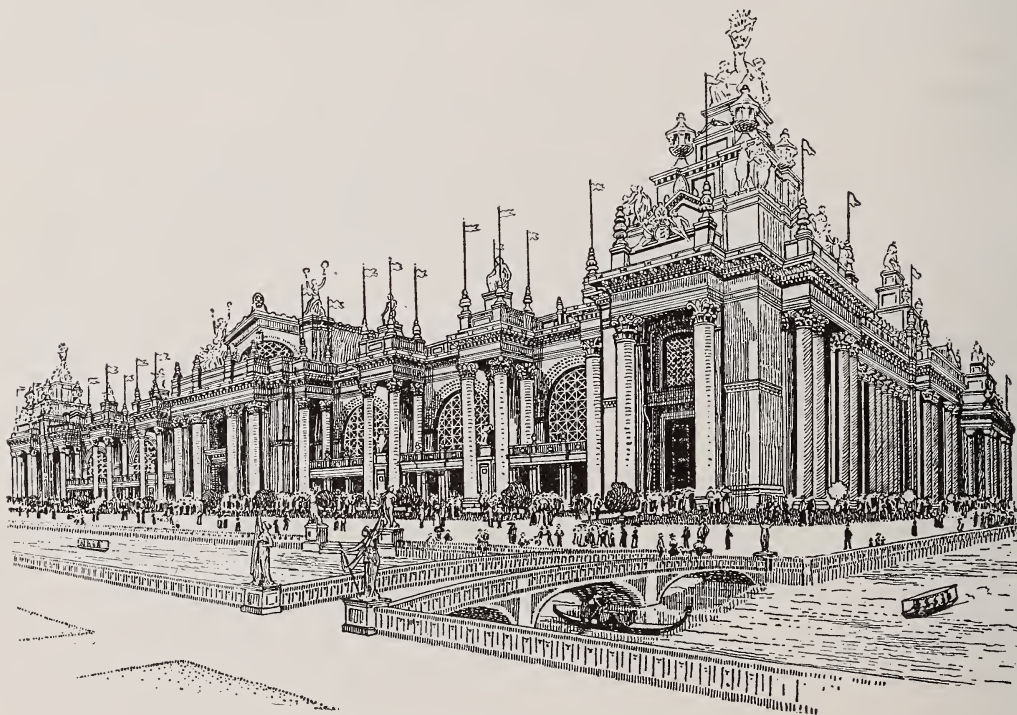
The Colonnade of the States is 52 feet high and over a quarter of a mile in length, bearing sculptural images symbolical of the twelve States and Territories formed from the Louisiana Purchase. At the ends of the Colonnade are circular restaurant pavilions 130 feet in diameter and 140 feet high, each surmounted by a dome. The Festival Hall, in the center, 200 feet high and covering two acres, is surmounted by an impressive dome overlooking the scenes of activity in the entire Exposition.

On one of the radiating avenues below the hill where stands Festival Hall, is situated the Palace of Education and Social Economy. It is on the east side of the main lagoon, facing the Grand Basin. This building is of the Corinthian style of architecture. Its ground plan is in the form of a keystone. The two equal sides are 525 feet long, the south front 460 feet and the north front 758 feet. The principal entrances are upon the axis of the building and resemble triumphal arches. At each angle of the building is a pavilion forming a supplementary entrance, and these are connected by a monumental colonnade. The four elevations are similar in character, and a liberal use of monumental and historical sculpture lends a festal character to the otherwise somewhat severely classical exterior.

The Palace of Electricity, also facing the Grand Basin, excels in the majesty of its proportions and the beauty of its architectural details. It is entirely surrounded by lagoons, crossed by ornamental bridges. It has a frontage of 758 feet toward the north and 525 feet toward the east, and is also in the shape of a keystone, the design being a bold columnated treatment of the Corinthian order.

The facades are well accentuated by eleven pediments with groups of columns and tower effects, affording opportunity for the ample sculptural decoration. The fenestration is bold and appropriate, giving ample light and on top two sides of the building the loggias and pleasing effects of light and shadow. This palace covers eight acres and cost \$399,940. It was designed by Walker & Kimbell, of Boston and Omaha.

The Palace of Manufactures is of the Corinthian order of architec-



THE ELECTRICITY BUILDING.

ture, and faces the entrance to the main boulevard. It was designed by Carrers & Hastings of New York, and cost \$720,000, the four main entrances at the centers of the main facade are elaborately ornamented with sculptural groups.

The Varied Industries Palace is a magnificent structure on the outer perimeter of the picture representing the main plan of the Fair. The visitor is awe-struck at the magnificence of this building when he passes through the main entrance gate of the Exposition. It is a columnated design embodying a free treatment of the Ionic order. Aside from the numerous entrances on the facades, there is a specially featured entrance

at the center of the South front. This entrance is thrown back and a magnificent colonnade formed on either side. Van Brunt & Howe, of Kansas City, are the architects.

One of the most imposing and artistic structures ever erected is the Palace of Liberal Arts, designed by Barnett, Haynes & Barnett, of St. Louis. It cost \$500,000. While the style of architecture is a severe treatment of the French Renaissance for the exterior facade, it adheres very closely to classic lines in many respects. The long facade, especially, shows a magnificent entrance, almost pure Corinthian. It has been the endeavor of the architects to depend largely on sculpture in the decoration of the building, refraining from the over-use of stereotyped architectural ornamentation.

THE FACADE OF THE PALACE OF ARTS.

The long main facade is made interesting by the use of a center pavilion and of two end pavilions, the center pavilion is brought somewhat above the connecting buildings which unite it with the pavilions on either side. Each of the three pavilions, on the fronts, form an elegant entrance to the building. On the main facade are three entrances and on the 525-foot facade are two entrances, one in each of the end pavilions. The main entrance is in the form of a hemi-cycle, with circular colonnades. The ceiling of this hemi-cycle is frescoed on a background of old gold.

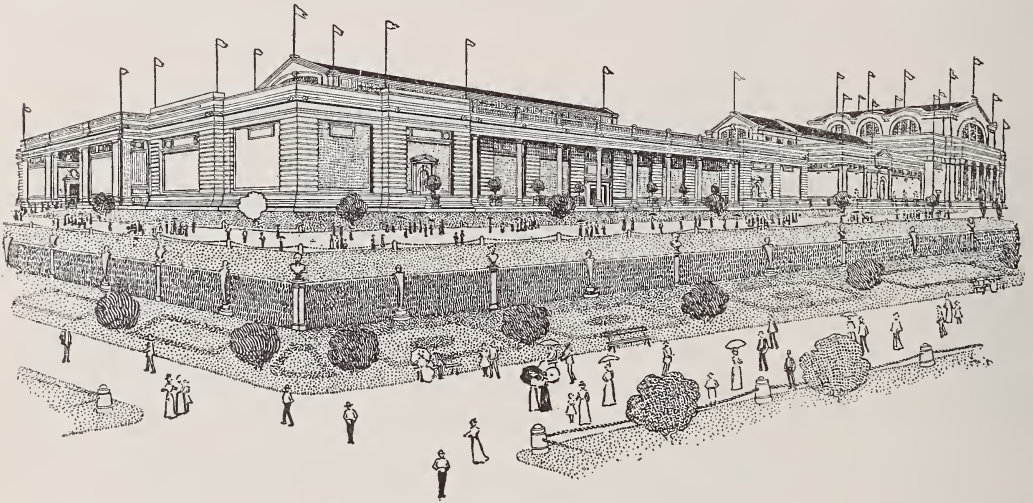
The Palace of Machinery, designed by Widman, Walsh & Boisselier, of St. Louis. The architectural style is the fully developed Italian Renaissance. The main order is the Corinthian with the columns, accordingly, plainly treated in the shafts. This building is a model of grace and beauty, and has a prominent place on the western arm of the main transverse avenue of the Exposition.

The north facade of this palace stretches east and west one thousand feet, and has a magnificent center pavilion flanked by two great towers, the topmost pinnacle of which reaches skyward 265 feet. The southern facade is accentuated by four ornate turrets. The east facade has a tall, massive center pavilion 300 feet long, flanked by two short curtains of lower elevation, conforming to those on the north facade, and terminating in the ornate corner towers.

The western facade, 300 feet long, has two corner pavilions, surmounted with high and graceful towers. Two massive piers rise from

the foundation to the cornice top, losing their massive appearance there and terminating in pointed turrets bearing long and slender flagstuffs. These massive piers and the corner pavilions carry the three great archways, each 48 feet wide. The main entrance in the north facade presents an arcade of five bays, the massive piers of which are highly ornate. Above the three central bays rises an attica feature, accentuated by pairs of Corinthian columns, between which are three large panels.

The Palace of Machinery presents on each side an entirely dissimilar design and contour, and this is owing to the architect's plan of departing from the rectangular shapes adopted in the other exhibit palaces in



THE ART PALACE.

the main picture. Thus the building possesses a diversity of architectural features not accorded to any of the other great buildings.

The Palace of Transportation was designed by Mr. E. L. Masqueray, Chief of Design for the Exposition. It cost more than \$700,000. The facades show an admirable adaptation of the French Renaissance style of architecture. On the east and west fronts are three enormous arches, taking up more than one-half the entire facade. Each arch is 64 feet wide and 52 feet high. The decoration is found principally in the impressive massing of large details, and the general treatment is extremely simple. The building reminds one of a great railway station, as through the massive archways run 14 railroad tracks.

The Palace of Art surpasses the structures devoted to art exhibits at all previous expositions. This palace really comprises four massive

buildings. The central building, 340 feet long by 160 feet wide, is of stone and separated from the side pavilion, made of brick and staff, by avenues 44 feet wide. This building is a permanent structure.

The Sculpture Pavilion, on the south, is 150 feet long by 100 feet wide, its plan being rectangular, with an extra or semi-circular bay at the east and west ends. The interior of the quadrangle is laid out as a garden for flowers, shrubs, fountains and statuary. The Art Palace stands on Art Hill, to the south of and above Festival Hall. The main facade of the structure fronts north toward the main picture of the fair.

GROUPS OF SCULPTURE IN THE PAVILION.

The group is designed in the graceful Ionic style, accentuated at the main entrance of the central building by a Corinthian order of majestic proportions. On the main facade the architect has avoided the use of windows, thus giving the structure the characteristic appearance of an art building. To the center of the main building rises a pedimented construction to a height of 40 feet. The architect of the three larger structures is Mr. Cass Gilbert, of New York, while Mr. E. L. Masqueray designed the Sculpture Pavilion.

The Palace of Agriculture was designed by Mr. E. L. Masqueray. The fronts of the building are practically a successive series of windows, each 75 feet long and 27 feet high, each window being placed 14 feet from the floor, so as to allow the use of the wall space inside for exhibits. Triangular monitor windows supply skylight, while they cut off the direct sunlight, which would quickly spoil many exhibits which this building contains.

The grand nave, 106 feet wide, which runs through the entire length of the building, rises to a height of 60 feet, and supplies what is here regarded as the grandest vista of installation space of any building ever designed for exposition purposes. Some idea of the immensity of this building is obtained when it is known that the Madison Square Garden of New York covers only two acres, and that the Palace of Agriculture is ten times as large, and that this palace also covers twenty times as much ground as the hotel Waldorf-Astoria, 40 times the space covered by the Planters Hotel in St. Louis, and is more than three times the size of the Coliseum of Rome.

The Palace of Mines and Metallurgy was designed by Mr. Theodore Link, of St. Louis, the designer of the St. Louis Union railway Station.

This building is situated in the southwest portion of the grounds, and is the largest structure provided for mining exhibits at an exposition. The entrance shows Egyptian style, but the building in its entirety is an expression of the modern Renaissance. The building is divided into eight oblong parts almost equal in area.

The building for the exhibits of the United States Government is the largest structure ever built by Governmental authority for any exposition. \$450,000 was set aside for its construction. It occupies a commanding site in the extreme eastern part of the Fair grounds. Southeast of it lies the high plateau on which are situated various State buildings. The Government building faces to the northwest, overlooking the main picture of the Fair. On the terrace in front of the building a flight of steps 100 feet from side to side leads through a flower garden to the main entrance. The general style of the building is Pseudo Classic. The central pavilion, surrounded by a broad dome, is connected with pavilions on the ends with a colonnade of Ionic columns five feet in diameter and 45 feet high. The central pavilion, with the colonnade on either side, forms a portico 15 feet wide and 524 feet long, 50 feet above the level of the other buildings. An attic 15 feet in height, embellished with statues, surmounts the colonnade of Ionic columns. The dome surmounting the central pavilion is 100 feet in diameter, and is designed after the Pantheon at Rome. The top to the quadriga which surmounts it is 175 feet above the ground. The building was designed by James Knox Taylor, supervising architect of the Treasury Department. He also designed the Government Fisheries Pavilion, situated south of the Government building and connected with it by a grand stairway.

The various magnificent Palaces of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are all part of a harmonious scheme worked out by the architects assembled together as a Commission. The style adopted is described as a "A free treatment of Renaissance."


A half million dollars was spent for the sculptural adornment of these buildings and the grounds, and the genius of the architect and the sculptor and the painter is fused into one harmonious picture—the greatest exposition achievement of all time to open the Twentieth Century.



THE FAIR AS AN EDUCATOR.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Superb Structures of World's Fairs—Free Treatment of the Renaissance—From the Parthenon to the Taj, and from the Quaint Cabildo of New Orleans to the Grand Trianon of Versailles.



HERE was found when the genius of President Francis and his fortunate associates in the fame the work created, coupled with it the instruction that was irresistible, the design of a symmetrical organization going deep into the earth we inherit, ascending the mountain ranges, surveying the rivers and seas, orchards, gardens and harvest-fields, studies of the stars and the deeper deeps of the ocean. There came then a revelation that in the Universal Exposition was a far flashing vast university, for a beneficence—the delineation of a vast university—an enlightenment to become an illumination, shed upon the world from the ample energy and benignity of our country.

Great expositions are planned with higher aims than merely to afford opportunity to "see a show." Underlying the immediate and transitory objects of such enterprises is a deeper and more enduring purpose, which is distinctively educative. A World's Fair is essentially, in the ultimate analysis, an intellectual and artistic inspiration, a moral uplift. It is quite probable that the general public does not appreciate this fact in its fullest significance, and that ever some of those engaged in the creation of the spectacle are not fully aware of it. Like the founders of our government, it may be that these creators of a vast exposition are building better than they knew.

An exposition of such universality of treatment and participation as that commemorating the Louisiana Purchase is not a thing that will perish when the gates close, being a mighty series of object lessons in

progress, rather than a fleeting show, it cannot fail to live on in this and coming generations, because of its effect upon material and mental development.

In literature the epic poem is the highest form of composition and the most enduring. A universal exposition is the epic of its period, the loftiest expression of the spirit and genius of the age which produces it. As the greatest of World's Fairs, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition may be called the supreme epic expression of the World's civilization.

Great celebrations or demonstrations have their day and pass. "The captains and the kings depart," the fanfare of trumpets and bands and the babel of multitudinous voices die down to silence. But that is not the end. Impressions survive. The more vivid and vast the event, the deeper must be the impression. So it may be said that the World's Fair of 1904, being larger and more thorough than any preceding exposition, will live longer in the influences which it will exert upon the lives of those who shall see it and study it and learn from it; for as an epic poem sometimes is didactic in its character, so this wonderful exposition is primarily a teacher.

PREPARATION FOR GIGANTIC UNIVERSITY.

As one observes and follows the development of the exposition, it becomes more and more evident that upon this 1240 acre tract of land at the western edge of St. Louis there is prepared for the world a gigantic university, including every branch of human industry and interest, which will be open for seven months for the matriculation of students from every quarter of the globe; and yet, so skillfully is the great scheme being carried out, the prospective students do not suspect nor will they be aware at the time that it is a vast school rather than a big show.

The exposition is sugar-coated with beauty; the poesy of its outward aspect is to conceal the inherent didacticism of the thing. This is a salutary trick which the builders of all great expositions practice upon the public which they are to amuse and instruct, whether they are aware of the fact or not.

It is almost inconceivable that any intelligent person can visit this exposition without experiencing a quickening of intelligence, and no less inconceivable that a dolt can pass through the grounds and the palaces without becoming measurably intelligent. The Fair is created upon a plan which cannot fail to cultivate the thinking faculty. So clearly are

the lessons written that he who runs, even though he be a dullard, must read and reflect.

There are lessons in every branch of science. Each division and sub-division of things teachable have its recitation hall. The masterful organization of creative minds now engaged in developing the exposition is reaching out to the remotest regions of the earth to bring together the material subject-matter which go to the making of the open text books of instruction.

Perhaps the most vivid impression carried away by the visitors is one of architectural splendors. Every exposition seeks to create a favorable first impression by the beauty and grace of its architectural features. Every school of architecture has its representatives in this great assemblage of buildings. The exhibit palaces which help to make up the main picture of the exposition are described as being in style "a free treatment of the Renaissance." One of the architects of the commission which adopted this style thus defines the use of the word Renaissance :

"It is a *carte blanche* to the architect to produce a beautiful effect by the use of any architectural device that ever gladdened human eyes, from the pediment and peristyle of the Parthenon to the minaret and dome of the Taj Mahal."

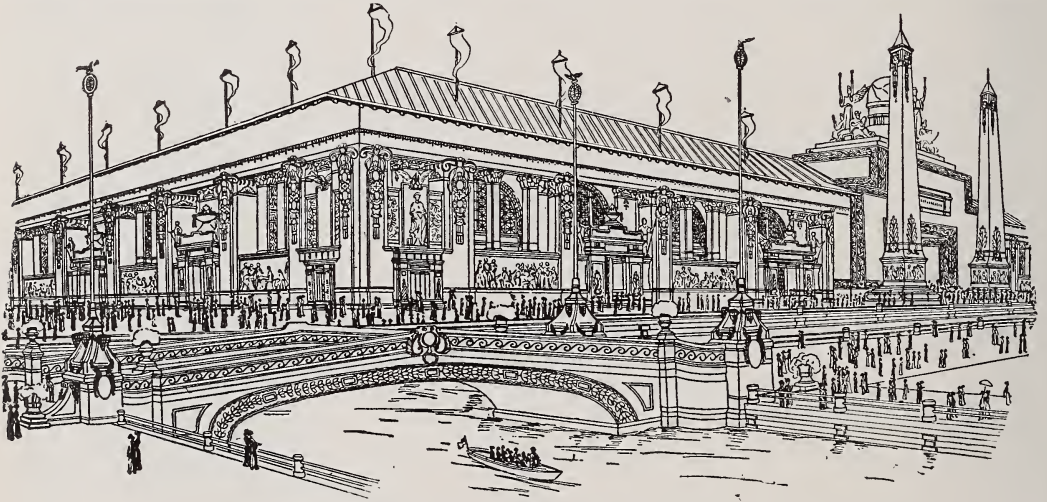
Given thus practically a free hand, the architect wrought into this magnificent picture an infinite variety of charming effects. For the Palace of Varied Industries were designed Spanish steeples and a semi-circular colonnade. The latter feature is unlike anything ever before done in architecture. It is one of the unique things of the exposition, and, though a venture into the untried, it is commented upon by thousands of visitors in the pre-exposition period as one of the most attractive creations on the grounds.

Another firm of architects turned pedestals for sculpture into towers, and the Palace of Electricity is thus doubly crowned by creations of artists. A domed roof with triumphal arch marks the Palace of Manufactures as a thing apart. A forest of towers above a great roof sloping down to grand entrances embellished with sculpture breaks



the sky-line of the Palace of Machinery. We are told that this idea is German.

The architects of the Palace of Education created a Corinthian colonnade of majestic proportions and marvellous charm. Egyptian obelisks are found, not out of place, at the entrances of the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. Bottle-shaped pylons, dome roof and massive entrance arches distinguish the Palace of Transportation. Each of these great edifices and the others not mentioned here which belong to the group, has its distinguishing features of architecture, showing the product of many



THE MINES AND METALLURGY BUILDING.

schools, so that in this mighty picture the student finds lessons in architectural constructions from many lands and of times past and present.

If one desires to study architectural history, he needs but observe the buildings erected by the foreign and State governments. Here are found reproductions of many buildings famous for historic association or architectural grace. The Grand Trianon at Versailles is reproduced by France. The Imperial Castle at Charlottenburg is Germany's contribution. Great Britain introduces the Orangery of Kensington Palace and throws in for good measure an old English garden of two centuries ago as a landscape setting for the building.

Japan builds the Castle of Nagoya on a Missouri hilltop. One sees the Antwerp town hall in Belgium's building. A Roman dwelling house of the Pompeiian type is correctly reproduced in the United States Government's fish pavilion. Connecticut honors a poetess by erecting a replica

of the Sigourney mansion at Hartford. The quaint old Cabildo at New Orleans, where the transfer of the Louisiana Territory to the United States took place, is Louisiana's gracious gift to the historic grouping. Many other structures of kindred interest are in the world-gathering, but enough have been named to show that the Fair affords lessons in history as well as in architecture.

As to the odd and bizarre in architecture, what more will you ask than the variegated vividness of the Pike, that mile-long street of concessions, heretofore a feature doomed to triteness at Expositions since Chicago by carrying a "Midway" name. The Pike itself will teach history in its architecture, for here is "Old St. Louis;" it teaches present day customs and aspects in far-off regions not visited by the great majority, for it has an unusually varied showing of foreign folk. Thus even this chief amusement feature of the Fair must contain lessons for the observing.

INSTRUCTIVE PALATIAL EXHIBITS.

Inside the great exhibit palaces all displays are arranged with a view to instructing the visitor. Not only are there exhibits of things made but exhibits of things in the making. Herein lies the important point of difference between this and previous Expositions. What the world has done was shown at preceding exhibitions in Chicago, Paris, Buffalo and other cities. In St. Louis is shown what the world has done, how it has done it, and how it is doing things now. Both products and processes are exhibited here.

A can of tomatoes, for instance, is not a particularly interesting object; but a can of tomatoes in connection with the practical demonstration of the canning of the vegetable is interesting enough to receive and demand attention. One may not be strongly attracted by the product of a mill, such as a bolt of muslin; but if the mill itself is in operation, weaving the fabric, there is something to engage the attention.

Through every branch and department of the Fair this idea of showing the process is carried out. Inside the buildings and on the spacious grounds outside this insistent lesson is taught to all who care to learn it. Other expositions have shown the products of mines—gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal and other things of use.

At St. Louis there is a long "mining gulch" in the ravine that extends through the forest section of the site, and in this gulch is shown every process of mining, from the spade to the smelter. Though nature

did not put into this gulch the precious metals, nor the baser ores for that matter, it is easily possible to construct imitation mines and furnaces and demonstrate by actual men and motion just how the riches of the under world are taken out and prepared for the uses of man.

A visitor may desire to learn something of the intimate life of a foreign people—say, the Filipinos, he will find “forty acres of Filipinos,” as one writer has expressed it; and this means not merely a gathering of people from the archipelago requiring forty acres’ space for their accommodation, but a Filipino neighborhood or community of that extent, living in a town built for them of their own native material and in their own architecture, with shops and stores where they buy and sell, a common plaza or square, and a public market where they purchase supplies from day to day.

VISITING A TRANSPLANTED TOWN.

The visitor who enters this transplanted town near the western edge of the grounds will find himself, to all intents and purposes, in a Luzon town; he will find the natives of that island and of others in the group going about their business and their pleasures practically the same as they do at home; he will hear them talk in their native tongues. In a certain degree the same conditions apply to every foreign exhibit.

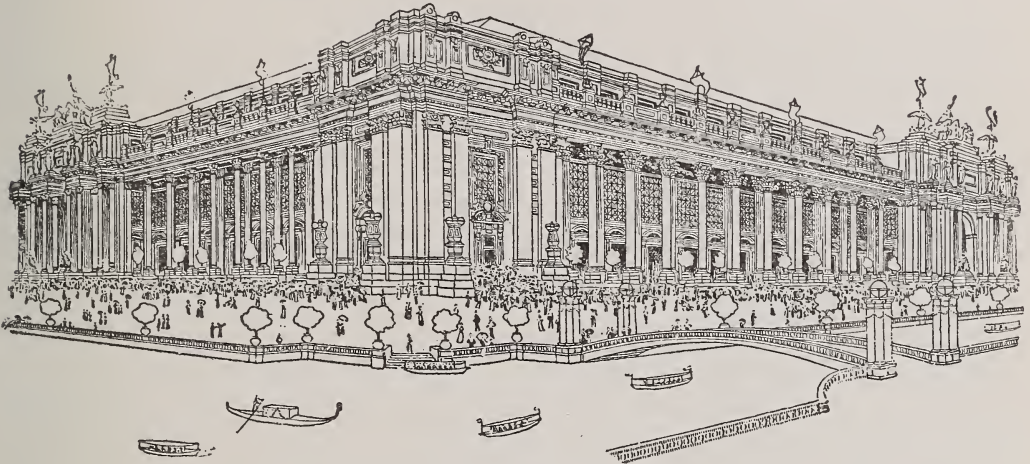
The first place among the departments of this Exposition has been given to education. On this point Mr. Howard J. Rogers, Chief of the Department of Education, says: “No fact deserves more publicity than that the arrangement of the exhibits is the most scientific of any exposition yet held.

“The classification is built upon the theory of the inter-relation of the development of the power in man and the application of this power, or the processes of the mind, to the processes of art, manufacture, agriculture and other industries. In accordance with this theory education as the source of all progress becomes Department ‘A’ of the Exposition, and this prominence is justified on the theory that the processes and development of the brain and hand which make possible all the triumphs of inventive genius and commercial supremacy should have precedence.”

The seven-league stride which this Exposition has taken toward the recognition of education may be properly appreciated when it is known that the Chicago Exposition live stock was given first place, with its exhibits of grain, implements, poultry and cattle. Education, at that

Exposition, was relegated to a corner in one of the last groups of the classification.

At St. Louis the first of the main buildings to be completed was the Palace of Education and Social Economy, which occupies a commanding position near the center of the main picture. The allotment of a special palace to education is a new thing in expositions, and within that edifice one will find innovations on every hand. The method of educating the deaf and the blind, for instance, is demonstrated practically, for the first time, at any exposition. Every branch of education in this country and

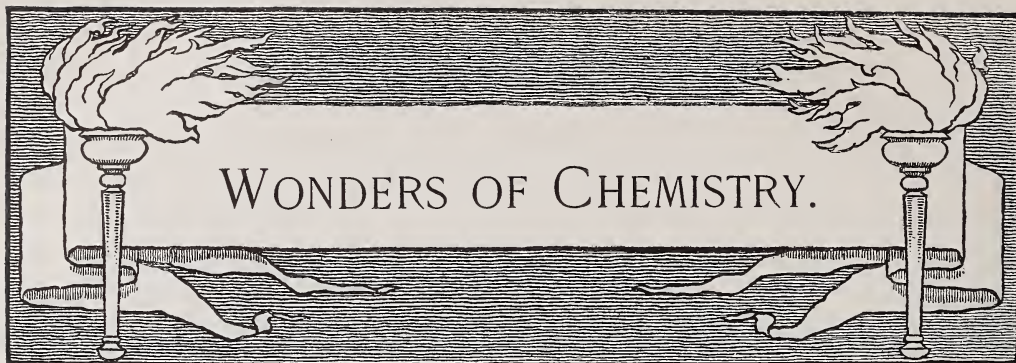


THE PALACE OF EDUCATION.

in many foreign nations is included in the exhibits assembled for comparison and scientific study.

The artistic influence of this Exposition is wide and deep. In the Art Palace, crowning a hill whose slope carries the most magnificent exposition spectacle ever conceived, the picture galleries of the world are represented by choice treasures and sculpture and other fine arts have equally adequate representation. There is no discrimination between the different classes of art production. So unexpectedly great was the demand for space in this department, that considerations of quality rather than of quantity prevailed, to the advantage of the exhibit.

It is possible in space limitations merely to touch here and there upon the points which suggest the educative and artistic influence of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. To sum up it may be said that no part of the great Exposition lacks the faculty of giving instruction to the mind and quickening the artistic sensibilities.



CHAPTER XIX.

Wonders in Chemistry—Displays Showing Recent Advancements in Electro-Chemical Production—Laboratories Reveal the Useful and the Spectacular Possibilities—Arctic Scenes and Ice Caves of Soda and Salt Crystals.

SNOW-CAPPED mountains and glistening glaciers, with icy plain and rugged gulch dotted with miners' cabins and marked by the trails of the seekers for hidden gold, is a Klondike replica of a bit of Nature from the regions of the Arctic circle. Suddenly pass from these wintry wastes to the temperate zone, and taking a subterranean trip, wander through icy caves of wondrous beauty, where the stalactites hang as fantastic cones from vaulted roof, frozen waterfalls are wrought into a profusion of icicles as they are tumbling into miniature lakes, and the stalagmites glare with the white incrustations of alkali.

These scenes, wonderfully constructed from soda and crystals of salt, are features of exhibits to be found in the Chemical section of the Liberal Arts Palace. Here Chemistry is given over to the spectacular. It is Chemistry in a riot of fun and frolic.

The visitor sees these salt crystals and soda, under the manipulation of the artist's hand, piled high into jagged mountain peaks, snow-crested the same as does Dame Nature the Rockies in her wildest mood. Powerful arc lights playing upon these mountains of salt and valleys of soda, produce an icy phantasmagoria of color.

Going beneath the ground into the ice caves the "chemical artist" reproduces all of Nature's weird effects, and by the use of electric lights these caverns are suddenly transformed into fairy-like palaces, apparently adorned with frosted silver and made resplendent with the colors of the rainbow.

Another attractive exhibit is in the form of an old German cottage of

the early centuries, and the interior presents the complete working outfit of the aged alchemist, with long flowing beard and mysterious air, who works diligently at his forge and, with tubes and little charcoal brazier, attempts to make gold and prove his theory of the transmutation of metals by the use of the "philosopher's stone."

After all, this ancient alchemist, who is the laughing-stock of modern scientists, may have had a germ of truth in his theory. Radium, the recently discovered metal, seems to point that way. Furthermore, if all that is claimed for radium be true, it has bowled over Dalton's atomic theory and set the scientists to work on a new method of solving the mystery of change in our solar system. The old alchemist's dreams—or some of them—may yet come true.

These little spectacular bits in the Chemistry section are for those who like to have amusement mixed with science; as well as for the army of those who do not come to expositions to study chemistry, but are delighted by any scene of astonishing beauty.

IMMENSITY OF CHEMICAL ADVANCEMENT.

The most complete and elaborate chemical exhibit ever given at an exposition—in fact one that excels all others—is to be seen at the Fair. In the collection of this exhibit much assistance has been given Col. John A. Ockerson, Chief of the Department of Liberal Arts, by his assistant, Mr. S. W. Bolles, a well known newspaper editor of Toledo and Buffalo.

In this exhibit the ancient and the modern are brought into strong contrast. To-day chemistry is fast broadening in its scope. Chemistry even has a tendency to develop more and more along the lines of engineering, and there is a demand for what might be termed the "chemical engineer," a mechanical engineer with special knowledge of chemical science and technology.

The management of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, recognizing this new important fact, set aside ample space in the Liberal Arts Palace for the American and foreign exhibits to illustrate fully the wonderful progress now being made in the science of chemistry. Aside from the home exhibits, there are elaborate displays in this line from Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy and Mexico, which shows a rapid development during the years from 1893 to 1904.

The allotment of space for domestic exhibitors is in the group of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Arts. A complete chemical laboratory and

pharmaceutical workshop is one of the instructive features. The main idea of this Exposition—to show the process of manufacture alongside the finished product—is carried out to some extent. For instance, a powder will be put into a machine and come out in the form of tablets. Also, the raw product is mixed and run through a machine, and the visitor will thus see a pill made while he waits a minute.

Machinery in operation turns out gelatine capsules and alongside is an elaborate display of the finished product. Machinery for mixing paints is shown, but not in operation. But the extensive exhibits of the finished product cover all the manifold varieties of paints, dye stuffs, pigments and varnishes installed in a unique way.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF WONDERFUL PROGRESSION.

There is a large number of pharmaceutical and chemical products in cases, showing the most wonderful progress that was ever assembled in one place before, and all with original installations characteristic of the products shown. There is enough arsenic in one exhibit to kill all the people on the grounds on the day of heaviest attendance, but it is well guarded and therefore harmless.

The fakir is barred, and no secret nostrums are admitted. The displays of proprietary preparations consists of those only which have on the wrapper the printed formula found in the United States pharmacopæia.

From time immemorial perfumery and cosmetics and pomades, in some form or another, have been used both by the barbarous and civilized peoples. Julius Cæsar, just from his perfumed bath, was as proud as any Beau Brummel of a modern Smart Set. One chemical exhibit has a laboratory showing how perfumery is made from flowers. The entire process is demonstrated. On a sheet of glass is placed a layer of lard, then a layer of leaves of flowers, then another glass sheet treated likewise, and so on until a book is made of these sheets, and then the whole is heated and the oil distilled to get to the basis of flower perfumes.

The visitor sees the whole process, from the rose-leaf to the cut-glass bottle of perfume. The display of perfumery products are arranged in beautiful glass installations, pleasing to the eye and in keeping with the business. Along with these are soaps, toilet waters and the thousand-and-one products that druggists sell to keep the human form divine.

Another display of especial interest, following as it does the recent

Spanish-American war, the Boer war and the troubles in Japan and China, is that of all kinds of explosives and ammunition of all forms and types. The inside of all kinds of bombs and torpedoes are shown, and the pyrotechnics of peace lie alongside the ammunition of war.

Among the foreign exhibits Great Britain has an extensive display of chemicals in octagonal-shaped glass cases, divided into sections showing different manufactures and classes of chemical and pharmaceutical products.

The chemical display of Germany is on a magnificent scale, as this



LIBERAL ARTS PALACE.

nation stands to-day foremost in the field of chemical manufacture, as well as in all lines of industrial chemical investigation.

But one feature of the great Chemical group in the Liberal Arts Palace to which special attention has been given to secure representative exhibits, is that of the so-called electro-chemical products. The term electro-chemical is used to designate all chemical substances produced by the aid of electricity, and among these are sodium, caustic soda, bleaching powder and other bleaching agents, bromine and potassium bromide, potassium chlorate, litharge, graphite, calcium carbide, carborundum, carbon disulphide and phosphorus.

It is a fact that electro-chemical manufacture is an industry that has practically been developed in the last decade. Nevertheless the introduction of electricity as an agent in effecting chemical transformations has already grown to such magnitude in the last four or five years as to make serious inroads on the older processes, and it is now admitted that this new application of electricity will, in the future, still further revolutionize the manufacture of chemicals. The total value of the out-put of electro-chemicals produced each year on a commercial scale in this country alone, according to the census of 1900, amounts to \$3,000,000.

THE NEW INDUSTRY OF ELECTRO-CHEMICALS.

The elaborate display of electro-chemicals gives the visiting chemist and pharmacist an opportunity for the first time to see this new industry completely represented. The history of electro-chemistry is exceedingly interesting, showing, as it does, that to-day the inquiring mind of the investigator is finding new applications of old ideas put forth a century ago.

For instance, it was in 1807 that Sir Humphrey Davy, who displayed wonderful genius in original research, made remarkable experiments resulting in the isolation of sodium and of potassium by the use of the electric current. By these experiments he not only added to the list of known chemical elements two of the most important members, but he was the first to devise a method by which an adherent was isolated through the application of electricity. But it was unfortunate that in those days no cheap source of electrical energy could be obtained.

However, the invention of the dynamo in 1867, soon produced electrical energy at low cost, but it was not until 1890 that the electrical current was successfully applied in the manufacture of chemicals. In that year Castner devised an electrolytic process which completely superseded the chemical processes for the isolation of sodium, and was, until recently, the only process of the kind in use in this country or abroad for the commercial production of this metal. More recently Darling has devised a process by which sodium is obtained from sodium nitrate.

Up to ten years ago, about the only use for sodium outside of the laboratory was in the isolation of aluminum. Then came the electrolytic method for the production of aluminum, and it looked as if the isolation of sodium on any large scale would cease. It was soon learned, however, that when electricity was applied to the isolation of sodium the metal

could be produced so cheaply that its use was possible in fields hitherto closed against it on account of the cost.

Chief among these new uses is the manufacture of alkaline cyanides, which are so largely used in the extraction of gold from low-grade ores and tailings by the cyanide process; for "quickenings" mercury in gold amalgamation; for electroplating; and in typography and many other uses of minor importance. Large quantities are now converted into sodium peroxide to be used in bleaching wool, silk, and feathers, and thereby taking the place of the more expensive hydrogen peroxide. It is also used in making certain aniline colors and organic compounds, and whenever a powerful reducing agent is needed.

The application of electricity in the manufacture of caustic soda and hypochlorites is now engaging the attention of the greatest investigators in the world, and the display of these products are of incalculable educational value. When common salt is electrolyzed it is separated into its constituents, sodium and chlorine, and this electrolysis may be effected by passing a proper current through fused sodium chloride, or through an aqueous solution of salt.

NOVELTY OF THE SODA INDUSTRY.

The soda industry is one of the most important of all the chemical industries, and in all the old established processes of soda manufacture the raw material of the art is common salt. Therefore, when it was learned that common salt is readily electrolyzed, numerous processes and devices were soon invented for affecting this on a commercial scale.

Electricity is applied in the manufacture of chlorate, among which is potassium chlorate, used in the manufacture of explosives, fireworks, fuse compositions, safety and parlor matches, and as an oxidizing agent in color works, in dyeing and in other arts.

Lead oxides are produced by the oxidation of spongy metallic lead, which is obtained by the electrolytic reduction of galena.

Graphite is the first substance existing in nature as a mineral which has been commercially produced in the electric furnace. The only factory in the world for working this process and making graphite from coke, bituminous coal, or other amorphous forms of carbon was established at Niagara Falls in 1899, and the material is produced there in several forms. One is an intimate mixture of pure amorphous carbon and graphite in fine powder for use as paint and for foundry facings.

Another consists of carbon plates for use as brushes in dynamos and motors, and the life and efficiency of these articles is much increased by being graphitized. It is expected that this process will eventually utilize the fine refuse from the coke ovens. Graphite is used in the manufacture of pencils, crucibles, stove polish, foundry facing, paint, motor and dynamo brushes, anti-friction compounds, electrodes for metallurgical work, conducting surfaces in electrotyping and for glazing powder. Graphite was used for pencils as early as 1565.

The commercial production of calcium carbide began in the United States at Spray, N. C., in 1894, when Thomas L. Wilson made it by heating lime and coke together in an electric furnace, and out of this has grown the large industry in this line which exists to-day. Calcium carbide is used in generating acetylene gas. The possibilities here hinted at are quite revolutionary. As calcium carbide may be produced wherever a head of water is available, as the energy is stored in it in a compact form, and as this energy may be readily made available again by generating the acetylene and burning it, calcium carbide is regarded as a means by which the energy of remote waterfalls, that is now going to waste, may be made useful to man.

THERE IS A PATENT ON CARBORUNDUM.

Carborundum is produced under patent in the United States only, and is made by heating a mixture of coke, sand, sawdust and common salt in an electric furnace. It is largely used as an abrasive, and is also employed in the manufacture of steel and of graphite.

Perhaps the most ingenious application of electricity in chemical manufacture is in the production of carbon disulphide. This application was first made in 1900, by Edward R. Taylor, at Torrey, N. Y. Carbon disulphide is extensively used as a solvent and extractive agent by chemists, but it is also a germicide and insecticide, and is largely used by transportation and storage companies for the destruction of weevils in wheat and other insect pests, and by farmers for exterminating mice, rats, prairie dogs, gophers and other burrowing animals that destroy crops. It is also used in the manufacture of prisms, rubber cement and other articles.

Phosphorus by electrical production is now on a profitable basis. Here again electro-chemistry demonstrates its value, for phosphorus is used in the manufacture of friction matches and fuse compositions, and

also rat poison, and is a source of phosphoric acid and many compounds used in medicine and in the arts.

The aid of electricity is now invoked also in the manufacture of hydrogen sulphide (which may be burned to produce sulphuric acid), white lead, chromic acid from chromium sulphate, and lampblack from acetylene. The field of organic chemistry is being invaded by electricity, too.

The great electro-chemical display at the Fair demonstrates that the chemical industry is only on the threshold of a revolution, for all these wonders by the aid of electricity have been accomplished within the last decade.

It is especially fitting that the first great display of electro-chemical products should be given to the city of St. Louis, for it was in this city that the first application of the electric current in the manufacture of chemicals was made on this side of the Atlantic by Dr. Antoine Francois Saugrain, almost simultaneously with the same uses of electricity by Sir Humphrey Davy in England.

A DISTINGUISHED FRENCH PIONEER.

Dr. Saugrain, born in Versailles, France, in 1763, was descended from a notable French family, and was educated in Paris. He became eminent as a chemist and scientist and doctor of medicine, and when only twenty years of age was sent by Charles II. of Spain to examine the mineral resources of Central and South America.

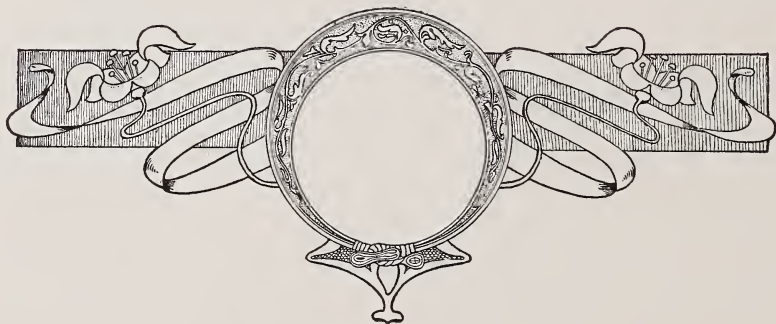
In 1787 he was a member of an expedition to study the natural history of the Ohio Valley. During the journey he was captured by the Indians and two of his companions killed. Dr. Saugrain escaped, and the next year reached Philadelphia. He had a letter of introduction to Benjamin Franklin, who became greatly interested in the young man.

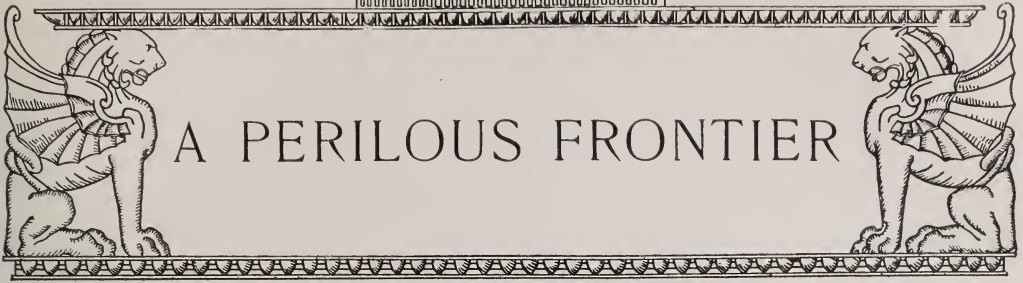
Dr. Saugrain returned to Paris, but in a short time again embarked for America and became one of the founders of Gallipolis, Ohio. Being a disciple of Jenner, he first introduced vaccine virus for prevention of small pox in this part of the West. In 1795 Dr. Saugrain removed to Lexington, Ky., where his chemical knowledge was made available in assisting some iron manufacturers in making bar iron.

About 1800 Dr. Saugrain, on the solicitation of the Spanish Governor, Delassus, removed to St. Louis and became post surgeon to the Spanish garrison. After the Louisiana territory was transferred to the

American Government, he was appointed to the same position of post surgeon by President Jefferson in 1800.

During his whole life he devoted much time to physical and chemical experiments, and was the first chemist, physician and experimental scientist of the Mississippi Valley. He possessed an electric battery, and had brought over some phosphorus, glass tubes and quicksilver. He made phosphoric lights and sold them to the hunters, and made aerometers, barometers and thermometers and sold them to the traders. He supplied these articles, together with phosphorous matches and medicines, and scientific apparatus of various kinds for the famous Lewis and Clarke expedition.





CHAPTER XX.

Many Attempts Made to Penetrate Thibet—Buffer State to Keep the Peace—The Buddhist Fond of War—A Peace Commission Warlike.

WHILE the eyes of the world are turned on Thibet by reason of its present political prominence in the great game between England, Russia and China, Palmer L. Bowen, Commissioner to Asia for the St. Louis Exposition, returned from the frontier of the Hermit Nation with interesting information of that unknown corner of the earth.

During an extensive tour of the frontiers of India, he made a special study of the Thibetan situation, and in an interview gives a first-hand American impression of the causes which have placed the Land of the Llamas on the international chessboard.

A glance at any map of Thibet will give about as much idea of the geographical features of the country as a glance at a blank sheet of paper. Beyond the great range of the Himalayas, which extends from northern China westward to Arabia, lies the Great Unknown.

Many attempts have been made to penetrate this region; but there is only one authentic account of admission having been gained. It is the one country in the world to-day about which the various national geographical societies are without data. All readers of travel will remember the story of the one man who entered this country—Mr. Walter Savage Landor—and the tale of hardship and torture he endured in the two months passed among the Llamas.

It reads like a tale from the Arabian Nights. It created probably greater interest and comment among the historical, geographical and scientific centers of the world, than any book that has been published within the century. Mr. Landor was a British newspaper man of great physical endurance and equipped in the best possible manner for a journey of this kind.

He succeeded in crossing the great snow passes lying between India and Thibet. Entering the mystic land a strong, robust man in the prime of life and health, he left it within two months shattered in mind and body after having suffered the most devilish and inhuman tortures which could suggest themselves to the mind of the Oriental, a past-master in the art of inflicting physical pain.

Thibet has thus remained for hundreds of years a hermit nation. What little information we have of it is of the most vague and shadowy character. The observations of Mr. Bowen are, therefore, of great interest to those who are following the world-game now being played in the East between the political forces of Great Britain and Russia.

THE MAINTENANCE OF BUFFER STATES.

“It has been the policy,” says Mr. Bowen, “of England and Russia to maintain, so far as possible, small buffer states between their colonies and territories. These states serve as cushions to relieve the friction which might be engendered from the association of the two peoples in close juxtaposition to each other.

“A glance at the map of Asia will reveal a long line of these so-called ‘native states,’ running from China westward to Arabia, and including Bhotan, Sikkim, Nepaul, Cashmere, Afghanistan and Baluchistan, from which side of this narrow strip of native kingdoms, the great forces of Russia and England have regarded one another with jealous eyes for nearly a century. This condition of things has been entirely satisfactory to both countries, with the exception of what each considers to be sharp practices on the part of the other, in obtaining an ascendancy of sentiment among the native inhabitants.

“Accusations and recriminations have increased steadily. It is apparent that the Anglo-Saxon distrusts the intentions of the Muscovite in the East, a sentiment which I found to be strongly reciprocated by the Russ. This condition has brought about the peculiar anomaly of Thibet’s isolation to the world, but it is rapidly passing and since the day when China attracted the covetous eyes of the world powers, the attention of the political forces of Europe have been directed toward Thibet.

“Thibet is governed and controlled in all departments by its extensive and powerful priesthood. The country is filled with Llamasteries. The head of the great organization is the Delaillama, whose seat of government is at the Sacred City of Lhasa. He is supposed to be of

divine origin and is, in all cases, a young boy. His succession is determined by what might be called 'the college of cardinals' of the Llamastery of the entire country, and it is safe to assume that his decrees are largely formulated by this controlling organization."

The Thibetans are Buddhists. As the result of Mr. Bowen's visits to several Llamasteries, he is of the opinion that the beautiful precepts of Buddha have been viciously distorted and vulgarized by the various local religious orders. The rites practised by the Thibetan Llama are disgusting and repulsive. This difference was particularly noticeable to Mr. Bowen, who enjoyed the hospitalities of the Buddhists of Burmah and Ceylon, where he became an enthusiast and admirer of the teachings of Gautama Buddha. He discovered that the devil dances of the Thibetan Buddhists, with its fearful masks and costumes and the outlandish worship is as different as could be imagined from the refined observances of the Buddhists in other parts of the world.

THE WARLIKE BUDDHISTS OF THIBET.

Mr. Bowen approached the Thibet frontier in his search for exhibits for the World's Fair by the same trail taken by Mr. Landor on his famous trip, and he verified photographs and data given by Mr. Landor. In his study of Thibetan character, Mr. Bowen found that they were a strong and hardy race physically, good natured and easy-going, unless disturbed or excited, when they became dangerous enemies. They have exerted a dominant influence over the Indian race inhabitants in Nepaul and Sikkim and have intermarried to a large extent with the peoples of those countries, resulting in a confusion of tongues, traditions and religious observances.

"The Indian government has felt for the last fifty years that the Thibetan authorities have violated territorial rights and privileges," says Mr. Bowen. "The products of Thibet have always found a market to the south, into China and India, and this has induced a heavy Thibetan population to cross the frontiers of India and enforce their influences on the rich and thickly populated valleys of the Himalayas. Many of these products are included in the Indian Exhibit at the Fair. The Thibetans have levied and collected taxes from Indian subjects residing well within the established boundaries of India and at times have been guilty of gross personal violence, destruction of life and confiscation of property of these peaceful mountain people.

“The Indian government has remonstrated and has placed political agents at various posts along the frontier to see that the Indian subjects obtained protection. Despite these safeguards, the Thibetans have pursued their old tactics, compelling the Indian government for some time to take measures which will probably not only result in the cessation of these acts and the establishment of well defined treaties but will open Thibet to the knowledge of the world.

ADVENTURES OF A PEACE COMMISSION.

“A Peace Commission from the Indian government, under the command of Colonel Younghusband, passed across the frontier with instructions to proceed to Lhasa to treat directly with the Delaillama, regarding the commercial relations of India and Thibet, and the establishment of a perfect understanding regarding the frontier. This mission met with opposition from the moment that the frontier was crossed. This opposition developed into a positive menace, and Col. Younghusband with his small party was compelled to retire. A large expedition was immediately organized under the command of Col. Macdonald. It was composed of several companies of sappers and miners of the native Indian forces. This is the expedition which is at present in Thibet and is proceeding in the face of vigorous obstacles, in the direction of Lhasa. It was expected that by this time they would have reached the Sacred City. Within a short time we may be informed somewhat of the mysteries of the Hermit Nation.

“It is now a question in the minds of the students of the Eastern situation as to how much credit the Chinese empire is entitled to, in the present opposition. Chinese influence is dominant in that country. Their representatives are scattered all over Thibet. At the time of the discussion of the British-Thibetan expedition, the good offices of China were solicited to obtain, as far as possible, a welcome to the British emissaries. With the well known complaisance of the Orientals, this assistance was readily promised.

“The opposition encountered by Col. Younghusband seems to indicate that the promise slipped the minds of the authorities at Peking and really from a Chinese point of view, they were almost justified. The integrity of the Chinese empire is menaced on the north by Russia and from the sea by Great Britain and other European powers that are desirous of extending their influence in the East. Her greatest frontier lies to the

northwest and west, beyond which is Thibet, and they have naturally desired to keep the door closed in that direction.

“The present expedition will be followed by another. Traders from India will penetrate the interior. The native prejudices against the foreigner will be gradually worn away and the Russian will take advantage of this condition to descend from the North for no other reason than to counteract the British influences from the South.

“The Thibetan as an individual, compares most favorably with other native peoples in that part of the world. He is physically capable of great endurance and the loads which they carry on their backs are enormous. The Thibetan women work with the men and in fact do most of the heavy packing. They have been known to carry on steep mountain trails, a load of 200 to 300 pounds.

RELIGIOUS OBLIGATIONS NOT HEAVY.

“The Thibetan’s religious obligations rest rather lightly on his shoulders. He leaves the care of his soul largely in the hands of the Llamas, to whom he pays a goodly revenue for this service. If he has had a particularly lucky day, he will repair to the nearest llamastery and purchase as many prayer-flags as he can afford. These he attaches to the ends of long poles, which are stuck into the ground. The wind flutters the flag. This is supposed to attract the good spirits and bring credit to the person who flies the flag.

“Specimens of these prayer-flags are exhibited at the Fair. Another peculiar form of worship is the so-called ‘prayer-wheel,’ which takes many shapes and is of many sizes, ranging from the small cylinder, which is revolved in the hand, to the great barrel-shaped wheel hung on an axis and sometimes suspended in a swiftly-running mountain stream. The important feature of the prayer is that it should be constantly agitated. For instance, the small hand wheel contains the prayers written on a piece of parchment in the Thibetan character, and is constantly revolved.

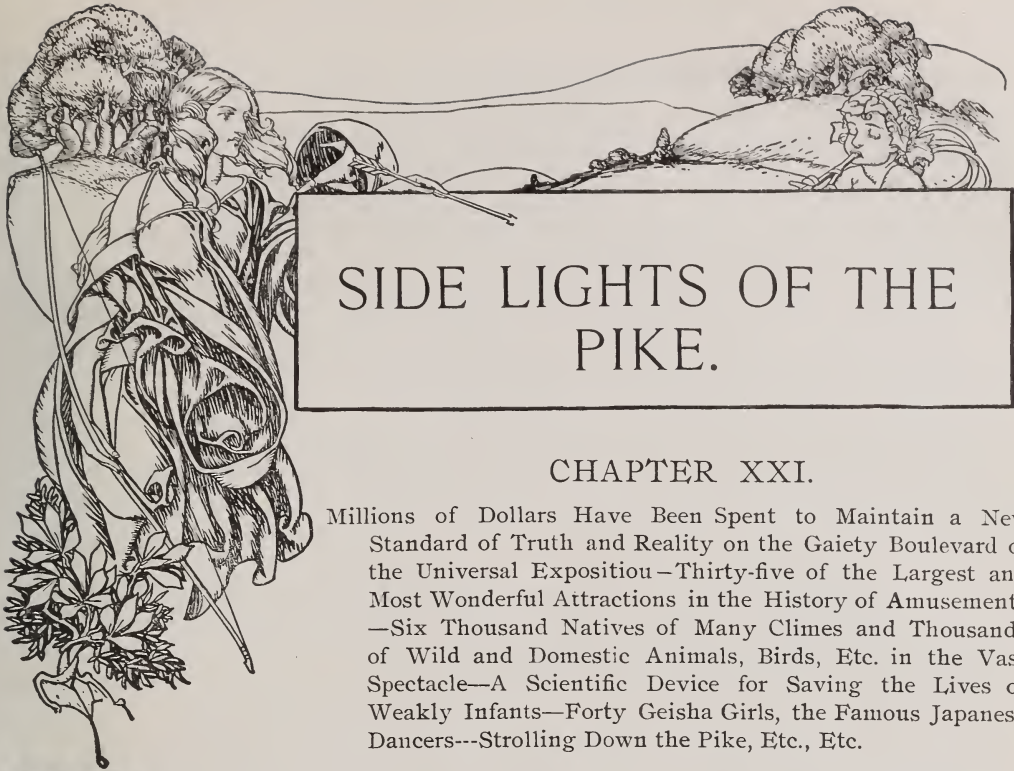
“Personal adornment is a weakness of the Thibetan. This ornamentation takes the shape of huge silver bangles made from silver rupees of India, which find their way across the frontier in quantities. I weighed the silver ornaments worn by a Thibetan woman and was astonished to discover that they tipped the scales at exactly twenty-nine pounds. I secured a string of these ornaments weighing twenty pounds for exhibit

at the Exposition. The material wealth of these people consists of these articles of adornment and their herds of sheep, goats or yaks. Near the frontier they interest themselves to some extent in agricultural pursuits. Beyond the frontier they become nomads and occupy themselves solely in raising animals.

“The great national drink of the country is tea; but Thibetan tea, once prepared, would never be recognized as tea by an European. It is imported into the country in bricks, tightly pressed and having the appearance of bars of tar. It is broken and boiled in hot water until the qualities of the herb have been extracted. A quantity of butter and flavors to taste are added, with salt and native spices. In many cases this is the Thibetan’s only nourishment for days at a time, and it speaks well for the sustaining powers of the drink.

“The Thibetan goes heavily armed, with a large and varied assortment of medieval and modern implements, consisting generally of one obsolete firearm and a collection of ugly knives. Some of these knives were secured for exhibit at the Fair. The ordinary knife is a heavy weapon curved inward in the shape of a sickle, and in the hands of a muscular Thibetan is a very dangerous thing. The firearms appear to be principally decorative, inasmuch as there are numbers of instances where the bearer was entirely without ammunition, and had been for many months.

“The articles of their workmanship are crude, but in some cases of very attractive design. They use silver in many ways, in the manufacture of jewelry and in decorating their arms and household articles. They are partial to jade and turquoise, and employ it in their jewelry. They do excellent wood carving, and I was able to secure a very comprehensive exhibit of these articles, which is shown at the Exposition.”



SIDE LIGHTS OF THE PIKE.

CHAPTER XXI.

Millions of Dollars Have Been Spent to Maintain a New Standard of Truth and Reality on the Gaiety Boulevard of the Universal Exposition—Thirty-five of the Largest and Most Wonderful Attractions in the History of Amusements—Six Thousand Natives of Many Climes and Thousands of Wild and Domestic Animals, Birds, Etc. in the Vast Spectacle—A Scientific Device for Saving the Lives of Weakly Infants—Forty Geisha Girls, the Famous Japanese Dancers—Strolling Down the Pike, Etc., Etc.



THE Pike is not a side show of the Universal Exposition. Neither is it a circus of Munchausen monstrosities.

A new era of entertainment, rigidly opposed to the theory that the public still love to be humbugged, is introduced to the amusement seeker.

The Pike shows the world at play on a scale never attempted in the most halcyon days of pleasure. Cheap and tawdry deception, the "flim flam" and jingle of fakirdom has been stamped out.

Yet there is nothing tame about Pike fever. Larger, grander and more varied because of its mightier volume of life and color, the intoxication is greater. Its pulse throb is that of the Roman saturnalia compared with the Donnybrook Fair. Its swing and rhythm the measure of a tremendous military march.

Simple insistence on perfect fidelity in assembling the strange peoples and their color environment has raised this St. Louis fiesta of fun far above those of all other expositions. The Pike is not a jumble of nonsense. It has a meaning just as definite as the high motive which inspired the Exposition. It mirrors the lighter moods of all countries.

The Exposition is a mammoth spectacle. The Pike is Olympian in proportion and character. Colossal structures stretching for a mile on both sides of a paved street, furnish immense theaters in which the latest ingenuity of the master showman is displayed. Millions of dollars were spent in merely erecting buildings in harmony with the dignity and magnitude of the greater pageant.

Millions were expended before the opening of the Exposition in transporting 5,000 natives of foreign countries, 1,000 wild and domestic animals, and nearly a million dollars in curious ware to tempt the collector of the quaint and the antique.

Two of the largest amusements cost a lump sum of \$1,400,000. Jerusalem, the Holy City, one of these concessions and the largest open-air show ever constructed, represents an outlay of \$700,000, subscribed mainly by capitalists in St. Louis. The Tyrolean Alps, the second attraction, commanded an equal amount from business interests in the World's Fair City. Twenty other shows each cost \$100,000. Not an amusement on the Pike cost less than \$50,000.

FAMOUS SCENES IN CITIES REPRODUCED.

Reproductions of famous scenes celebrated in history and literature are as exact as personal inspection, photographs and architectural sketches could make them. The inhabitants of these mimic scenes are the inhabitants of the original places, secured at considerable time and expense to the showman. The daily life of these transplanted populations is a true reflection, on a smaller scale, of the lives they lead in their native country.

That the concessionaire and his audience might both be protected, the Exposition management wisely awarded to the showman presenting the characteristics of any foreign country, the exclusive privilege of selling in his concession, the wares for which that country is noted among travelers and lovers of rare decoration.

These precautions serve to keep the Pike above reproach. The visitor feels that his time and his innocent investment have not been wasted. In its positive industrial lessons, which are mingled with its theaters, sports, music and dancing, it teaches quite as important a lesson as do the exhibits in the Exposition palaces. How to mix pleasure with the more serious things of life is the picture held up for those who read as they run down the Pike.

A different atmosphere is breathed in Mysterious Asia, a mingling of the quaint life and architectural settings of India, Ceylon, Burmah and Persia. The rites of Rajahs and the primitive color of Burmese villages contrast strongly. Carl Hagenbeck's Circus, Zoo and Panorama are the largest representation of an animal paradise that has ever been constructed. By a patent invisible device, wild and domestic beasts roam at large in a vast natural panorama, with nothing between them and the spectators.

In the Irish Village and exhibition, such historical structures as the old House of Parliament at Dublin are accurately reproduced. Carmac's Castle on the Rocks of Cashel, an old Irish arch 902 years old, Blarney Castle, in which Edward Harrigan, the American actor, gives performances of genuine Irish drama, are objects of interest. Jaunting-cars pass through historic scenery.

CHANGES IN THE DRESSES OF THE ANCIENTS.

A widely different show is the Palais du Costume, which is a history of fashion, presenting the intermediate changes in dress between the period of the Roman colonies through all ages. Thirty scenes reproduced with exactness, the fashions, with accessories, such as the architecture and furniture of the times.

Constantinople is the composite title of a correct imitation of eleven sections of the Bazaars of Stamboul, with a fine entrance through the Mosque of Nouri Osmanieh. A labyrinth of narrow streets branch from Kalpakdjilar Dgedissi, the main avenue, all filled with Turkish merchants. The sketches for this concession were made by Djelal Bey Ben Essad, son of the late Marshal Essad Pasha, one of the best art critics in Turkey.

How unlike other shows is the tremendous Naval Exhibition, a monster reproduction of the battle of Santiago. Battleships, cruisers and a flotilla of torpedo and submarine boats are operated over a great water expanse by electricity. The forts are attacked, the Merrimac is sunk and the Spanish fleet destroyed.

The Streets of Seville, the Plaza de Toros of Madrid, the famous market-place of Triana, the Gypsy Lane of Barcelona are filled with dons, senioritas and gypsies. Then the eyes are pleased with the delicate green and deep red-rose color scheme of the Teatro de los Floros. Widely remote coloring is obtained from the Chinese Village with its theater and players, the joss house and tea garden built of bamboo and palm leaf.

Two hundred native artisans are plying their curious trades by hand as they have done for centuries.

The Battle Abbey is the largest cyclorama ever constructed, showing all the decisive battles of the world; and the Cliff Dwellers illustrate, by careful reproductions of strange caves existing to-day in the Mancos River Canon of Colorado, the habitations of a lost race, combined with the pueblos of their descendants, the Zuni Indians of New Mexico.

Cairo is a larger and much more dignified and accurate picture of the land of the Khedive than the one at Chicago. The Bedouins of the desert are a living part of a show that employed many hundreds of natives and animals.

Hunting in the Ozarks is the largest shooting gallery ever built. The hunters roam through the natural forest and bag game that unexpectedly springs from all sorts of coverts. A Forty-Nine Mining Camp depicts the West of the gold fever period, with its life and rude customs and ruder justice revived. The largest scenic railway in the world is another feature, while the great Observation Wheel overlooks all this display of amazing sights.

SUPERNATURAL TRANSFORMATION OF ROMANS.

Ancient Rome is rendered in a style equal to the supernatural transformations of the photographic pictures that stalk lifelike down the valley of the shadows. Old Rome as it was we see as it is. This wonder is on "The Pike," likely to be remembered for some centuries as the lineal and actual succession of John Robinson's "Greatest Show on Earth." Mr. Robinson was not disturbed in his long life by any disturbing challenge of his proud boast that his show surpassed all that the ages could show.

The Old Rome in the New City is the dream realized of Mr. J. B. Conagian, who has originated this marvel, which surpasses all that has been done. It is the reconstruction of Rome in shadows that are as realities and according to history. Rome is displayed in the concession of the Eternal City in the time of the old songster, the profligate Nero, in the tenth year of his reign, and the burning of Rome while he played the fiddle, is one of the greater achievements of modern art.

There is a view of streets and squares crowded with the populace, made up of freedmen, slaves, captives, gladiators and soldiery, with correct production of the buildings, showing market places, bazaars, shops,

etc. So correct is his production that the buildings and columns seem huddled together with a magnificent suggestion of grandeur, which stamps this concession the grandest ever attempted. The scene is one of life and activity, palaces, temples, triumphal arches, pillars, statuary, columns and gardens meet the eye. Hawkers selling their fruits, vendors peddling their drugs, etc. At one part of the scene may be noticed men carving out statuary that has made Rome famous. Among the features of this concession are the Roman Stadium, in which the Roman sports and pastimes are presented, such as Roman chariot and standing races, wrestlers, jugglers, acrobats and fencers. In the Roman Empire Theater, in which all the characteristic dances of the Far East and of the time of Nero are presented. A grand ballet in which eighty people take part, making this concession the most artistic and interesting. Various beautiful dances are given in this theater. The history of Rome shows us that the theater was patronized by the highest class of society. The Roman ballet along the "Pike" is worth a journey round the world.

A BALLET ON THE PIKE WORTH A WORLD.

A great many highly intelligent people will be amazed when they behold the rapid and, if it were not reality, the incredible progress of the science of illusion. It is an advance upon the various cycloramas of battlefields with introductions of modern cannon. One of the crowning wonders is the journey under the sea. It would be alarming if it were not absolutely safe.

In support of this we have the actual proof of all that photography dares furnish. This is offered in way of explanation :

"In plain view of the passing visitor, the huge black oval back of the submarine boat may be moored to its dock in the miniature harbor in the lobby of the mammoth building on the Pike. Passengers are seen entering through the open hatchway, which is then closed and hermetically sealed as the boat sinks from view, swallowed in the great pool. Far down to the ocean's very bed sinks this leviathan monster: a dense marine growth of forests of tall plants and trees, coral recesses, reefs and rock caverns, all holding some form of fish life, can be seen through the plate glass windows of the boat. A convulsive throb as the mighty engine responds to the electric force propelling you, the waters about are churned into a foaming fury, the denizens of the sea startled into an activity they have seldom known, and, with a leap and bound as of a

frightened thing of life, you plunge forward through the now transparent watery mass, illuminated by several powerful searchlights.

“The topography of the ocean’s bed completely changes, and the different temperatures of the waters along the course of the submarine boat reveal the different characters of sea life. As you enter the warm Gulf Stream, the bright coloring of its fish indicate a tropical origin; further on and at greater depths in the great ocean, mammoth narwhales, or unicorns of the sea, are encountered.”

This is enough to cover the great principle. When there is a change wanted, there is a hatchway lifted, and, presto! there you are—safely in another world.

THE WORLD RANSACKED FOR FUN.

The world seems to have been ransacked for curiosities. The result is the most extensive and astounding museum that has ever been presented to the instruction and entertainment of the human race. Take the case of the Esquimo Village. It is on the “Pike” and the boast is that the hotter the weather, the cooler it will get. From the land where the midnight meets the sun, and endless ice and snow, just beyond the Klondike gold fields, have been brought thirty-seven typical representatives of three tribes of Eskimos, including men, women and children; twenty-three dogs and five reindeer. There are also three carloads of carved ivory, war implements, medicine men’s costumes, sleds, harpoons, etc. All these are used by Dick Craine in his intensely interesting exhibit on the Pike. You’ll know the place by the spire-shaped icebergs that send a chill even to the hot tamales at the weiner stand a mile away.

Passing within the Arctic entrance, hoar with frost, you see a large lake with its rear half-circle bristling with icy cliffs. Your first impulse is to drop into one of the cozy sleds and be whisked away by a team of alert dogs, eager to have you skim over the ice behind them, or, if you prefer it, you may drive a team of real reindeer, fleet-footed and conscious of their beauty and grace.

No, you can’t row a canoe like one of these husky blubber eaters; but don’t worry about it—no one else can—so you can well wonder at such an exhibition of aquatic skill.

Don’t be alarmed. That’s simply a sham fight between the Eskimo braves and a band of white miners, illustrating the difficulties in mining, and showing how many a life has been lost in the mad haste for wealth.

Now your attention is attracted by the many-hued lights, gleaming in the distance, till gradually you realize that you are within the mystic spell of the aurora borealis, with its wealth of color passing description and charming you with its artistic conception. The illusion is so complete that for the time you forget that you are any longer in a southern clime, and stand rapt with admiration at such an extraordinary electrical display. The light fades as a wreath of mist at eventide, and with an easy transition you are again on the warm side of the world, and not in the wintry ghost world of the aurora borealis, and the icebergs on the way to the tropics.

SEET HE INCUBATOR BABIES.

Dame Nature might learn some valued lessons were she to visit the Pike and study some of the ingenious devices that have been evolved to assist her in her multifarious duties. Scientists insist that in the baby incubator displayed at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition a device has been perfected whereby many little lives that would otherwise be lost may now be saved.

Nature nowadays seems scarcely naught but the auxiliary of science, for artificial methods are being so wonderfully perfected that perhaps in another century we will be able to dispense with her altogether. The physical culturists declare that normal methods of respiration are faulty in the extreme, so perhaps it will be the same with baby culture, and incubation will be found superior to a mother's care.

The incubator, it is claimed, has saved the lives of thousands of little ones who would surely have died under the well-meaning but inefficient care of inexperienced mothers. An equable temperature, pasteurized milk, filtered air and the untiring services of a trained nurse, are things unattainable except to the wealthy.

The records of the large hospitals show that as a life-saving device the incubator is invaluable, and the World's Fair exhibit teaches a wonderful lesson in scientific advancement. Light and warmth are primordial factors in promoting growth, and the high-ceiled apartment where the little embryos are housed is flooded with light and kept at a temperature of 90 degrees.

The incubator is a square box of shining metal, resting on iron supports and raised about three feet from the floor. It is air-tight, except for the ventilating pipe which connects with the box at the left, ending

into it a continual stream of pure air from the outside. It is filtered by passing through a tube capped with a thin layer of absorbent cotton, which frees it from dust and microbes. An even temperature is maintained by the air passing over hot water pipes, while an exhaust pipe carries off all impurities.

A metal wheel is constantly kept in motion by the escaped air, and is an indicator of the rapidity with which the oxygen is consumed. In every compartment there is a thermometer for the guidance of the nurse. The partition is provided with two glass sides, so that the physician and attendant may observe the patient without admitting unfiltered air or disturbing the temperature.

On the front of the box is a chart, on which is registered the weight, size, temperature, pulse, respiration and general physical condition of the occupant.

Every two hours the babies are taken from their cosy nest, wrapped in a heated blanket and fed by the nurse in view of the public. If the baby is too weak to take nourishment from a spoon a silver tube is passed into the stomach.

Unless too weak, it is unswathed from its bandages and dusted with rice powder every day.

It must have been in the incubator forty days before it can take milk from a bottle. By this time it begins to show a faint semblance to human beings, and to be alive to the approach of meal time. From the skinny, uncanny bit of human skin and bones it has developed into a plump and rosy baby, with, most likely, a long lease of life.

FORTY GEISHA GIRLS AT THE FAIR.

Forty Geisha girls, the largest number ever imported from Japan gives their odd dances on the Pike. The contingent includes two classes of the Japanese dancing girl, the Oshaku, who is under fifteen years of age, and the post-graduate in the Geisha course, who is above twenty years.

These fragile performers of the Mikado's kingdom have been engaged to dance the Hauta, the Kiyomota and the Kapoori, the first two are types of Asiatic terpsichorean art, being slow of movement, and the last very brisk and somewhat similar to the Scotch hornpipe. The dancing is done in a large tea house forming part of the Japanese Village. The girls are accompanied by the throbbing of the tako or kettle drum; a shamsen, or Japanese mandolin, and other native instruments.

In Japan the Geisha is distinguished as an actress. Her training begins when she is ten years of age. She is selected for her promise of beauty and physical grace from the middle and lower classes. Often she is the daughter of some poor man, who earns a pittance through her adoption by a professor of dancing, known in Japan as Shisho.

Nine years are spent by the girls in learning to beat the drum and play the banjo. Two or three years are devoted to calisthenics, with a view to gaining vigor of body and perfect poise. The cultivation of the voice commences when the girls are twelve years old. The Professor instructs them in the graceful use of arms and feet, bewitching expressions of the face and the languorous art of making eyes.

The characteristic of the Geisha dance is the posturing and abrupt tableaux assumed in the very midst of the dance. The performers move with long glides, swaying in curious circles and half-circles, until a hand clap causes them to stop instantly in whatever pose the musical director may have caught them at the moment of his signal. The Kappori is fast and furious, bringing out in a bolder manner the fawn-like grace of the girls. This is the dance which appeals most to Americans.

GEISHA GIRLS IN THEIR GLORY.

Costuming is an important feature of the Geisha art. The Oshaku wears crepe silk kimonas of plain colors with sleeves reaching to the feet. Designs of butterflies, peonies, goldfishes, birds and bits of landscape embroider the gay garment. The full-fledged Geisha adopts a more quiet style—plain blacks, purples, lavenders, blues, grays and saffrons predominating. The kimona is changed every half hour. The Obor sash, is to the Geisha girl what the gold-splashed sombrero becomes to the Mexican. It is a heavy brocaded silk that may cost anywhere from \$300 to \$1500, according to the extent of the owner's purse. Sometimes the Geisha wears a simple design on the skirt below the knee. Her sleeves are much shorter than those worn by the Oshaku. Later in the evening the Geisha appears in a kimona, with narrow stripes or checkers.

The coiffure is the glory of the Geisha. It is dressed in many different styles described in Japanese as the ichogishi, the shaocho, shimada and tsubushi. The faces are heightened with ruddy enamel and the eyebrows and eyelashes are darkened, accentuating the lustre of the almond eyes. Gay fans are used in a captivating way during the whirls of the dance.

When a Oshaku is about to become a Geisha she invites her friends to a small party where her debut is celebrated. Home-made presents in the form of a Japanese condiment made of rice or beans is presented by the newly-made Geisha to the guests. These okowe signify her wish of good luck and happiness to the friends from whom she now parts forever.

STROLLING DOWN THE "PIKE."

What has become of staid St. Louis? Here we are in the land of the Dons. A fawn-eyed senorita droops her silken lashes at us, and, clicking her castanets, resumes her dance to the soft tinkling of the guitar. Carmen, holding a red, full-blown rose between her teeth of flashing pearl, offers us Spanish coffee and a cigarette. A swarthy gypsy from Barcelona holds our hand, and while we sip and smoke, coyly unfolds the Roll of Fate. We cross her palm with silver. But we are restless, and Spain, though enticing us to linger in the musical quiet, is not all.

Crossing the "Pike" to the other side, we take the train, to where? Why this growing chill? Who are those bearded, long-coated men? Cossacks! Siberia! Russian tea with lemon, Russian tobacco, sealskin, ice, snow, frost and the strange cars flying at sixty miles an hour. We alight in a far, strange land, the country of the great White Czar. A jingling sleigh drawn by three shaggy, jumping ponies speeds us from mart to peasant hut, from Cossack camp to imperial palace.

The withdrawal of the Russian Government from participation in the Fair heightens the interest in the only distinctively Muscovite display at the Exposition.

War with Japan was the reason given by the Czar's government for its failure to exhibit. The money appropriated for the display reverted to the Red Cross Society of Russia.

It is an odd coincident that the war itself becomes the only representation of Russia at the Universal Exposition. The irony of fate seems to have inspired the purchase of a huge panorama of the Trans-Siberian Railway from a department of the St. Petersburg Government. It was used by the Russians at the late Paris Exposition to acquaint the world with the unrivalled beauty of Siberian scenery.

Nearly twenty miles of moving landscape is used in the railway. It glides past the train at the rate of a mile a minute, so that the apparent travel is made at a slight equivalent to sixty miles an hour. Five separate

sets of moving scenes, placed at different distances from the train, carry out the illusion of changing distances, as viewed from the car-window.

One minute the train dashes through a Siberian city with its near objects immediately outside of the car windows; the next minute through a wide stretch of fields where distant objects are seen in perspective. The railway strikes Lake Baikal and skirts the southern shore in its course around that body of water before the direct run through Manchuria and Korea. Steamers and sailing vessels on the lake flash past the moving train which stops at Port Arthur, affording a fine view of the fortified harbor.

In reality the train does not move, although the passenger experiences all the sensations of railway travel. The wheels grind on the tracks and the cars sway with headlong motion. The rush of steam from the locomotive, the application of air brakes, the shriek of the whistles and the clanging of the bell indicates the approach to hamlets and cities and in all other particulars the illusion is wonderfully realistic.

TWO THOUSAND MILES IN TWENTY MINUTES.

It takes only twenty minutes to traverse the make-believe distance for nearly two thousand miles, but the time is long enough to give the passenger an opportunity for refreshment in the dining car while he is doing Siberia, without the dust and weary hours of a real railway journey, through that strange part of the world. In the course of the trip he sees many interesting phases of life among the Russian people, caught in a rapid birdseye view.

Russian life among the masses of its people is a part of the Siberian display. A native village introduces the American to the home life and the simple pleasures of the peasantry from whose ranks have largely been drawn the great army which the Czar is now operating against the Japanese. The people of the village wear the peculiar costumes of their class. Living types of the Russian police officer, the drosky driver, the postman and the pedlar fill the village street. Wedding ceremonies and burial rites depict two important incidents in the uneventful existence of the serf.

The amusements of the Russian city have an interesting portrayal in a theatre where a troupe of forty native players enact the drama of the Slav. National dances are done by women selected as types of Siberian beauty. A curiously effective feature is the first appearance in the United States of a Russian orchestra using obsolete musical instruments which

were invented by the serfs in past centuries. They have strange tones not like any of the modern instruments with which we are familiar.

The "balalika" was formed from the "domra" in the Eighteenth century. It has a sound box of triangular form and is played by striking across its three strings. The "domra" is a descendant of the ancient Egyptian tambour. This instrument came from the Orient and was adopted in Russia in the Sixteenth Century. It is played by striking across the string with a small bit of tortoise shell. The "goosley" is an ancient Russian instrument, known to the serfs since the Eleventh Century. The "breika" is similar to a shepherd's horn. The "svirely" consists of two pipes, played simultaneously like two whistles. It was invented in the Eleventh Century. The "nackry" is a collection of earthenware pots and the "booben" is a kind of tamborine known in Russia since the Tenth Century.

WILD AND PLAINITIVE MUSIC.

Americans who have heard an orchestra of these instruments describe the music as wilder and more plaintive than the barbaric strains of any primitive people. A Russian restaurant in connection with the same display make the American visitor familiar with the samovar, that famous native vessel in which tea is steeped and served by the Russian waiter in his national dress.

Ah! Paris. We left New York—was it a shipwreck? Did we sink? Yes, but went right on over the sea-bottom, the water rushing by our state-room windows. Fishes peeped in with date-like eyes, monsters of the deep writhed and struggled, the shark, the devil-fish and the sea-serpent. Before we could really make up our minds to drown or not, we splash out at gay Patee. We all know Paris, the silk, the jewels, the glitter and the life. We enjoy the whirl of the French capital, and step aboard ship once more. Up we go! Was ever there such a ship before? Just now it was rolling beneath the waves; now it soars thousands of feet into the air. Paris sinks beneath us, growing to a doll's town that vanishes over the horizon. We are on an airship, and caught in the flaming, crashing vortex of a terrific thunder storm miles above the earth. This ceases; then comes the serene rush over blue, sunlit, wrinkled sea below. The sun goes down, the stars come, we are floating in the calm midnight, with the earth a golden ball, miles away. "New York! all out!"

Rubbing the star dust out of our eyes, we stare 'round—why? It is

the same old "Pike." Where have we been? Only taking in the "A Trip to Paris." Well, let's try another. A riot! Look out! Pistol shot—get out! That is the Lilliputian naval battle. Here we see two fleets, each vessel the size of a large row boat, but an exact reproduction in miniature of a warship. Inside, concealed, are men to run it and operate the guns. Sitting at our ease in the shade we watch these baby fighters of the sea. The two fleets, under every means known to naval warfare, fight a battle royal; ram, sink one another, blow up—don't worry, the water is shallow and the men inside are in no danger. Shore batteries take a hand, the two fleets combine and attack the forts. A submarine mine explodes and sinks a battleship—a hail of shells—only fire works, mind you, blow up the forts; smoke and peace settles over the water, and we move on.

DEEP DIVING FASHIONABLE ON THE PIKE.

While the sea fighters are putting their boats together for another battle, we stop to watch the "deep sea divers." In a large tank filled with water are walking grotesque figures with caged heads, leaden feet and rubber bodies. Putting on a suit, we, too, find ourselves far beneath the surface. It is all perfectly safe. Rubber tubes gives us plenty of air; a rope about our waist is held by reliable, watchful hands above. We, and our friends outside the tank, laugh at each other through the water and the glass sides, but with never a sound. When we have come to the surface again, we, ourselves, know what it means to walk on the bed of the ocean.

We ride the camel and have our pictures taken on elephant and barter with the Hindoos for fancy pipes, strange candies, and rare old weapons, and fabrics, heavy with gold and silver thread. Here are the dancing girls, the sword fighters, clicking a rain of hot steel sparks, as scimiter meets scimiter three times a second, the rich yet fantastic quiet of the Moslem Mosque, the land of Saladin.

Older yet is Egypt. Here is a mummy, on whose face is a tired smile, twice as old as the Bible. Resting a dimpled elbow on his coffin is a dazzling dancing girl, radiant in youth and spangles. Down the street comes a caravan from the desert, loaded with all the goods of the East. We can buy if we wish, or we can lounge back and watch lazily the lazy life that Joseph and Pharaoh knew, to-day the same as it was then. Egypt never changes.

Thoughtful, we wander under crumbling arch and find the Holy City spread before us. Here is the Jew of ancient times; the hill where the Nazarine died on the cross, every place that he knew in Jerusalem; not a cheap clap-trap that offends, but a serious reproduction, covering ten acres and costing hundreds of thousands. Nor is the scene dead, as far as possible the actual life as well as the architecture is given anew; booths thrive, the dream is the same St. Paul saw. "Jerusalem" is the place for study, and is the Mecca of the Christian.

THE REPRODUCED CITADEL OF JERUSALEM.

Entering this reproduced Jerusalem from the Jaffa gate—the gate opening on the road that leads down from the palace of Fine Arts—you are first confronted with a Jerusalem court scene; natives in Oriental dress, representing a dozen nationalities; pretty flower girls; attendants minding long rows of camels or donkeys, or conducting screaming parties of visitors perched aloof on the camels through the narrow streets of the city.

To the right, as you enter the court, you see surrounded by a moat the remains of what was the citadel of Jerusalem. One of the towers comprising this citadel is the historical tower of David, where, it is said David wrote his Psalms. You are met here by the guides, natives of Jerusalem, who conduct you through the city, showing you the buildings and places of sacred interest and relating in remarkably good English scores of traditions and legends that are told in Jerusalem concerning each historic spot.

Leaving the court you are then conducted west on David street to Christian street, or the street that leads to the church of the Holy Sepulchre. This church, which, it is said, is a reproduction in size, decoration and arrangement of the church in Jerusalem, is the spot of sacred interest in the new city. Seven churches worship here.

You are shown here a reproduction of the holy sepulchre; such representations of the crucifixion as are in the church at Jerusalem, and the church of each sect faithfully reproduced. To the right of the door as you enter from the outside you will find the alcove where sit the Mohammedans to smoke and drink until four o'clock, when the Christians have finished with their worship. Then they lock the church and go home.

From the church you are then conducted to the mosque of Omar,

which is built on the site of the ancient temple. Here the Mohamadans come daily to worship. Before this sacred place can be entered, all visitors must remove their shoes and put on the slippers that are provided for that purpose. In the center of this mosque is reproduced the rock of Abraham, where, it is said, Abraham took his son Isaac to offer him a sacrifice.

From the mosque you visit in succession a diorama of the Mount of Olives, showing the garden of Gethsemane, the Dead Sea and the Mohammedan minaret located on the spot of the ascension; the via. Dolorosa, or street of sorrow, along which Christ bore the cross; the barracks, where Christ was tried; the house of Simon the Cyranese, who assisted in bearing the cross; a cyclorama of the crucifixion; the house of the rich man, and St. Stephen's gate, where the stoning and martyrdom of St. Stephen took place.

FORWARD THE FIRE BRIGADE.

But enough of the old, back to our own times—Fire! A six-story building is ablaze away up there, men at the windows calling for help. Here comes the engines, up go the ladders, the pumps are throbbing—"The Fire Fighting Exhibit." We laugh nervously, and the strain is not all gone, we watch how man fights his oldest visible enemy, yet his greatest slave, fire. To those city bred, the sight is always interesting, although not novel, but to thousands from smaller towns, the sight is a revelation. Two men, each with a ladder having a hooked end, climb all unaided from window ledge, nimble as monkeys, till they reach the fire-hemmed prisoners. Tied to the belt of each is a slender cord reaching to the ground. Hand over hand the two rescuers hoist a long ten-foot tube of canvas. The top is instantly secured, the firemen grab a man to toss him, feet first, into the canvas tube—zip, he shoots to the bottom in a second, and blankly stares around him at the bottom, dazed but safe. But he is snatched away from the lower mouth for—zip! arrives another and another; they are coming, men, women and children, down the canvas tube like sheep over a stile. Great sight! If you don't mind having your clothes ruffled, you, too, may be shot down that cloth toboggan slide. But this is only one of scores of methods used by the firemen.

The firemen who participate in the Hale spectacle are well fitted for their work. The horses, men and apparatus form the same Hale com-

bination which took first prize at the international fire tournament at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, in 1893. The same crew was awarded first honors at the international firemen's tournament at the Paris exposition of 1900, and afterward gave performances at the Crystal palace, London.

A fire brigade of boys, ranging in age from 10 to 12 years, is a feature of the exhibition. Their engine is a small working model drawn by Shetland ponies, and the brigade owns a hose reel and hooks and ladders, built on the same miniature scale. In connection with the exhibit is the largest and most complete display of old-time fire-fighting apparatus in the world. A fire engine once manipulated by George Washington, and another by Benedict Arnold are among the collection. Other exhibits are contributed by many of the largest American cities. Engines from 150 to 200 years old have been contributed to the display by the New York volunteer firemen's association, which has expended much time and money collecting historical fire appliances.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY WORK ON THE PIKE.

One of the features of the broken sky line of The Pike, which is the first to attract the attention of the strolling Piker is the vast blue dome—rising to a height of 125 feet—of the exhibit called Creation. The visitor to Creation glides backward through twenty centuries in a grotesque craft along a water canal encircling the dome for a distance of a thousand feet. A moving panorama of the different centuries in plastic and real life is passed en route to the master mechanical denouement. At the first century passengers leave the boat and enter a Roman temple of that period. Soft music from unseen performers precedes a peal of thunder. The walls of the temple fade away and the Piker is surrounded by chaos. The spectator is in the midst of the dome, enveloped in the cloud wrack.

A loud voice announces the various transformations which appear to the waiting Piker. At the command, "Let there be light," the darkness is dispelled by the first rays of dawn. It increases in intensity until the full light of day reveals the void of clouds. At a second command the firmament is seen separating from the waters, and when the voice proclaims, "Let there be land" the ocean rolls away, revealing the garden of Eden. The sun and moon appear, creating a day and night effect. The appearance of Adam and Eve complete the story of Creation.

Determined once more to come back to our own days, we tried, but time and the "Pike," in a way all its own, from a city fire back to the beginning of the world, determined, I say, to stop in the Twentieth Century, we find ourselves here with a vengeance, at the "North Pole." Icebergs, real ice, too, dogs, sledges, reindeer, Esquimos, for clothing, the real thing, all except the Pole. That is about the only thing not to be found at the Exposition.

Whew! It's hot. Let's take a skate? Not a distilled skate, but the real, ringing flash of steel runners over glassy acres. Before us spreads one of the finest ice-rinks in the world. Russia has nothing better. Genuine skating in summer? Certainly, and in an ice palace at that. So we glide hand in hand away, as if it were January instead of July.





PLEASANTRIES ON THE PIKE.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Varieties of Entertainment on the Pike—Prominent Features of the Most Striking Vicissitudes—There is Tragedy and Comedy—Contrasts that Perplex One—Oddities Full of Fun and Touching Upon Changes From the Grave to the Gay and the Lively to the Severe—Entire Globe Contributes to the Gorgeous Procession—Mountains and Valleys of Papier Mache ; Oceans in Immense Tanks ; Clouds are Made of Steam ; Rain, Wind, Dawns, Sunsets and Thunder and Lighting Produced to Order—Jim Jams, Arctic Weather Frozen by Refrigeration ; Kopjes and Veldts Thrown in for Good Air.



CLIMATES and countries from the poles to the equator are made ready for their strange inhabitants along that cosmopolitan stretch of the Universal Exposition. In this ingenious age it is just as easy to tailor a climate as it is to fashion a garment ; moving a mountain has become child's play ; harnessing storms is a mere tempest in a teapot, and space has been annihilated by the projection of light rays.

Building cities with cardboard and glue is no more difficult than riding in a train of Pullman cars from Moscow to Port Arthur on a time schedule of twenty minutes. The Piker does not even stop at giving us a sulphurous picture of Hades with its bottomless pits and cauldrons of eternal fire.

The Pikers are the brownies of the big Fair, spinning their fragile webs, unnoticed like the spider, in a few brief hours. Days after, ordinary mortals rub their eyes with astonishment to behold a fabric where a few straws of timbers appeared before.

Snow-capped peaks have lifted. Summer time smiles from tropical landscapes, in the bleak reality of a wintry day. A lattice that hides low laughter, peeps from beneath a tasselled cornice. So the Pikers weave their webs of enchantment.

In the creation of the world, the six days of Genesis revolve in circles about the spectator, on thirty thousand feet of endless track. A simple little machine six inches square fills the vast dome above the head of the audience with moving clouds. The greater and the lesser lights are hung in the artificial firmament by invisible pencils of light.

When you sink with the submarine boat to the bottom of a great tank of real water, in Under and Over the Sea, one never realizes that they are being removed from their envelope of water through a rubber passageway into the main theatre, where the remainder of the voyage is continued through many moving gauzes, made transparent by lights of various degrees of power. In the same show the spectator looks down one thousand feet from the pinnacle of the Eiffel Tower on the city of Paris, illuminated by night. He is gazing, in reality, from an observatory forty feet high, on toy houses, constructed from twenty-five thousand pieces of cardboard.

THE SNOW-CAPPED ALPINE PEAKS.

At the extreme eastern end of The Pike rise the apparently snow-capped peaks of the famous Swiss mountains, visible from almost every part of the Fair grounds. The exterior illusion is complete in the minutest detail, and as the visitor passes within he finds himself in the midst of an Alpine scene which is remarkable for the faithfulness of its portrayal.

In the village street stands a statue of Andreas Hofer, beneath a little chapel cut into solid rock. The surrounding cottages are all faithful imitations of Tyrolese dwellings, taken from the hamlets of Bozen, Hall, Bruck and Goss. Tyrolean girls, clad in bright national costumes, sell souvenirs in the street, through which foams a miniature torrent, spanned by several bridges. In the center of the picture rises an electric fountain of changing colors, and from the mountain heights come the faint tinkle of cattle bells.

Passing to the left of the fountain, one boards the tram car for a trip through the mountain valleys. An ingenious arrangement of scenery painted by Josef Rummelspacher has apparently brought the heart of the Alps to the World's Fair. The car halts at intervals for glimpses of the most picturesque of the Alpine villages, including the birthplace of Mozart, the famous composer. At the end of the tram line an elevator carries the visitor to the peaks of the Ortler, where a noisy waterfall,

crashing through the mountain passes to a picturesque little lake, lends added realism to the Rummelspacher scenes.

There are many other pleasing features to be found in the Tyrolean Alps as reproduced on The Pike. There are, for instance, tiny houses with queer little gables and towerlets nestling side by side with massive castles; a Tyrolese council hall, with wide verandas and terraces; a barn where the national dances are given, and a native band playing the Tyrolese airs. The beauty of the reproduction, as well as the massiveness, has made the exhibit a favorite with The Pike visitors.

Cotton is made to grow in the fields for old time darkies to pick on the Old Plantation. The Japanese landscape in Fair Japan is not a plastic make-believe. Real stunted Japanese trees, real shrubs and real flowers from the tight little isles of the Pacific cover the borders of pretty walks, the sloping sides of tortuous lagoons and clamber over rocky islets. The ancient temple of Nikko rises 100 feet above the Pike.

VIVID PORTRAYAL OF LIFE OF THE CLIFF DWELLERS.

In the Cliff Dwellers are reproduced the most famous caves of the stone age. Entrance to the exhibit is gained through a tunnel which pierces the cliffs and leads to a large assembly hall of adobe in the center of the village. Here the Indians perform the dance of Kachina, the flute dance and the spectacular snake dance. These Indians are of the Zuni and Moki groups, and have never been shown before in any exposition.

The exterior aspect of the exhibit is imposing. A tower sixty feet in height rises above deep fissures and caverns, which are reached by a tortuous trail along the rock sides. Burros convey the visitors to the top of the crags, where the caves and their relics may be seen, and where a fine view of the entire Pike may be obtained. The Snake Kiva, a cavern reached by a ladder, the famous dance rock of Wolpi, the Antelope Altar and other interesting features rise from cacti and sage growing in the rocks and sand. The roofs of the Pueblo dwellings are reached by ladders. Busy potters, weavers, blanket makers and other Indian workers give the final ethnological touch to the attraction.

Though located some distance from the Pike proper, the South African Boer war spectacle is a concession not to be overlooked by the visitor in search of amusement. It introduces to the Piker scenes of conflict which recently engaged the attention of the world. The audience is brought face to face with heroes who played conspicuous roles on

Transvaal battlefields. In a rugged amphitheatre of wooded hills on Skinker road, surrounded by a perspective of African scenery, is reproduced the battle of Colenso, fought on the Tugela River December, 15, 1899, where eleven field guns were captured from General Long and where Buller's British forces were held in check for many days.

The battle of Paardeburg, where General Cronje surrendered on February 27, 1900, to Lord Roberts, is also presented. The battles are reproduced twice a day, with uniforms and guns worn in the actual conflict; a battery of galloping colts, rapid-firing guns, a battery of Maxims, all used on the fields of South Africa. Enthusiasm is heightened by the appearance of the old Transvaal Staatz artillery band, dressed in the same uniforms worn during the engagements in South Africa.

BATTLE SHOW BETWEEN BOERS AND BRITISH.

The Boer forces are in charge of General Viljoen, a gallant Boer leader. An added interest is gained by the presence of General Piet, A. Cronje and General Kemp, who commanded the Boers in the engagement which resulted in the capture of General Lord Methuen. Major Scott Harden, who commanded the contingent of Boers which volunteered for service against the Mad Mullah, and who fought in Somaliland, together with Major W. P. Steward, of the Third Hussars, lead detachments of Boer soldiers.

The British shells explode the ammunition in the Boer laager and destroy the Red Cross wagon train. The British then storm the laager. General Cronje surrenders to Lord Roberts and staff, who appear on the scene. In connection with the show is an exhibit of South African metallurgy and curios and a village of Zulus, Swazies and other South African tribes.

Zone makers are not satisfied in dealing with one climate at a time. In the great Hagenbeck Wild Animal Show, four zones are displayed in an open air natural panorama, rising from the promenade as it recedes across the different climatic belts. In the foreground appear growing vegetation of the torrid zone. Beyond, the eyes discover trees and shrubbery of the semi-tropical zone; still beyond, landscape of the temperate regions and in the distance the frozen world of the frigid zone.

It is a quick transition from ice to fire but the Piker does the trick without a gasp. There is a Hereafter. It is across the street from the North Pole and it is hot. It has to do with both Hades and Paradise.

One may pass through all the circles of Dante's Inferno, experience a sensation of heat, get a sniff of sulphur and witness torments of every description, before passing into the purer atmosphere of Paradise. This is the only point of daring where the Piker halts, in his ransacking of earth, the sea and the skies for the marvelous. Heaven is only suggested by a radiant burst of dawn, produced by the most powerful filtered light effects so that the celestial ways, while overpowering, are as soft as the sheen of silk.

The entrance is through an apparently limitless gallery of mirrors, past a playing fountain. The corridor is followed for forty feet, until the visitors stumble into the ghoulish gloom of the room called the cafe of the dead, where they are requested to attend a gruesome banquet served on coffin lids, with undertakers and widows for servitors. A monk offers to guide the party through the realms of the dead. If one of the Pikers consents to die he is transformed into a skeleton in the presence of his friends, and is then permitted to assume his natural form. Piloted by the monk the visitors descend to the infernal regions in an elevator, where Charon is waiting with the cheerful greeting, "Abandon all hope," to carry them across the Acheron and into the presence of his Satanic majesty.

THE INFERNO OPENS INTO PARADISE.

Gruesome details accumulate as the party proceeds. All the punishments which have been ascribed to hell by the imaginations of classic poets are shown by living figures. The tortures assigned to the living pests of everyday life, such as the policeman who says "Move on" and the iceman who fudges in weight, inject a measure of humor into the spectacle. The visitor leaves the Inferno through Daphne's grove, emerging into visions of paradise.

The foremost of the historical cycloramas, in the amazing realization of the Gigantic Galveston catastrophe. That which seems absolutely impossible, comes to pass according to the senses, and the eye witnesses, and the hearers do not hesitate to celebrate the astounding likeness of the high water mark of the cyclones of the gulf.

The cyclorama of a cyclone that overwhelmed a city with a blow. The spectacle of Galveston overwhelmed, is seen by clouds of witnesses. How, beside the Pike, a scenic representation of the dreadful disaster of 1900, was reared and provided with a mechanism of marvels must be related, that the making of miracles may be known.

"What building is that?" inquired a stranger, who was strolling through the ground.

"That's the Galveston flood," volunteered an attache of the Fair, who is familiar with the grounds.

"How in the world," asked the stranger, "can they get anything suggesting the Galveston flood inside four walls? I happened to be in Galveston myself a few days after the terrible storm, and I hardly think it possible to reproduce it with anything like fidelity to the real thing."

"Then there are more things in heaven and earth, and the World's Fair, than are dreamt of in your philosophy, Horatio," replied the man who was informed. You can see, in twenty minutes, not only the storm that wrecked Galveston, but an accurate picture of the city before the storm, the storm-swept city after the water receded, and the city arisen from its ruins, together with the great break-water built to protect the town from future storms.

"All this would not have been possible ten years ago, when the Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago. It is possible now because of the late inventions in scenography and recent discoveries in electric lighting and other things. This is called the scenograph of the Galveston Flood, and it represents the great advances made in cycloramic art during the past few years.

AWFUL SCENES OF THE DEADLY FLOOD.

The visitor found that the Galveston flood is staged for a seven-months' stand on the Pike. It is a spectacle without the horrors attending the actual catastrophe. There are no scenes of human agony, no dead bodies lashed and mangled by the terrible forces of wind and water, but in other respects the storm is reproduced with remarkable fidelity to detail.

On the largest theatre-stage ever built—150 feet long and 60 feet deep—the spectacle is presented to the gaze. Mr. E. J. Austen, who had painted more cycloramic spectacles than any other man in the business, is in charge of this production. In a small workshop west of the theatre building he engaged in executing the art work and designing the intricate mechanism that produces the movement, the sound and fury of the storm.

The spectacle opens with a view of Galveston before the fateful 8th day of September, 1900. The beautiful city sits serene upon the eastern

end of Galveston Island. By means of a device invented by Mr. Austen for the flattening of the perspective, the spectator is enabled to see what appears to be the whole of Galveston Island, stretching back from the city in the foreground. At the front of the stage is a tank 150 feet long and 30 feet wide, which is filled with "real water." Upon the surface float real boats, modeled after the style of craft common to Galveston Harbor.

The water-tank represents the sea front, and the boats at anchor and steaming about appear to be the actual ocean-going freighters, fishing schooners and pleasure craft of Galveston Harbor. The docks are shown, not by paintings, but in actual material construction. Several of the vessels are propelled and lighted by their own machinery, and real smoke puffs from their funnels. Beyond the docks appear the tall grain elevators, the huge cotton warehouses and the other adjuncts of commercial activity along the shore, so that, by the aid of the least vivid imagination, one may see the brawny cotton jammers and other dock workers at their tasks.

THE DOOMED CITY BEFORE THE CYCLONE.

Stretching far beyond are the streets of the city, the blocks nearest the spectator being reproduced in actual architectural models from the buildings as they stood before the storm. Mr. Austen spent much time in Galveston, obtaining from photographs and from architects' drawings information sufficient to enable him to reproduce the buildings as they stood. So perfectly shaded down and blended into the painted canvasses farther back are these houses that the observer cannot detect where the canvas begins.

There is, in fact, a series of canvasses set upright, on which are painted the streets and buildings toward the west end of the city, so deftly executed by Mr. Austen's "flattened perspective" arrangement that the painting appears no less real than the buildings modeled in architectural form. Bending forward above the scenic city is a great canvas, upon which is painted the sky, provided with calm and storm effects, produced by the skillful manipulation of lighting devices.

In the foreground long freight trains are shown in motion, crossing the bridges from the mainland. Sound-producing devices give the scream of the whistles and the puffing of steam from the valves. The waters of the gulf lap the shores—real water, too—and far out to sea the waves rise and fall.

First is shown a daylight scene; then the gradual oncoming of twilight; then the city illumined at night with its thousands of twinkling lights, which finally are extinguished and the town is wrapped in darkness. Dawn breaks gloriously, and presently the beginning of the storm is shown, with muttering thunder and flashes of lightning. Stage thunder here is developed to its most demoniac limit, by new devices specially prepared for this production.

By means of a patent wave-producer, the actual water in the foreground is agitated into great billows, which sweep over the city, gradually submerging it, and there is heard the terrific roar of the storm, buildings are seen to crash and tumble about, the sound of splintering timbers is heard and darkness finally settles down upon the stricken city, with here and there the tops of houses appearing, in the lurid lightning glare, above the flood.

The scene shifts to one of daylight, that awful dawn of Sunday, September 9th, when Galveston was a woeful wreck. Then, in order to relieve the strain, there is another sudden change of scene and Galveston is shown as it is to-day.

To produce these realistic spectacular effects a vast arrangement of mechanism is necessary under the stage and at the back and sides, all operated by electric motors.

Cycloramic art had its beginning only about twenty years ago, with a production representing the battle of Gettysburg. That was still-life. This is a combination of motion, sound and scenic effects which utilizes all the scientific discoveries and inventions of the past score of years that are applicable to such a purpose.

GRAND OLD ST. LOUIS AND THE GLORIES OF TO-DAY.

The Missouri metropolis of former days has been revived for visitors to The Pike portion of the St. Louis of the present. It is an historical reproduction of the old village of St. Louis, taken from original prints and plans now in existence. Old dwellings, churches, schoolhouses, mansions, stores and stockades are shown as they existed in the days of long ago. Old settlers, wearing the costumes of the period, move about the streets in pursuit of their different vocations.

The reproductions of the dwellings include replicas of those occupied by Auguste, Pierre and Veurve Chouteau, and by Gratiot, Laclede and other pioneers who were located on streets designated as Tour, Bohamme,

Royal de l'Englise and des Granges. In an arena is reproduced the Indian attack of 1770 on the village of St. Louis, and the scene of the transfer of the Louisiana territory by the French to the United States. The entire grove is surrounded by a rough stockade pierced by arched entrances in the style of the French renaissance.

Among the features of the display, which appeal especially to the pioneer St. Louisian, is a replica of the old court-house, as well as of the government house, where is enacted the play bearing on the Louisiana Purchase. Living persons impersonate Napoleon, Livingston, Monroe, Marbois and other historical characters. A band of forty musicians furnishes appropriate music.

THE SCENIC PLEASURES OF THE PIKE.

One of the most striking structures to be seen on The Pike is the main pavilion of the L. A. Thompson scenic railway, said to be the most elaborate pleasure railway ever constructed. The cost of installing the enterprise is said to have been in excess of \$250,000. After leaving the main pavilion the cars are drawn up a steep incline, somewhat similar to a mountain ascent, and then by force of gravity are hurled with the speed of the wind into the depths of the scenic valley. The route of the rushing train is through pleasant meadows, across rustic bridges, through dark subterranean passages and alternately skirting rushing torrents of placid meadow brooks.

The great length of the Thompson railway, as well as the absolute safety assured by the manner of its construction, has made it a favorite form of amusement with The Pike frequenters. While the scenic railway, as a species of entertainment, is not entirely new, the originality displayed by the promoters of the Thompson concern in the formation of the inclines and the scenery en route, has made possible a number of new thrills to the most blase summer gardener. The actual length of the route is three miles, although the cars leap along the rails at such a tremendous velocity as to give the passenger the impression that he has accomplished hardly a third of that distance.

Beautiful Jim Key, a 13-year-old honorary member of the Pen and Pencil Club of Philadelphia, is an educated equine wonder, who has outlived the bestowal of the soubriquet, "trick horse." While some of his stunts extraordinary are in the class familiar to the everyday spectators of the big American circuses, Jim has received a post-graduate course of

instruction which has educated him far beyond the point reached by the average equine performer.

Jim has been called the most wonderful educated horse in the world. He can pick up any letter, playing card, or number that is demanded. He can add, multiply, subtract and divide in any number below thirty. He can spell any ordinary name, can read and write, and when performing on his uniquely appointed stage goes to the postoffice, gets the mail from any box requested and places it in any file indicated by the spectators. He can distinguish the value of every piece of United States coin, and when sent to the cash register to ring up the amount of a purchase will bring back the correct change. He takes a silver dollar from beneath a jar of water without drawing a breath or spilling a drop. He has frequently been pitted against a spelling-class composed of boys, and in every case has been victorious. The only faculty he appears to lack is the power of speech.

The horse is the property of Mr. A. R. Rogers, and is famous throughout the East as the only brute honorary member of the American Humane Society. He is a purely bred Arabian Hambletonian.

VAST VARIETIES OF ASIATIC TEMPLES.

A pandemonium of Oriental noises, which emerge from behind domes, minarets and the ceramic facade of the Taj Mahal, the gem of Indian architecture found at Agra, invites The Pike visitor to an exhibit where is blended a potpourri of Hindostan. The Rain Sipri at Almiabad and the Kutch Minar of Delhi lend their historic beauty to the environments. Leaving these structures, a street in Calcutta shows the varied fronts of bungalows and other native buildings, resplendent with elegant grille work, mosaic and ceramic panels, carved with inlaid wood. Bazaars and shops on this street are crowded with native merchants and manufacturers, plying their trades of wood carving, ivory carving and pottery making. Curious Indian carts from the country districts are drawn by oxen, and the visitors are importuned to try their luck, or their nerve, by a mount on a dromedary or elephant.

Other crowded thoroughfares lead one to a scene of Ceylon, the land of tea and gems. In miniature teahouses the native rolls the leaf that brews the fragrant cup. Burmah, the land of the white elephant, is represented by a village of strange huts and lookouts constructed of straw, bamboo and tropical leaves.

A market place in Teheran shows Persia, the most famous rug market in the world. A caravansary of Kajavaks, conveyances drawn by dromedaries, sedan chairs and donkeys enliven the scene. In an Asiatic theater, entrance to which is gained from the main street, native performers of the different countries display the devil dance, the Nautch dance, the jar and castanet dances, and other national amusements.

The wonderful Parade of Peoples and Beasts on Pike Day, commanded the greatest of modern world spectacles. Its barbaric magnificence and human interest overshadowing the Queen's Jubilee, triumphs of Rome conquerors, or the visit of Sheba to Solomon.

Amid a babel of untamed music, the murmurs of thirty-five different tongues and the shimmer of myriad colors, a huge caravan, the like of which has never been seen in all the history of the centuries chorused its serpentine length through the city of palaces.

Four thousand natives, from climes far and near, and one thousand animals of every known species, saved in the ark, moved in the strangest procession since Noah landed on Ararat.

THE COLORED PAGES OF STORY LANDS.

The living color-page of storyland, of nursery rhyme, and the days when tales were young, beams on the fantastic scenery. The Arabian Nights flashed in the noonday sun. Ancient religion with all their glamour of mystery and heathen splendor yielded the solemn note to the pageant, and the types of these different peoples were personated: Chinese, Japanese, Russians, Tyrolese, Irish, French, Italians, Persians, Turks, Burmese, Singalese, Filipinos, Esquimaux, Spaniards, Egyptians, Indians, Hindoos, Boers, Zulus, Kaffirs, Jews, Bohemians, Assyrians, Bedouins, Hawaiian Islanders, Kanakas, head hunters of Borneo, Grecians, Negroes, Arabians, Germans, Patagonian Giants, African pigmies, hairy Ainus, and several Americans.

With curious devices employed in this march of nations. Some ride in Irish jaunting cars, in the jinrickashaw, the Persian kajavak, golden cars of the Indian rajahs, Alaskan dog-sledges, sulkies drawn by ostriches and giraffes, stylish modern traps hauled by zebras and fat-tailed African sheep.

Lavishly caparisoned elephants, camels and dromedaries bear on their backs howsahs with lofty pinnacles, Arabian steeds carry turbaned children of the desert, the American broncho support famous Indian chiefs

and the Rough Riders of the world. Dragomen of Cairo ride the historic donkey, and the donkey boys must not forget to tell Americans at St. Louis, as on the run to the pyramids, that the donkey's name is "Yankee Doodle."

Dancers of all nations reflect the Schuhblatter, the reel, the fling, the clog, the Nautch, the Jar, the Castenet, the sword, and the devil dance, and behold those who whirl, as do the Dervishes, those do the fandango and the geisha dance, the flute, the snake, and Kachina or the dance of masks, the Buffalo, and the Manitou dance, and the cannibalistic revels of the far South Sea Islands.

PROCESSION OF PEOPLE OF ALL COUNTRIES.

Industries of the earth are portrayed in the procession by the polyglot population of Jerusalem, the thrifty natives of the Alps, the weavers of Ireland, the wood and ivory carvers, the gold brocade weavers and Benaries brass makers and the jewelers of Hindostan; the tea pickers and rollers of Ceylon, the brass chisellers, candy-makers, fortune-tellers and fakirs of Persia; Japanese, who carve images from single grains of rice, and the tag-making girl of Japan. Romanys from Spain, street vendors from the bazaars of Stamboul, old-time plantation darkies of the South, expert fire-fighters of the modern city, Russian serfs and deep-sea divers; the potters, basket-makers and blanket-makers of the Zuni and Moki tribes, Chinese silk-weavers plying ancient looms, the Boer housewife fresh from her laager, and many other types, each and all the real thing.

Wedding ceremonies and burial rites, native festivals and annual sacrificial feasts have their vivid portrayal in this streaming pulsation of life as it moved over a mile along the hard, smooth boulevards of the Exposition. It is estimated that the pageant represented an outlay of many thousand dollars, and it was one of the greatest educational and amusement features of the Fair.

"Oi have but wan eye to see your show wid," said an Irishman at a theatre window on the Pike, "an' won't yez let me in f'r half price?"

"To see this show with even one eye," said the fellow inside, "is worth double the price of admission."

That was at the portal of the Irish National Theatre, named for and sanctioned by the Irish National Theatre in Dublin, which presents the

plays of Yeats and his coterie of modern Irish authors. I went in to see if anything was being done in the Yeats way to elevate the stage.

I saw it get an Irish h'ist, which is two steps down, as the saying goes. The Dublin Stock Company didn't present a Yeats drama that afternoon, nor any other play save "Kerry," the half-hour piece which that audacious genius, Dion Boucicault, turned from French into Irish and claimed as his own original work.

He liked to act the faithful old servant, and it was regarded by many as his best rôle. But here it was taken by Luke Martin, so exactly in Boucicault's manner that, really, there was no difference that my memory could recall.

All the rest of the show was genuine Irish singing of Irish songs, dancing of Irish dances and playing of Irish harps and bagpipes. It was no wonder that the one-eyed Irishman behaved as though the ticket seller's words had come true.

THE THEATRE TRANSPLANTED FROM IRELAND.

The Irish Theatre on the Pike—not the Yeats one in Dublin, for that has no house of its own and gives a performance only once in a while—has an auditorium to seat 1,000 persons. Its walls are hung with red, white and blue—also green, and with the Stars and Stripes—also harps.

Just then the curtain went up, an Irish boy played Irish tunes on Irish pipes, and two Irish boys danced an Irish jig. A smile drove the frown from the one-eyed Irishman's face, and he began to get twice his money's worth.

The singers and dancers had been made in Ireland. Their faces and their brogues proved it. The men and boys were ugly without an exception, and the women and girls were as uniformly pretty.

The male dancers were half a dozen youths and urchins at whose faces—let me call them mugs, please—there was no pleasure in looking. But there were no faults in their legs or feet. How they did jig and lilt and do all the other things known to native Irish dancing! They were strictly legitimate and orthodox, without a taint of English clogging, Scotch reeling or American negro shuffling. The music for them was made by one boy with bagpipes.

And the colleens, oh, the colleens! The one-eyed Irishman and I agreed that they were delights to our pair and a half of optics. It seemed to us that a girl of fourteen or so, whose smile made dimples come into

her cheeks, and whose shy manner seemed an apology for what her brisky feet were doing, was the uttermost in ideal bogtrotters—till another, a few years older and a few points more roguish, sang for us as well as danced.

The stage shows of St. Louis in fair time embraces two big spectacles, illustrative of the Louisiana Purchase, various plays in Japanese, Chinese and other Oriental languages and many minor things of a theatrical nature. But nothing is likely to be more astonishing than what is done in the Irish National Theatre, when it ceases to be sordid and becomes uncommercially literary, with one or another of the plays from the Dublin output of Yeats and his high-browed coterie of poetic Irishmen.

I have seen there on the Pike—right there on the gay and festive Pike, d'ye moind—the first performance of “Deidre” outside of Erin. That is the dramatic rewriting in metre, by George Russell, of the ancient Druidic legend that King Conchobar kept Deidre hidden from man's eyes, primarily because a Druid had predicted that through the maiden the monarch's reign would come to ruin, and afterward because he lusted for her; that, nevertheless, she and the young Warrior Naisi met, loved and fled away, that the elopement caused warfare, the death of the sweet-hearts and the fulfilment of the prophecy.

A PARTY OF YOUNG IRISH MEN AND WOMEN.

Myles Murphy, director of the Pike theatre of Irish song, dance and music, is a Gaelic scholar and a Yeatsite. So he yields his stage once a week to a party of young Irish men and women, who have come to see the Fair and have brought along some examples of the modern Irish school of intellectual drama.

These enthusiasts have scant skill in acting, although they had practised at home in the plays that they dote on, and what they do is amateurishly devoid of theatrical art; but they are proficient elocutionists; they have been trained by the authors to speak the lines meaningly, and so they are pleasureable to listen to if not to look at. They are outfitted with the costumes and properties used in Dublin, and are quite idealistic when they stand still, but disillusionary when they move about.

Now, all that gives good satisfaction to those who go into the Irish Theatre advisedly on a Monday night; but how does it strike the visitors who come down the Pike looking for fun? Well, it doesn't strike them—it misses them entoirely.

Spain is near by Ireland in the geography of the Pike, but far off,

metaphorically. The Teatro Español has a bullfight. The signboards and pictures at the entrance say so. The barker asserts it loudly; the ticket seller affirms that it is true.

The people who enter ought to know better, yet many of them plainly hope to see the Spanish national sport in all verity. They look around for the arena, only to find themselves in a rather handsome little theatre, with a curtained stage which common sense tells them can't be big enough to swing a bull on by his tail. Then they feel foolish and resentful at having been so easily taken in.

A Spanish orchestra of two guitars, two mandolins and a zither to flip out Spanish music, and a flute, a clarinet and a violin to blend and soften it, hardly soothes the malcontents. They think, now, that they will get nothing better than moving pictures, and they wish they had some bad eggs ready. But if they had they wouldn't throw them, because what would be the satisfaction in smashing them on mere marionettes?

A BEWILDERING SHOW OF PUPPETS.

Yes, this is a show of mechanical figures, yet so skilfully made and operated as to be a good entertainment for half an hour. They are half the size of life and quite as natural. Each must require a separate operator at the ends of the wires overhead. These wires are invisible, but they must be numerous, for they give realistic action to the men and the beasts.

The first scene is outside the bull ring. Persons arrive afoot, on horseback and in carriages. They don't suggest Punch and Judy, and are more lifelike than any dummies I have seen, even at the marionette theatre, which presents plays in the Italian theatre of New York.

The second scene discloses the arena, with tiers of seats filled by people, some of the women fanning themselves, some of the men gesticulating and all astir in a naturalistic multitude. They make an animated background for what ensues in the ring.

Three matadors walk in and bow. The toreador enters, takes off his cap in a salute and retires gracefully.

Then the bull is turned loose. Two mounted picadors come in to torment him with their darts, while the matadors goad him to fury with their red cloths till he gores one of the horses to death. Then comes the encounter between the toreador and the bull.

It is an illusory imitation, with the spectators applauding and shout-

ing, the noises being made for them by the human operators and the orchestra providing suitable music. The end is the death of the bull, of course, and his body is dragged out by a team of mules. The curtain falls and the Spanish musicians play "A Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," to show that they bear no ill will for what we did in Cuba.

The Spanish big show here is jai alai, given in a building 210 feet by 167 on the ground and 70 feet in height. That is to say, those are the dimensions of the building, but two-thirds of the space is given up to seats for 10,000 spectators.

Jai alai, as practiced by the Spaniards in their own country, is a game to gamble with, and you may remember it in connection with an accusation against our General Wood that he improperly licensed it to a monopoly of capitalists in Havana after our occupation of that city. The same company has introduced it here, and it is said that they counted on pool-selling for profit in the venture.

GAME OF THE JAI ALAI OVER THE FENCE.

The game lends itself quite as readily to that purpose as horse racing, as each separate player has a score of his own in every inning, aside from the success or defeat of his team. St. Louis has never dealt harshly with the doctors of chances, from pool-sellers to three-card monte flippers; but the authorities have decided that none of those tricky trades shall be plied near the Fair. And Jai Alai is just over the fence from the grounds. So the Cubans are cut off from expected revenue and must depend on a possible popularity of the sport itself to save their money.

Will Jai Alai be payingly attractive without the betting adjunct? It is much like lawn tennis and handball, and a little like baseball, but lacks the variety of our national game. It is exhibited on a low platform, 36 feet wide and 200 long, against a wall opposite the tiers of spectators' seats.

The player has a wicker extension fastened firmly to his right wrist and hand. The appliance suggests one of those baskets in which Spanish red wine is served in modish hotels, so that it may not be shaken by setting up the bottles on the table after it has been lying down in the bin. But it is longer, and shaped more like a narrow spoon.

It is used like an elongated hand to throw the ball against the wall at one end of the platform and to catch it on the rebound. There are various rules and regulations, but the purpose is to keep the ball in

motion. Whenever a man lets it touch the ground for more than a single bounce it counts a point for the other side.

The swift, supple and usually graceful activity of the Spaniards, as they catch the ball in their castas, or basket-hands, like tennis players with rackets, and throw it back against the end wall like a baseball pitcher with an arm five feet long, makes an animated show. The six who served in the game that I saw bore names that looked in the programme like Eczema, Tonsilitis, Ataxia, Meningitis, Hysteria and Delirium.

But the men stood for robust health. All were beefy, big fellows like bull fighters, and three were handsome enough for Adonises. Girls might dote on them without an effort. They ought to be snapshotted for moving pictures. By using the camera at the most violent portion of the game, and by turning the crank of the projective machine fast, Jai-Alai might be expedited advantageously.

CAIRO STREET MORE MORAL THAN IN CHICAGO.

Cairo Street leads off from the Pike. It is the same that it was in Chicago, except that what is done in the theatre is different in the direction of decency.

The Cairo girls are on the stage, but only a pair of them; and their dancing, though wicked, is less so than it was in Chicago. The bosses of the Fair have censured this show; but maybe they will get too busy with other affairs, when the crowds come, to keep tab on this one. The sirens are ready and willing to go as far beyond sensuousness into salaciousness as the authorities will let them. The pot is boiling, and the lid, now held down so that only a little steam is visible, may fly off by and by.

The two chosen to begin wear blue tunics and loose red trousers in the harem fashion. Until their time comes they sit drowsily in the row of eight native musicians. Suddenly the curiously suggestive tune of the Egyptian wiggle-waggle dancers starts up—that air, with some re-arrangement and accentuation, spread over the country from the Chicago fair with a ditty of the poor little country maid who had “never seen the streets of Cairo,” and “on the Midway she had never strayed.”

At the first familiar notes the spectators wake up; so do the girls. Then, each in her turn and afterward together, they go through with what isn't a dance at all as we regard dancing, but a succession of posturings, with hardly any movement of their feet and plenty of convulsion of their bodies.

At present two men make more of the show than those girls do. One fellow gives a dance of religious ceremony which rises to soulful ecstasy.

He tears off his cloak and is naked above the waist. After dancing awhile in half nudity, he lights two torches and thrusts their flaming ends, one after the other, many times into his mouth. That excites him to a delirium of delight.

The fire is from alcohol, and the torches are so contrived that by pressure of the fingers at certain points the currents of air are reversed, and the volatile flames are sucked in, instead of being flared out. Thus they are practically extinguished when thrust into his mouth.

A second fanatic of self-torture may as well be explained while we are about it. He is naked, too, except for trousers. While dancing, he sticks two poniards into his body. His face is wrung with pain, but he slowly presses the blades in so far that they stay when he takes his hands away, and when he draws them out, some blood trickles down.

A part of the deception is old and simple. The blades recede into the handles. But the fellow has two small slits cut into his flesh and kept open till healed. They are deep enough to receive the points of the poniards and the mock blood that follows them when they are withdrawn.



OLD ENGLISH GARDEN.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Quaint Horticultural Architecture of Two Hundred Years Ago to Make the Grounds Surrounding Great Britain's Building a Palpable Vision of the Past.



AN OLD English garden—what magic murmurs in the very name!—is reproduced at St. Louis. Mr. T. W. Brown, of London, recently chief architect to the Sultan of Morocco, arrived in St. Louis to supervise the transformation of the grounds surrounding Great Britain's building at the Exposition into an English country-seat garden of two hundred years ago; in fact, the date may properly be put back still another century, so that there is seen here, in the western world and the dawn of the twentieth century, a landscape treatment such as England knew in the times of great Elizabeth, and for generations following.

The plans of the garden were partly worked out before Mr. Brown departed from England. Since his arrival upon the grounds, the garden architect has been busily engaged in supplying the details suggested by his survey of the land to be treated in its relation to the British building and the neighboring structures of the Fair.

It was an inspiration that suggested to the British National Commission the reproduction of this old garden. The British building is a replica of the famous Orangery on the splendid grounds of Kensington Palace, birthplace and home of the late Queen Victoria. This structure was built by Sir Christopher Wren in 1704, under the direct orders and the critical eye of Queen Anne. It is one of the purest specimens of Queen Anne architecture. The location of the building is at the southwest corner of the junction of Skinker Road with the avenue leading to

the main entrance of the Administration Building. Here a plot with a frontage of 500 feet on Skinker Road and 400 feet on the other avenue, is set apart for Great Britain. The Orangery, which fronts on Skinker Road, is 171 feet long. It has a width of 32 feet, exclusive of the two wings, which extend back toward the Administration building.

The grounds surrounding this structure are subject to Mr. Brown's landscape treatment, and that here is created a beauty spot of unique and universal interest is not to be doubted.

OLD GARDENS MORE LOVELY THAN THE NEW.

There is a vast difference between an American garden and an English garden. This contrast compels attention at the Fair, and serves to accentuate the picturesqueness of the quaint old garden in its New World setting.

"In the garden created here," says Mr. Brown, "there is no paling fences and no geranium beds, such as I observe in the American gardens. Hedges are a predominant feature; thus at the very borders of the garden giving it a distinctly English motif, and instead of the blossoms chiefly featured in present-day landscape treatment, we have the old-fashioned flowers as our chief aids to color variety."

This expert garden architect named the hollyhock first in the list of the flowers to be grown. Being informed that in America the hollyhock is chiefly known as a flower that blooms beside the humblest dooryards, and is rarely seen in landscape effects deemed highly artistic, Mr. Brown replied that in the formal garden of English country life two or three centuries ago, this presumably homely flower was of pre-eminent attraction. So there is, in the grounds surrounding the Orangery, a wealth of hollyhocks, of various colors, gaily flirting with the visitors, and by their vividness, vivacity and variety compelling admiration.

If any garden of the present time may be cited as a model for the one that is created here, perhaps the famous grounds at Hampton Court may stand in that position. The gardens surrounding Hampton Court were created simultaneously with the Queen's Orangery, being begun in the same year and brought to their highest elegance seven years later, in 1711. Though later gardeners have added newer varieties of flowers and made certain other alterations, those gardens may be said to represent, perhaps as nearly as any now in existence, the quaint old garden of the time mentioned; but, as already set forth, the old-fashioned flowers pre-

dominate in this reproduction, and for his exact models in this respect, Mr. Brown has found it necessary to turn back the dial some centuries.

A few years ago the Hoosier poet, James Whitcomb Riley, published in England a collection of his poems already published in America. He gave to this volume the title of "Old Fashioned Roses," thereby proving that the Indiana author understands the English liking for the good old things of the days gone by. In the days when Sir Francis Bacon lived and wrote, English gardening was in its zenith of popularity. Everywhere on country estates there were an unusual interest in the creation of beautiful landscapes. Sometimes the taste ran to the grotesque. Bacon himself wrote an essay on gardens, beginning with that celebrated statement; "God Almighty himself first planted a garden, and, indeed, it is the purest of human pleasures."

VARIEGATED LANDSCAPES OF PEACOCKS AND LIONS.

Lord Bacon took occasion to protest against the clipping and shaping of the juniper, the yew and other shrubs into the forms of birds and animals, saying that he disapproved of that style of evergreen architecture; but notwithstanding this protest from high authority the landscapers of the country seats persisted in applying this idea in the treatment of their evergreens. In many English parks and gardens there are yet to be seen the shapes of peacocks, lions and other birds and animals in growing shrubberies, deftly pruned each season to retain the intended form.

Mr. Brown intends in the garden at the World's Fair, to introduce some of these odd figures, which are unique in this section. One who has not made a pilgrimage to some of the old country places of the English shires can scarcely appreciate the wonderful results obtained by the landscapist in the crowding of evergreens in such forms. The tourist in British byways frequently stands agape in contemplation of a pair of cooing doves, in living evergreen, sitting atop a wide yew hedge, or a gigantic peacock, tail-feathers and all, growing out of the ground amidst a bed of old-fashioned roses. When the architect completed his work just west of Skinker Road, some few such surprises awaited the multitude.

But perhaps the most English of any of the features of this old garden is the pleached alley extending along one side of the Orangery tract. This is in the nature of an arbor, yet very different. Rows of poplars or other handsome trees planted in parallel form the side walls of the

alley. Their branches so trained as to meet and cross each other overhead, form a roof of shade, through which flicker just enough sunshine to afford the proper degree of light.

The pleached alley is designed for lazy loitering and restful ease. It is a place wherein one may loaf and invite the soul, for its pathway is paved with bright pebbles and bordered with brighter blossoms, and here and there perhaps a seat may be found for requirements of a sequestered *tete-a-tete*. In the old gardens of England sometimes there is an archway of evergreen trained over carpenter's work in correct geometrical design, but the pleached alley is to be the place of seclusion in this reproduction. An English garden without some such adjunct would be vitally incomplete, and when the World's Fair visitor strolls through the embowered alley of the Orangery he may hum with eminent fitness the old song, "For it's English, quite English, you know."

HEDGES FRINGED LIKE A GARDEN OF LACES.

The whole tract is filled with hedges made of yew. In hedges the English style runs to heaviness. No scant fence-like hedge, such as one sees at the ordinary American country place, through which a razorback hog could make his way with impunity, will suffice for your true Britisher. He needs must have his hedge several feet wide, trimmed-flat at the top and perpendicular at the sides, and grown so thick that not even a humming-bird can find lodgement within it. Such hedges, with geometrical or animal design of the same material to relieve the outlines here and there, is seen around the old English garden in St. Louis. There are hedges in a certain degree suggestive of this style along the beautiful Rumson Road, in New Jersey, and on the grounds of some Newport villas.

There is a sun-dial, of course. An old English garden without a sun-dial would be more woeful than a modern home without a breakfast food.

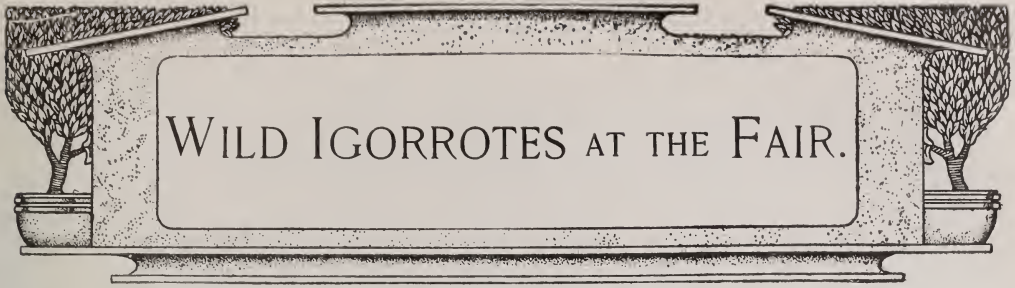
In keeping with the commanding motif of this delightful reproduction, whereby time is turned back two or three hundred years, to a period when the pocket timepiece and even the house clock were things of rarity, a great sun-dial, of quaint design, forms the centerpiece of a series of pathways on the level ground east of the Orangery. The visitor may tell the time of day by the method of the past, reading the sunshine as it passes.

Throughout the grounds there is placed, at points best harmonizing

with the immediate surroundings, sculptured pieces in bronze or urns of gleaming marble. There is two fountains, one in front of the building and the other at the rear, in the court between the two wings of the Orangery. These are of exquisite design, and at night ablaze with electric lights. In the basins opportunity is afforded for the display of aquatic plants.

It is the purpose of the creators of this garden to show forth to the western world the magnificent wealth of English flora. Blended with such old-fashioned flowers as King Hollyhock, the Sweet William, the Heartsease, the Phlox, the Periwinkle, the Wild Thyme, the Sweet Briar, the Primrose and the Gilly Flower many blossoms of later culture. There are beds bordered with phloxes and showing interior displays of taller plants in bewildering variety.

From the higher altitudes of the exposition, such as the Administration Building, the Palace of Agriculture, the restaurant pagodas on Art Hill, and even from the balconies of buildings a mile distant, this old English garden surrounding the replica of the greenery beloved by Queen Victoria in her time as by Queen Anne of two centuries before, present a spectacle of delightful aspect. Looking down upon the garden, quaint and curious, so unlike anything American, so intimately English, one requires no touch of fairy's wand to be conscious of the fact that he is clipped out of the glorious picture-book of history.



WILD IGORROTES AT THE FAIR.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Piercest and Least Known of All the Wards of the United States Are the Dusky Head Hunters and Dog Eaters from the Mountains of Luzon—They Are the Black Gypsies of the Philippines, Whose Life in Flowered Forests Is Poetic, but Whose Savagery Defies Civilization.



THE United States has no other wards so little known as the wild Igorrotes, some of whom have been brought to the Filipino Reservation at the Fair.

Of these warlike little primitives of the mountains and forests a great deal has been heard since American interest was directed to the Philippines, but not much was certainly known until the Philippine Commission made its report to the President of the United States.

It had been said that the Igorrotes are cannibals and head hunters, and that they are to the Philippines to-day what the wild Kiowas of Kansas and Nebraska were to the United States sixty years ago—a warlike, savage people, preying upon whomsoever happened their way.

The investigation made by the Philippines Commission enabled us to know that the Igorrote, while black indeed, is not so black as he has been painted. He has been proven innocent of the charge of cannibalism. Likewise has he been found guiltless of that free-heartedness and nomadic life which made the American plains Indian the terror to the West in early days.

The Igorrote stands indicted upon but one grave count—his head-hunting. But even this offense has the extenuation of being discriminate.

Since his coming to St. Louis, the Igorrote has attracted more attention than all the other primitive people at the Fair. Not because of his head hunting propensity was he enabled to achieve this foreign fame, but because he insisted upon eating dogs.

So head-hunter and dog-eater that he is, the Igorrote is not the least interesting of those races which have come to the big fair to resume, after long lapse of years, the linguistic chorus of Babel.

They are black ; they all smoke pipes ; they come from Africa ; they are very warlike ; they are mountaineers ; they hunt with blow-guns ; they eat with their fingers ; they have curly, kinky hair ; they are afraid of thunder ; they dislike to be questioned ; vanity is their dominant vice ; they regard Americans as giants ; they are the largest of the Filipinos ; cock-fighting is their chief amusement ; the most of them live on the island of Luzon ; the Igorrote is an expert with the blow-gun ; the mountains of Northern Luzon are full of them.

They cultivate sugar cane, rice and sweet potatoes ; they are called a fine-looking race for the tropics ; the women wear wooden hair combs, made of bamboo ; they build quaint little huts in the coffee thickets ; the men dance a great deal, but the women never do ; they have flat noses, thick lips and high cheek bones ; the American soldiers early called them " the black hornets."

A DARK LITTLE PHENOMENAL PEOPLE.

While ordinarily very well built, they are not a graceful people ; the women are fond of beads and wear great quantities of them ; they use the bow and arrow, and it is their principal weapon in warfare ; they love music, but they have only the simplest of reed instruments ; they wear their hair long, and the men seldom have any hair on the face ; they are eager gamblers, and any sort of a game of chance appeals to them.

Their huts are built beehive fashion, and they creep into them on all fours ; the women are said to be very domestic, even though they do lead a gypsy-like life ; they are fatalists, and are not much given to reasoning why something happened ; they are more remote from civilization than any of the other natives of the Philippines ; divorce is quite common among them.

They chew betel nut much as Americans chew tobacco ; in their native land they go almost naked, wearing only a clout ; they are fond of bathing and swimming, but are not especially clean ; they have little confidence in white people, and the Spaniards could never gain their confidence.

The women are well developed, being without that sickly look so common among Filipino women. They treat fever by walking into cold water and standing there, sometimes with the water up to the neck.

Passion is seldom expressed in their features, and you cannot tell that an Igorrote is angry by looking at him. The women carry water

and wood and almost all other burdens upon their heads ; they are expert at balancing such burdens. They are fond of festivals, and oftentimes continue them through days and nights, the chief features being fire and noise.

Dog dinners are most essential to the Igorrote marriage ceremony, for it is a section of the canine intestine, stuffed with tender bits of the meat, highly spiced and flavored, that binds the matrimonial contract.

On the day of the wedding a great feast of dog and rice is prepared for all the tribes. After the guests have cleaned their plates the strange dish of dog entrails are served to the couples. When this has been eaten, patriarch, Byungasiu, chant a blessing upon the union. No promises are exacted, no advice given. With but a single swallow two hearts are made as one.

A WEDDING FEAST OF FAT DOG.

'Tis to dance and eat dog that the Igorrote lives, and it is difficult to tell which pastime he likes the better. When the tom-toms begin their din the women, with heads aloof and body listless, waltz to the center, and the head hunting warriors, waving their spears and shields and chanting festive airs, form a constantly moving circle about them.

Igorrote women are sufficiently modest to don a blanket when they appear in public, but the male limits his dress to a breech-clout. As the dance proceeds the almost naked forms of the men writhe and wriggle in rhythm to the strange music, and not until they are completely exhausted will they forbear the pleasure. When one drops out there is another to take his place, and so the merry-making continues.

Contrasted with the brown-skins of the men, the bright garments of the women and their dignified demeanor, make the dance all the more interesting. The woman dancer goes through none of the contortions performed by the men, and she is not so quickly fatigued. She turns slowly as upon a pivot, the knees bending slightly and the head gracefully swaying in harmony with the music.

When the season of festivities is over, the bride is taken to her new home, where friends have fixed her out for house-keeping in Igorrote style. Then the men change their name, but they do not take the names of their wives as would be the case if the American custom were reversed.

It all depends upon what happens during the early honeymoon as to what titles the men bear in their after life, for their new names are

selected from some incident surrounding their wedding. If it should rain and thunder one of the other might, after the true custom, be christened "Bad Weather," or its equivalent in the lingo of the dog-eaters.

They name their children for the place in which they are born, or for some bird or snake, or whatever is in mind at the time. That the Igorrote is a head-hunter is affirmed by official investigation upon the part of the Philippines Commission and so reported to the government of the United States.

The Igorrotés never cut their hair behind, or, that is, they never do it when they are at home; they permit it to grow as long as it will, and it curls and kinks into quite a hard, bushy mass. They take good care of their sick, but have no regular medicines, and sometimes make up mixtures which probably kill the patient quicker than the germs of disease could hope to dispatch him.

LITTLE BLACKS THAT LIVE IN MONKEY TREES.

Paternal love is one of their ruling sentiments, and both the father and mother exercise a tender care over the little ones. The Igorrote men are most all hunters in their native mountains; the women do the housework and cultivate the little gardens. They are elaborate tattooers, and Igorrote tattooing is only surpassed in design and extent by that of the natives of New Zealand.

They wander from place to place in the forests and mountains, and among the wild Igorrotés there are no towns or regularly located villages. The divided skirt is an original invention with the Igorrote women, who frequently wear them when they come down from the mountains into the towns. They are not as black as the Negroes of the African interior, but they are much darker than any of the other Filipinos, and are thought to have originated in Ethiopia.

Indolence is the curse of the race. The men do little else than follow the chase, and they do not do this when there is anything to eat in the house. Lying around in the shade is their chief pastime.

An Igorrote has little capacity for assimilating civilization, and he is one of the natives set down by the Philippines Commission as being not only incapable of self government, but needing a firm hand to rule him.

The Igorrote has a violent temper. When he is aroused, he gets what Americans would call "crazy mad." At such times he will commit

atrocious crimes, and they have been known to turn upon their own household with great fury.

Some of the Igorrotés are tree dwellers, a form of habitat made necessary by the frequent raids of their enemies. The tree dweller met this exigency just as the American cliff dweller did—by building his house where it is inaccessible.

The United States troops were the first to conquer the Igorrotés. The Spaniards sent many expeditions against them, but they were never subjugated until the Americans followed them into the brush and whipped them into submission.

Family feuds are common among them. Oftentimes these feuds result in many deaths, for the Igorrote is revengeful, and he does not hesitate to lay in the bushes with his bolo and do unto others such evil as they have done unto him and his.

THEY ARE POLYGAMISTS, BUT SO LITTLE.

The Ingorrotés are polygamists, but no man has more than one real wife. The others are his servants, and neither they nor their children have any of the privileges extended to that inner circle of the household, whose center is the recognized wife.

The death of an Igorrote is followed by a great clamor in the house. All the members of the family set up a great shrieking and crying, and oftentimes the men take out their bolos and hack right and left at the furniture and the walls of the house.

An Igorrote is considered in disrepute if it is known that his enemies have taken more of the heads of his people or family than he has taken in return. They will tolerate a "tie score;" as we would call it in America, but it is a disgrace to be a head or so behind.

The Igorrotés are for the most part pagans, and it is only a small element of them that have embraced Christianity through the Catholic church. It is said that the first members of the tribe baptized were Igorrotés, who went to an exposition at Madrid in 1887.

An Igorrote couple are not supposed to go to housekeeping immediately they are married. They must first go into the mountains and sleep under the trees until five suns have passed, in order that they may relish the comforts of their home when they move into it.

There is no lovelier wilderness than that in which the Igorrotés have their homes in the mountains of Northern Luzon. Like the dream

houses of fairies are their queer little huts, in the close embrace of the coffee trees and that great luxuriance of vegetation which is found in these tropical isles.

Head hunting is an old custom with the Igorrotes, as it is with others of the black races of the Solomon Islands, Borneo and other isles of Oceanica. The Igorrotes keep a regular debit and credit account of heads, and valor is measured by the number of these possessed by each warrior of the tribe.

They keep the heads of their enemies displayed before their huts, in order that none be either under or over estimated as a warrior. If an Igorrote is too unskillful in battle or too timid to fare forth and take the heads of his enemies, he is despised by his fellows and he is treated with contempt.

LIBERTIES OF LOVE AMONG THE LITTLE.

The chiefs are selected according to their fitness to lead, just as chiefs were chosen by the American Indians. As the Indians followed that one of their number who displayed at his tepee the greatest number of his enemies' scalps, so the Igorrotes follow him whose hut is decorated with the greatest number of the heads of his foes.

Young men seeking brides among the Igorrotes must go to the homes of the girls and reside there for a certain time, in order that the girl's people may determine by close association whether the proposed alliance is desirable. During this period the youth works for his girl's father without pay.

A young Igorrote warrior cannot hope to have a bride until he has proven his valor by taking the heads of some of his enemies. Sometimes a girl's father will give his daughter to a suitor who can show but a single enemy's head, but this is not often the case, and if it is done the people of the tribe know by that sign that the father himself is not much of a head harvester and has no wish to encourage that particular proof of personal valor.

Igorrote funerals are oftentimes very elaborate. The relatives and friends of the deceased all gather upon a certain day, and each brings a piece of game or some other food. This food is placed inside a big canoe-like piece of bark taken from a tree, and is sewed within it. The body of the dead is similarly sewed in another piece of bark, and these are buried together, in order that the journey into death may not be accompanied by hunger.

The Igorrotés have always been dog eaters, and they consider it not at all strange that they should eat such food. In fact, they are but one of many primitive people who relish the dog at table. The American Indians were in many instances dog eaters. When Father Jacques Marquette descended the Mississippi River in 1673, the Indian chiefs considered that they were showing him the highest honor within their power when they sat before him and his men a nicely-baked dog.

The Igorrotés are regarded as being, for the most part, a pure-blooded negro race, though there are tribes of them which have intermarried with less pronounced races and have in this way lost much of their racial distinctiveness. This is particularly true of a tribe of them which long ago affiliated with a band of Chinese pirates and who have now become Igorrote-Chinese. They were for a long time more dreaded even than the full-blooded Igorrotés, for, retaining the fearfulness and fighting qualities of the Igorrote, they acquired by the alliance the craftiness of the Mongolian.

The Igorrotés are an unthinking people, and are without any of those native wits and mental strengths which enable some primitive peoples to know considerable of their ancestors, even though the race is without historians or anything better than traditions. Consequently, the Igorrotés have no idea when their forefathers landed upon the Philippines, or whence or why they came. The prevalent story of their original appearance there is that in the year 1529 B. C., the tyrannical reign of the fierce Cambises caused a great exodus out of Ethiopia, and that a portion of these African blacks put to sea and landed upon the Philippines. This same story is told of the coming of the Negritos, another tribe on the islands. The Igorrotés know nothing at all of it, and have not even a current legend to cover their coming.



RELICS AND RECOLLECTIONS.

CHAPTER XXV.

Hunters' and Fishers' Paradise—Missouri's Commission Makes a Wonderful Display on a Three-Acre Tract—Relic of Horace Greeley's Ride Down a Mountain Side—Characteristics of the British Display—A Papier Mache Map Made by Students—Sixty Car-Loads of Black Hills Gold—A Typical Gold Mine in Actual Operation—Gold Ore Taken from Great Depths in the South Dakota Gold Fields are put through Interesting and Mysterious Processes—Romance has no part in Practical Mining—A Ton of Ore Yields but a Fraction of an Ounce of the Precious Metal.

“**S**HOW ME” has come to be recognized all over the world as a typical Missouri saying. It conveys a world of meaning and the Missouri Fair Commission interpreted it in its broadest sense. They intend to “show” the world that Missouri's claims are not founded on paper.

In no department is this more true than in Forestry, Fish and Game. Specimens of the wild game that inhabited the forest or prairie, that live in mountain or at the water's edge, the fish that swim in the waters and the birds that fly in the Missouri air, are entertainingly displayed before the visitor to the Fair.

W. J. Ward, Superintendent of Missouri's Forestry, Fish and Game section, has personal charge of this exhibit, and he makes the three-acre tract lying immediately west of the Forestry, Fish and Game Palace a veritable paradise for the sportsman.

An artificial lake, 150 feet by 50 feet, and fed by the clear water from a natural spring in the side of a hill on the western edge, occupies the center of the space. In the lake is placed as many living specimens as can be obtained of the fish of the State. On the borders of the lake, built in miniature forests showing Missouri's woods and shrubs, are pens which contain the wild game and birds.

A deer pen and shelter provides a home for a dozen specimens. Other pens contain coveys of quail, prairie chickens and the rough grouse or pheasants. The wild turkeys are shown in a pen by themselves. Squirrels and rabbits occupy a pen in which a tree affords the squirrels an opportunity to display their climbing ability.

In some pens that reach down to the water's edge are colonies of otter, mink and beaver.

In some large pens along the southern edge of the reservation are homes for large game, and here is securely confined splendid specimens of the mountain lion, black bear, coyote, wolf, red and gray foxes, raccoons and opossums.

Other pens, which embrace an arm of the artificial lake, provide a natural home for wild geese and ducks.

AN IDEAL HUNTER'S LODGE AND EQUIPMENT.

On the west end of the tract, overlooking the entire exhibit from a height of twenty feet, is built an ideal hunter's lodge. It is a log structure, and in itself is an exhibit of Missouri's wealth in timber. The front room is eighteen by twenty-one feet, and is a museum or trophy room. It is decorated by the various huntsmen's clubs of Missouri, and contains mounted specimens, ancient and modern arms of the chase and other articles that is a delight to the nimrods.

The lodge contains a kitchen equipped with camping utensils, and here is given 'possum suppers and other functions of a similar sort. The third room of the lodge is a library and the literature pertaining to fish and game. Interesting fish stories, furnished by clubs and individuals, in typewritten form, is on file in the library.

The lake itself is an important feature. Growing on the banks are cat-tails, lilies and the wild aquatic plants. Swan float in state on the lake's placid bosom. Boats, from the old pine dug-outs used by the Indians and early settlers, to the dainty and graceful small craft employed by the hunter and fisher of to-day, is also displayed.

The lake is sufficiently large to furnish an ideal place for fly-casting tournaments, and many of them are held. There is provided a floating bridge, which the anglers may stand upon and make their casts with rod and reel, and test the skill for distance and exactness. The growth of plants on the edges form little pools, which only the skillful angler may reach without entangling his line.

Missouri keeps open house on her three-acre game reserve, and sportsmen from the world over will find a cordial welcome awaiting them.

The managers of the Louisiana Purchase commemoration, by the Universal Exposition at St. Louis, have taken care that the most homely relics of events the people care for are provided. One of the famously

queer things out West, where Horace Greeley advised the young men to go and grow up with the country, is the stage in which the editorial philosopher rode when descending the steep places.

The very distinguished editor was in a hurry, and urged the driver to make haste, until the gallop down darksome declivities caused various expressions from the illustrious passenger, culminating in pitiful ejaculations that gave the wild whip to understand that he did not care whether there was ever again to be a lecture engagement kept.

Mr. Greeley was much disturbed by his tumbles from side to side of the coach, and that creaking and jarring vehicle appeared to brave the perils of dizzy precipices, the great lecturer mentioning in language not proper for publication, that he did not care a blank whether he ever got anywhere if spared from murder on the way. Whether the West got into an eternal gulf of fiery brimstone or not, it is said that much mentioned by Mr. Greeley during his flight from the top to the bottom of a rocky mountain, was even lawless, forbidden both in the sacred scriptures and the revised statutes of the several sovereign States.

FAMOUS STAGE THAT GREELEY RODE IN.

It has been a long generation since the death of Mr. Greeley, but the stage coach in which he took a ride that beat Sheridan's, according to Thomas Buchanan Reed, has been cherished, and is believed by millions to be a historical and histrionic trophy. It is seen among the curios of commemoration. Even the driver is in dispute, but the old coach is identified and probably everlasting. It has had its "picture took," and a ringing proclamation voice is to tell the wonders that were spoken in the precipitation headlong down the mountain side. It beats Buffalo Bill's coach that was fired upon by the Indians several thousand times, and once bore the animated figure of the lady now Queen of England, who said, when she emerged from the cloud of gunpowder smoke quite safe, "Dear me, I must have been in a battle!" That is what Greeley thought, as he beat a whole quadrilateral of journalists.

It was during the British and Boer war that the first attempt was made to enlist the interest of the people of Great Britain in the St. Louis Exposition, but the country had a good deal of preoccupation at the time. The new King of England was to be crowned, and he was not well; but the troubles passed away. Especially as an exceedingly well written account of "The British Exhibit at St. Louis," says:

“It was discovered that France, recognizing the relations which its Government and people had borne to the Louisiana Territory, and Germany, because of the Emperor’s desire to stand well with the American Government and people, were certain to accept and to organize comprehensive exhibits.

“The Foreign Office then accepted and agreed to appoint a Royal Commission to carry out the task, the idea still being to limit the entire expenditure to a small sum. This was based to some extent upon a conclusion reached, after the close of the Paris Exhibition of 1900, not to organize and collect exhibits again through the usual Royal Commission. By this time the public had been pretty well supplied with information about the programme to be carried out at St. Louis, so that the opinion was general that it would scarcely be appropriate for Great Britain to go to St. Louis unless it did so in a way to challenge comparison with other countries.

THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF FORTY.

“A Royal Commission of nearly forty members was then appointed, with a preliminary grant of \$150,000. In the Budget of this financial year another very much larger sum was set aside, making over \$700,000. The Commission appointed was composed of practical men, leaders in art and industry. At its head was the Prince of Wales.

“Models, plans and designs for public works were brought together from thirty widely-distributed sources. Perhaps the most interesting, because it illustrates the latest great triumph in engineering, is that of the Assuan Dam, made for the purpose by Sir John Aird & Co.

“Among other notable features are models of a fever hospital by the Glasgow Corporation; plans and photographs of bridges and irrigation works, by the Public Works Department of India; elaborate plans and models of new Birmingham water supply, by the engineer, Mr. James Mansergh; models of lighthouses, by Trinity House and the Commissioners of Irish Lights; plans or views of docks, by the Bombay Port Trust; the Commissioners for Leith Harbor, the London and India Docks Railway Company, the London and Southwestern Railway, the Mersey Docks and Harbor Board, and the River Ware Commissioners.

“The show in silks is a creditable one, while that in flax and linen, although few firms contribute to it, very complete, embracing comprehensive displays from the leading manufacturers engaged in this trade, which, so far as American patronage is concerned, is a large and steady

one. There are excellent specimens of fine decorative furniture for both dwellings and offices.

“Group 45, ceramics, is another result of collective effort. It includes twenty-four firms engaged in the various branches of the pottery industries. It is a fair representation of the entire trade. The group representing lace, embroideries and trimmings is one of the most creditable that finds housing in any of the exhibition buildings.

“In the department devoted to electricity the display is small, but good in parts. Light, heat and power are conspicuous by their absence; but the use of electricity in electro-galvanizing and for making copper tubes and sheets is illustrated. With the General Post Office as the principal exhibitor, there is a complete illustration of telegraphy, on both historic and modern lines.

A HUNDRED EXAMPLES OF ENGLISH PHOTOGRAPHY.

“There are twenty English exhibits of scientific photography. Two hundred examples are exhibited by Horsely Hinton.

“The chemical exhibit is collective, and represents work carried out by several members of the Commission and other expert committee assistants. At their head is Dr. Boverton Redwood, who has given most of his time for many months to the task in hand. Ninety-two individuals, firms, and companies have contributed, so that no phase of the industry has been overlooked.

“In the group devoted to typography a collection of engravings and prints has been made, six great London firms contributing to swell its proportions. Special attention has been given to its quality, under the supervision of Sir Edward Maunde Thompson and his assistants at the Museum. Fifty-five societies, libraries, museums, publishing firms, and binders have united to show books, publications and bindings.

“In the group dealing with maps and apparatus of all kinds the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, the Ordnance Survey, the Indian Survey, the Admiralty, the War office, the Royal Observatory, the Geographical Society, the Palestine, the Egypt, and the Cretan Funds, together with the leading map publishers, have brought together an exhibit which shows both processes and results in the best possible way.

“In transportation there are no entries, even so much as to indicate that pleasure carriages, ambulances, hearses, carts, and wagons for all purposes, or saddlery and harness have yet been introduced into the

United Kingdom. There is not so much as the Irish car, generally so conspicuous as a feature at exhibitions. Effort has been concentrated, with considerable success, upon Groups 74 and 75, which relate to railways and the mercantile marine. The most prominent exhibits in the first-named group are a joint one by the Great Northern, the North-Eastern, and the North British Railways, and a separate one by the London and North-Western Railway. Other features show the development of the English locomotive and various improvements in motive power and rolling stock.

“The display of vegetable foods is insignificant, the brewer is entirely absent, and even the large consumption in America of Scotch and Irish whiskies has only tempted three distillers to take part. In the allied department of horticulture the Kew Gardens show plans and photographs, and the principal seedsmen of England exhibit collections of seeds, while plants and flowers are shown growing on various parts of the grounds.

TWO HUNDRED EXHIBITORS OF METALLURGY.

“In mines and metallurgy the Commission have organized a collective exhibit showing the methods and processes employed in mining, to which 205 persons and firms have contributed. It is very complete, and attracts attention, when it is borne in mind that a collection of this character must be transported 4,500 miles.

“The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction in Dublin sent samples of Irish minerals and building materials; the Geological Survey has contributed very liberally in maps, diagrams, photographs, and models; while the Survey of India has done its part well. The British South Africa Company sends gold quartz, copper, coal, iron, and other minerals, and there are many specimens of British ores and rocks.

“The Biological Association sent to the allied fisheries division an exhibit to illustrate different steps in the growth and development of the principal food fishes, and also to show a representative collection of marine animals;

Alameda County, California, makes an exhibit that would be a credit to many a State. The Supervisors of that County appropriated about \$20,000 for the purpose, and of this amount \$3,000 was used in installing the educational exhibit. F. O. Crawford, Superintendent of Schools in Alameda County, has charge of the exhibit and personally conducts the installation and will remain in charge during the Exposition.

One of the striking features of Alameda County's educational exhibit is a papier mache relief map of the County, fourteen by twenty feet, made by the pupils of the public schools. The map was carefully compared by the County Civil Engineer, and at the close of the fair will be returned to Oakland, the County-seat, where it will be placed in the rooms of the County Surveyor and kept as the official map of the County.

The map is inclined against the wall and every hill and valley developed. The highest part of the map is about fourteen inches above the sea level. Every railway and public road in the County is shown. Every school-house, every public building, each township and city and village is shown, and a perfect scale maintained. The school children did the actual work of forming the map, but the coloring was left to the County Surveyor. The site of each school house is marked by a small photograph of the school building that occupies it. Larger photographs, showing the buildings in detail, are contained in books, to which, those who care to see, may have access.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL ROOMS REPRODUCED.

Another feature of interest is the series of reproductions of Alameda school-rooms. Mr. Crawford obtained floor space in the Education Palace for this exhibit and built a room thirty by forty feet. At one time it is fitted up to represent the kindergarten room in a particular Alameda County school. The identical furniture is installed, the maps and charts from the walls taken from their places and placed in the World's Fair school-room. In fact it is a perfect reproduction, so that one sees exactly what a certain room in a certain school in Alameda County, California, is. The furniture and decorations are changed at intervals, and during the Exposition a type of every school in the County is shown. Specimens of the work from all the schools are shown.

All of the work mentioned is done by the public schools under the direction of Mr. Crawford. In Alameda is situated the University of California, at Berkeley, the largest in the State, with 3,000 students. St. Mary's Catholic College, and Mills' College for young ladies are important institutions.

A real Black Hills gold reduction plant in actual operation is one of the novel sights that may be seen any day in the wonderful Mining Gulch. This reduction plant is a model but no miniature. The building which contains it is 105 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 45 feet high.

In this structure 60 carloads of ore, some of it brought from levels in the Black Hills mines a thousand feet below the earth's surface, is crushed and the gold extracted and made into real gold bricks before the eyes of the visitor.

This really "live" exhibit may destroy the romance that surrounds gold mining when viewed by one whose knowledge has been gained from books. In the Black Hills the gold is not found in its pure state in great chunks. A ton of rough looking boulders blasted hundreds of feet down in the ground is hoisted to the surface, and after a long and exhaustive process a fraction of an ounce of gold is extracted from this great mass, and all else is waste. The great Homestake Mine, at Lead, which has paid dividends every month for 25 years, is one of these "low grade propositions," as the miners term them. A ton of Homestake ore will yield about one-sixth of an ounce of gold valued at about \$3.50.

THE GREAT ORE CRUSHERS CRUSHING.

This reduction plant is what is known as a "fire stamp" mill, embracing silver amalgamation tables and the cyanide process. The plant is to operate eight hours a day, crushing five to eight tons of ore. The building is built with wide platforms around all of the working parts so the visitor may view and understand every process.

The great ore crusher, which is in the south end of the plant near the Intramural station, resembles nothing so much as it does a great coffee mill. Its iron jaws are ever hungry, and huge rocks are reduced to small stones in a trice. A piece of ore the size of a man's head is easily swallowed by the monster, but pieces larger than that are broken by a strong man stationed at the mouth of the crusher with a heavy sledge hammer. The ore in the crusher's capacious maw is broken into pieces the size of hens eggs and the crushed ore drops into a bin underneath.

A wooden trough or box leads from this crushed ore bin to the mortar where the noisy and spectacular part of the process is begun. The ore drops from the trough into a hopper and is automatically fed into the mortar. This is a rectangular iron box, 5 feet long, 2 feet wide $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet deep. Working over this box are a series of trip-hammers. Miners call them "stamps."

In this mill there are five of these stamps. Each is a huge piece of solid steel, weighing 1000 pounds, and they fall into the bottom of the

mortar at the rate of 90 strokes per minute. The stamps do not fall all at the same time, but one follows the other in rapid rotation. The bottom of the mortar box is placed on timbers 14 feet long, standing on end, and resting on a heavy stone foundation set deep into the grounds. This gives an elasticity that facilitates the work. The 1000 pound hammers have a drop of but little more than six inches, but the constant operation soon reduces the chunks of ore to minute particles no larger than grains of corn meal.

A stream of water pours constantly into this mortar, washing the sand through a screen down onto a large silver plate, 12 feet long and 5 feet wide, tilted so that the "pulp" as the sand is now termed, flows down over the plate with the water. The silver plate has been covered with a thin coating of quicksilver.

THE AFFINITY OF GOLD AND QUICKSILVER.

The quicksilver is in a liquid state, but the affinity the silver has for it holds it securely on the plate's surface. The tiny particles of gold in the pulp are attracted by the quicksilver and are held by it, the sand and water passing on.

The gold thus held on the silver plate is collected once every day. The machinery is stopped, and a man with a brush and a pan cleans off the plate much in the fashion that a woman brushes the crumbs from the dining-room table. When the plate is all cleaned, the mass in the pan is called amalgam, and is composed of the quicksilver and gold. The mass is put in a canvas or chamois bag and "squeezed." The liquid quicksilver, or much of it, comes through the pores, and in the bag is left a dry metallic ball, just like those a boy makes from pieces of tinfoil—only 30 to 45 per cent. of it is pure gold.

These balls are carefully kept, and every two weeks they are sent to the retort. They are placed in an iron vessel, which is hermetically sealed. Coming out of the top of the vessel is a "goose neck." A fire of sufficient intensity is applied beneath to melt the balls. The quicksilver passes off through the goose-neck in the form of gas, and is condensed and used over again. Nothing is left in the vessel but pure gold, that is ready to be cast into bricks and sold to the United States government for \$20.67 per ounce.

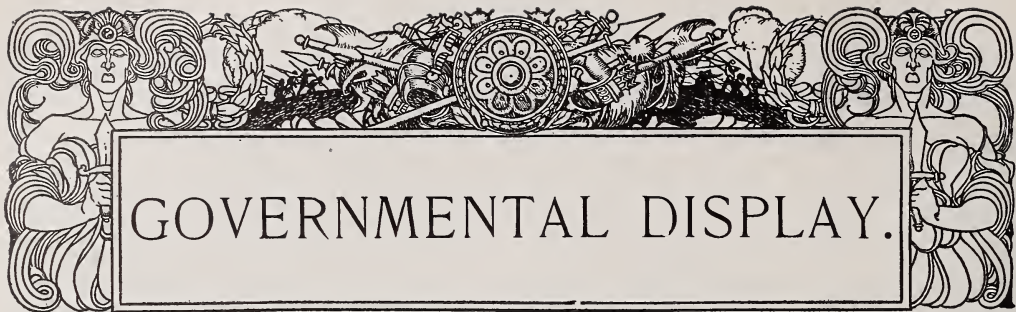
The above process is used when the ore contains "free" gold, but it does not prove effective with all ores from the Black Hills gold fields.

Some of the gold yet remains in the "pulp" that has passed over the silver plate, and as is the case with other ores that are not at all free and must be treated entirely by the cyanide process, this is permitted to flow into a series of tanks containing a solution of cyanide of potassium. This dissolves the gold and holds it in the solution, and finally pours into a box filled with zinc shavings. The chemical action of the zinc on the cyanide precipitates the gold, and it fastens on the zinc shavings. The now clear solution is drawn off, leaving the gold in the box with the zinc. The solution is reinforced with more cyanide, is pumped back up into the mortar and commences its task all over again.

The gold in the zinc shavings is treated similarly to the balls in the amalgam process, and once every two weeks is cast into gold bricks. These bricks vary in size from the size of a match-box up to double and sometimes treble the size of a building brick.

To the one who watches this interesting process from beginning to the end, and sees the small amount of gold that is secured, one does not see how there can be any profit in gold-mining. Yet the "low grade propositions" are the ones in which the most money is made. This exhibit is made to demonstrate that the Black Hills mines are conducted on business principles, and are devoid of the gambling and speculative features.

R. P. Akin, of the Colorado Iron Works of Denver, and B. C. Cook, of Deadwood, a prominent mining expert, are in personal charge of the plant. The exhibit is a part of South Dakota's mining exhibit, and S. W. Russell, of Deadwood, one of the owners of the Uncle Sam mine at Deadwood, personally saw to the installation.



CHAPTER XXVI.

Display Installed in the Largest Governmental Exposition Building Ever Constructed—Precious Documents—Relics of Famous Statesmen and Soldiers—Working Postal Exhibit—The Exhibit of the Agricultural Department Demonstrates in a Practical Manner the Methods Which Have Developed Various Branches of Husbandry—"Bug House" Investigations a Novel and Important Feature—Weather Bureau also Revealed—Great Guns of the Army and Navy.

THE United States Government Building at the Fair occupies an elevated site just south of the main picture of the Exposition. The great central dome of the Government Building is visible from the very center of the Fair, looking across the picturesque sunken garden that lies between the Palaces of Mines and Metallurgy and the Liberal Arts.

The hill slope in front of the Government Building is terraced with broad stairways almost completely covering the slope. The building is the largest structure ever provided at an exposition by the Federal Government. It is distinguished from all the other large buildings at the Exposition by the steel truss construction, the entire roof being supported by steel arches, forming a splendid domed ceiling.

In this building are installed the exhibits of all the executive departments of the Government. The building is a vast storehouse of an endless variety of treasures dear to the heart of every true American. Precious documents are to be seen here, and the autographs of our great men of the past are on display. Relics of famous statesmen and soldiers carefully preserved through generations, are exhibited. Each Government department has installed an exhibit showing its official character and mode of operation.

Entering the Government Building from the eastern end the visitor sees at his left a railroad post office car. This is not a mere coach standing

idle, but is one of the most improved mail cars, in which the men attached to the United States railway mail service are actively engaged in "throwing" the mails. Here you will see the postal clerks at work, just as they work while speeding along a railroad track.

A curious collection of old-time relics from the postoffice museum at Washington illustrates as no verbal description can do the crude beginnings of the postal system. One of these relics is an old-fashioned stage-coach that once carried United States mails through a portion of the Louisiana Purchase territory.

President Roosevelt, who once inspected it, examined with a rough rider's interest the bullet holes which stage robbers and mountain brigands shot through its stiff leathern curtains. Generals Sherman and Sheridan and President Garfield rode in this old coach during the strenuous days of frontier life.

BOOK OF ACCOUNTS KEPT BY BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Among the collection of documents showing the primitive postal methods in vogue in the early days is to be seen the old book of accounts kept by the first Postmaster-General, Benjamin Franklin, all written by hand. There is a rare collection of stamps, including ancient Filipino, Porto Rican and Cuban stamps. The postoffice department's exhibit occupies 12,469 square feet.

Across the aisle, at the right, is the exhibit of the new Department of Commerce and Labor, occupying 1,966 square feet. This exhibit shows what the new executive department stands for and what it is accomplishing. Mr. Carroll D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, had charge of the preparation of the exhibit. Charts arranged by him, showing the rapid growth of the nation in agriculture, arts, manufactures, population, etc., also the cast iron plow, patented by Charles Newbold in 1797; the first screw propeller, invented by Robert Hook in 1680; and many other "first" things are to be seen.

The model of Abraham Lincoln's celebrated device for lifting steamboats off shoals is shown here. The first harvesting machine, made in the year 150 B. C., is one of the most ancient exhibits at the Exposition. There is also a model of the first steam engine, made in Egypt in the same year. Every foot of the 200,000 feet of floor space in Uncle Sam's World's Fair building is occupied by exhibits of surpassing interest, and every phase of the people's welfare is shown.

The exhibit of the Agricultural Department in the Government Building at the World's Fair occupies more than 16,000 square feet. Every branch of agriculture is represented. The exhibit, as a whole, shows, more clearly than ever before, just what Uncle Sam has done, is doing and proposes to do for the advancement of agriculture and its kindred industries.

This exhibit is not a mere display of products of the fields. It is largely in the nature of a scientific demonstration of the processes whereby the marvelous resources of the surface of the earth in the United States are developed and maintained in flourishing condition.

One of the curious features of the exhibit is made up of bugs. In Washington there is a small building known as "the bug house," where etomological investigations are carried on by experts. The purpose of these investigations is to study insect life in its relation to agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

A MUSEUM OF INSECTS THAT DESTROY.

The government etomologists estimate that insects destroy annually \$300,000,000 worth of farm products, and that this damage is cut down at least one-third by the efforts of the division of etomology. Many of the destructive bugs are shown with their manner of attacking crops, and the farmer is instructed in the best methods of limiting the operations of pestiferous insects.

The floor plan of the Division of Etomology's exhibit shows first two large cases with glass shelves, containing enlarged models of principal economic insects, among which are the San Jose scale, colding moth, cotton-boll weevil and Hessian fly. Next is seen an aquarium with running water containing an exhibit of aquatic insects. There are two slate benches whereon are placed insect cages, containing living plants, an apple on one and a cotton plant on the other, on which the principal insect enemies of these plants kept feeding.

Following the exhibit of these pests is a complete exhibit of agriculture. These are two cases containing an exhibit of insect pests, arranged according to food plants. Above these are seen a series of the so-called Rickermounts, illustrating life histories of various economic insects. Above these are large glass cases containing enlarged models of all the injurious insects known in the United States, which give visiting farmers a clear idea of how their crops are injured.

Tiers of slatted trays containing living, feeding silk-worms spinning their cocoons are next shown. The silk-worm exhibit is elaborate. An experiment is now being tried at the Department of Agriculture in silk manufacture, which, so far, has been very successful. The object of it is to teach the people, especially in the States adapted to the culture of the silk-worm, the value of the silk industry. There is a large case showing the various kinds of forest insects and their devastating work on the trunks of valuable trees. A large section of an oak tree, denuded by the Lapidopterous larva.

The exhibit of the Weather Bureau is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture. The first contains a complete set of meteorological instruments. These are put in connection with the apparatus exposed on the roof of the building; so that continuous records are made of all the important meteorological conditions; that is, the direction and movement of the wind is continuously recorded, the duration and time of sunshine, the amount of rainfall and the temperature and pressure of the air.

In addition to this apparatus there are duplicate pieces of the apparatus on the roof and these are connected so as to exhibit how the mechanisms act in producing the automatic records.

EXAMPLES OF GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURE.

The display made by the agricultural experiment stations under government supervision is notable. There are sixty such stations, employing more than 700 experts and assistants and costing more than \$1,200,000 a year for maintenance. There are sixty-five land-grant colleges which maintain departments in agriculture. The work of these institutions, as shown in the Government Building, serve to emphasize the wonderful progress made in the science of agriculture in America. Many carefully prepared illustrations are used, with specimens of students' work. Experiment stations in Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico are included in this exhibit.

The Bureau of Chemistry gives practical demonstrations of the work being done for agriculture by chemical experimentation.

The chief feature of the exhibit in the soils division is a display of all kinds of tobacco, whether grown in the United States or elsewhere.

In the exhibit of the Bureau of Animal Industry, are models of dairies, with appliances and utensils needed for the production of sanitary

milk, and articles manufactured from milk. The manner of inspecting meats is demonstrated by girl operators.

The outside exhibit of the Agricultural Department include a unique grass garden, in which is growing all the forage crops of the United States. Methods of crop rotation are shown. In connection with the grass garden there is a living map of the United States, five acres in extent, on a sloping tract of ground. Each state is outlined, the surface planted with the cereals common to the respective states.

The Bureau of Plant Industry have an extensive exhibit in the Government building. Methods of grafting fruit trees are demonstrated.

THE DISEASES OF FRUIT AND GRAIN.

In connection with the work of vegetable pathology and physiology is exhibited diseases of apples, vegetables and farm crops laid out upon tables side by side with healthy specimens. Transparencies showing the methods used in studying the diseases of fruits, plants etc., in laboratory work is exhibited. The work of nitrifying organisms in culture media upon living plants is also illustrated, as will also the investigations of timber rots, diseases and parasites, and the methods used for the preservation of lumber. The work of plant breeding is illustrated by specimens, models and photographs of cotton, citrus, fruits etc.

The exhibit of the agrostologist consists of specimens of grasses on mounted panels, accompanied by a large number of illustrations of hay and forage industry of the country. Models of baled hay such as are put up for export shipment and for the domestic markets, showing methods of handling and storing the crops, appear, while the means used for the improvement of the Western ranges, in crop rotations, etc., presented in a striking manner.

The work of botanical investigations and experiments is illustrated by machinery used in testing seed, from the seed laboratory, fiber plants in large bales, living poisonous plants in pots, drug and medical plants in pots, and large packages, etc.

Seed and plant introduction and distribution are represented by samples of the products from the famous rice fields of the world, of macaroni wheats, and cottons, with photographs illustrating the methods of gathering the crops.

One of the big cannon at the Fair has a mouth so large that a child of three or four years could crawl into it and out of sight yet not

be at all uncomfortable. These great guns, for they call them guns in the Army, discharge shells each of which weighs as much as a big horse.

Now if you are standing on a hill on a perfectly clear day and looking over a level country, you can hardly make out objects as large as a house at a distance of 20 miles, yet these cannon are so wonderfully constructed that their immense projectiles can be thrown as far as you can see and with reasonable accuracy too, for it would be a very poor gunner who even at that distance could not hit the house which seems to you a black spot far away on the horizon.

TELESCOPE SIGHTS ON BIG GUNS.

This is made possible by what is called a telescopic sight. Fastened at the side of each of these big cannon is a glass very much like those used by astronomers to look at the stars. The gunner, who is pointing the great weapon, looks through this telescope and at once the spot in the distance is brought near to him. Then, by means of a series of wheels and levers, he swings the great cannon into position so that it points directly at the object he wishes to hit. He knows when the accurate aim is taken because his telescope is at that moment centered on the object, and this once accomplished he steps back and gives the word to fire.

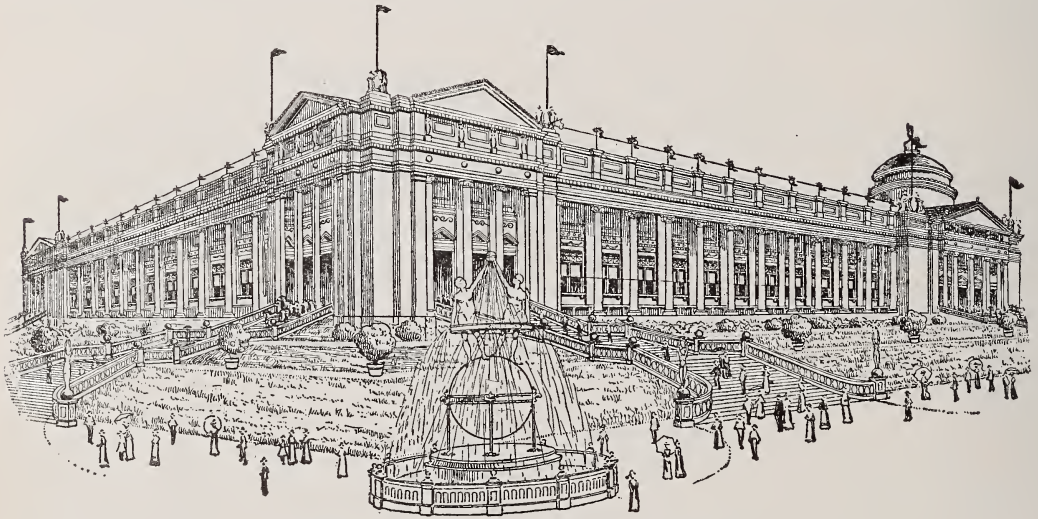
In the old days they fired these pieces by percussion caps and sometimes by slow burning fuses. To-day the gun captain simply presses a button and an electric spark sends the great projectile, which weighs as much as a horse, but which is a hollow mass of steel filled with explosives, hurtling through space into the far distance. The moment it comes in contact with a substance this shell explodes and spreads death and destruction everywhere.

How this is all done in actual warfare is shown visitors at the Exposition by artillerymen. They drill with these great guns and show everything except the actual firing. If they attempted the latter, half the Fair buildings would fall to the ground and the others would be shattered because of the great concussion.

Then there is something else about these cannon which are interesting, especially to the young visitors, for all of a sudden, while you may be looking at them, they will suddenly disappear and then again rise once more, as if coming from out of the earth. This is a novel invention by Uncle Sam, who by using up-to-date machinery, can cause the great 12-

inch rifles to be hidden completely from the enemy's fire and then re-appear when loaded and ready to be discharged.

In the north-eastern section of the Fair site is a large camp, where soldiers of the regular army and troops of militia is stationed and drills go forward the same as they do in military posts. Artillerymen dash with brass howitzers into position as if to attack the enemy, cavalry perform interesting maneuvers and infantry go through those many kaleidoscopic changes, that at times seem confusing, then suddenly change into the greatest order. Each afternoon there is a dress parade which is one of the



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

most beautiful spectacles in military life and at St. Louis this is especially the case, as soldiers from foreign countries join with those of the United States in the display.

The Navy department exhibit will greatly interest young people. On a level spot of land, near the great Government Building, is constructed a section of a man-of-war which is complete in every detail from the stoke-hold, where firemen shovel coal into furnaces, to the tops of the masts. Visitors on board are able to see just how officers and sailors live when on the ocean. For instance, there is shown what appears to be a roll of clothing and beside it a great bag evidently stuffed full of something. Near these two objects is a box of wood about 2 feet square, which is kept locked. Now the roll of clothing is the sailor's bed, for it is a hammock which is opened at night and suspended from hooks;

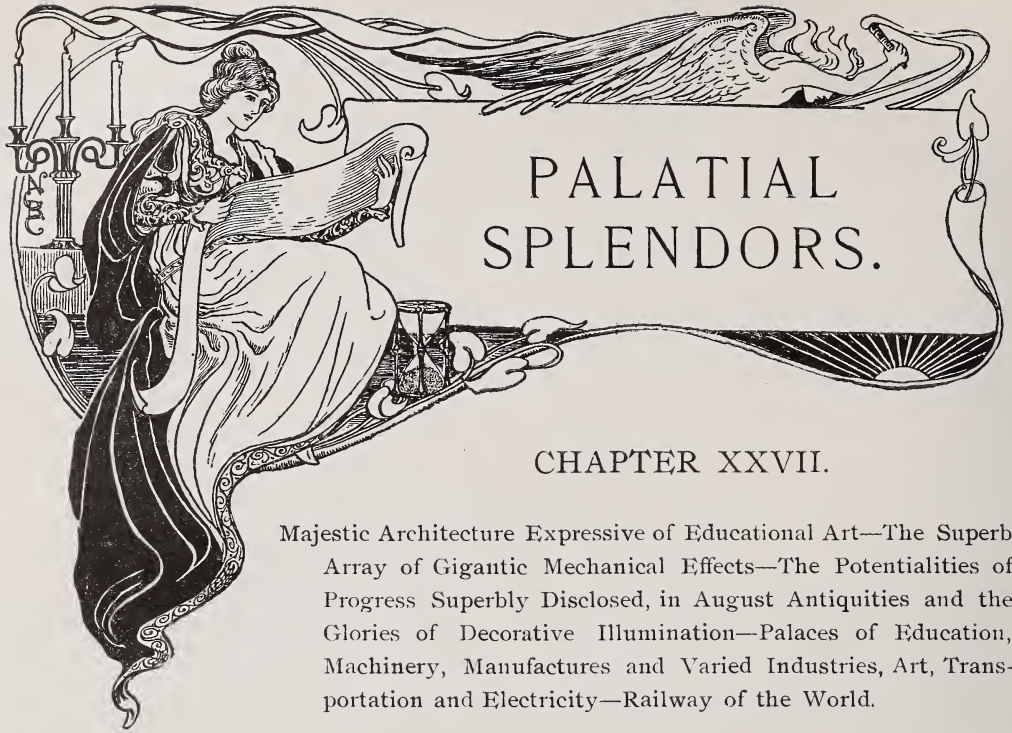
the stuffed bag is the sailor's ward-robe and contains all his clothing; the little box, called a "ditty box," is his bank, his workbasket and everything combined. And these three articles are the only things that Jack has when at sea.

The officers, of course, have rooms to themselves, but you will be surprised when you see how small and compact they are, none being larger than the pantry in your home. Yet within each of these a lieutenant or ensign, surgeon, engineer or whoever he may be, must keep eight different sets of uniforms; changes of under-clothing that will suit any kind of climate; all his books, papers, a portable bath-tub, napery for table use and towels and sheets for his bed. For you must understand that Uncle Sam furnishes nothing to the officers of his navy, save the ship in which they sail, and they must buy their own napkins, tablecloths, even the slips that go over their pillows. And all this is shown to you when you visit the model war-ship.

Then on this vessel you will also see great turrets revolving and shown how huge shells are hoisted in a few seconds from the bottom of the hold by means of electricity, In the bow is the machinery for discharging torpedoes underneath the water at an enemy, and these long sub-marine projectiles are there for your inspection, open so that you can see where the explosives are placed and how they are discharged upon coming in contact with the hull of an enemy's ship.

For a year naval officers have been taking pictures of different scenes in this exciting life on the ocean and these are reproduced in the Government Building by means of the modern biograph, so that you will see, thrown on a canvas curtain, the drills of sailors on ship-board, the manning of boats, the rowing of boats ashore with the men armed ready to attack an enemy, and you will even see one of the great rifles just as it is being discharged.

The Government has also made arrangements so that any one at the Exposition can tell where the different vessels of the Navy are at any time. A big map of the world is spread out in the Federal Building, and on this, at different points, are models of the various war ships. Whenever a cablegram is received from a foreign point that such and such a vessel has sailed for such and such place, the position of the representative model is changed and thus visitors will always know where the different members of the fleets are stationed. This makes a unique gathering and one of the most picturesque maritime displays ever witnessed in the world.



PALATIAL SPLENDORS.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Majestic Architecture Expressive of Educational Art—The Superb Array of Gigantic Mechanical Effects—The Potentialities of Progress Superbly Disclosed, in August Antiquities and the Glories of Decorative Illumination—Palaces of Education, Machinery, Manufactures and Varied Industries, Art, Transportation and Electricity—Railway of the World.

EDUCATION has been given first place among the departments of the Exposition in accordance with the theory upon which its entire organization is based, viz., that education is the source of all progress. From the outset the object in selecting the educational exhibit has been to secure from the United States a thoroughly comprehensive and systematic presentation of the educational methods in this country, and to assemble for comparison and scientific study contributions from all foreign nations noted for educational progress.

To this end the entire field of education has been surveyed and subdivided into definite groups. The exhibits in the first group deal with Elementary Education, both public, private and parochial, followed by Secondary Education, as shown in high schools and academies. In "Higher Education" are included colleges, universities, scientific, technical and engineering schools and institutions, professional schools, libraries and museums.

Fine Arts in education include Art Schools and Institutes, and Departments of Music and Conservatories. The five largest art schools in the country occupy space.

One of the most important exhibits in education at this Exposition is found in Group Five—special education in Agriculture. The agricultural and mechanical colleges and experiment stations of the country have united for a great collective exhibit in order to demonstrate their methods of instruction, and the advantages accruing therefrom.

At no time in the history of the world have the great nations of the earth been so vitally concerned in the industrial and commercial development of their resources as now. For this reason, if for no other, it is considered of primary importance that the Exposition contain an aggregation of educational methods and systems which repay careful examination and study from the standpoint of the material as well as the intellectual development of the nation.

The practical demonstrations of the methods adopted in educating the deaf and blind is an innovation in Exposition practice, and the schools established in this country for training defectives so as to enable them to occupy a useful position in society maintain a model school in actual operation on the ground.

The exhibit by publishers of educational works, manufacturers of school furniture and school appliances is larger, more interesting and instructive than any hitherto placed before the public, while the facilities of such exhibits offered by the Palace of Education are superior to any available at previous Expositions.

THE PALACE OF MACHINERY.

Nothing is so universally attractive as power. Men, animals and nature are most fascinating when, by its exercise, they demonstrate possession of extraordinary power. Admiration for might, and the desire to see it in evidence, to feel it and sense it, to remember it and to tell of it, are instinctive factors with men, women and children.

This is the keynote to the collection and arrangement of exhibits in the Machinery Department—POWER. Here are shown the methods and means for developing and demonstrating power, and the means for creating every variety of machinery for the generation, transmission and use of power.

Forty thousand horses harnessed together, and pulling with one mighty concentrated effort, convey the idea of the total power which make the wheels of the Fair go round. The engines, condensers, pumps, moving machinery and accessories making up the power plant installed

on the main floor of Machinery Hall, and occupy the entire westerly half of that building—an area of something over 200,000 square feet, or about the size of an ordinary city block.

Passing into Machinery Hall through the central entrance from the north, the visitor sees in front of him, and slightly to the left, a 5,000-horse power reciprocating steam engine. This engine and its base have a total height of fifty-four feet; twenty feet of this is depressed below the floor level, and the remaining thirty-four feet is elevated above the floor level. Its base occupies a space of approximately thirty-five feet by forty-five feet. The foundations for its support cost \$6,000.

The weight of the engine and its electric generator is over 500 tons, and their value approximates \$150,000. The generator is directly connected to the engine and mounted on its main shaft, which has eighty-five revolutions per minute.

To illustrate by a comparison: This engine, with its generator, is equivalent in size to a city house with a street frontage of twenty-five feet, a depth of sixty feet, three stories above ground, and a basement and sub-cellar below ground.

PONDEROUS POWER OF ELECTRIC GENERATOR.

Proceeding to the west through the central portion of Machinery Hall, the visitor sees in succession the following installations: A 1,750-horse power gas engine from Tegel, near Berlin, Germany; a 600-horse power high speed steam engine from Harrisburg, Pa.; a 750-horse power medium speed steam engine from Cincinnati, Ohio; a 1,000-horse power slow speed steam engine from Burlington, Ia.; a tangential water wheel from San Francisco, Cal., operated by water forced through a pipe and nozzle by a steam pump from Jeanesville, Pa., at the rate of 1,200 gallons per minute, and under a pressure of 300 pounds per square inch; this great volume of water under enormous pressure strikes the buckets of the wheel, transmits its energy and falls as quietly as if poured from an ordinary basin.

The water wheel makes 900 revolutions per minute. Its speed is regulated by a governor from Boston, Mass., and the flow of water is measured by a meter from Providence, R. I. Next, on the west, is found a 3,000-horse power gas engine from Seraing, Belgium; an 8,000-horse power steam turbine from New York; a 5,000-horse power steam turbine from Pittsburg, Pa.; four 3,000-horse power reciprocating steam engines,

and near to the western end of the central bay this notable line of engines terminates with three 80-horse power exciter sets.

Such a line of prime movers has never been seen, yet this is but one of the three lines installed in the western half of Machinery Hall. The line to the north consists of steam engines, largely of European build, and drawn from the greatest works in England, France, Sweden and Germany.

The line to the south, for the main part, is made up of gas and oil engines—the products of the greatest machine shops of the world. All types, speeds and sizes are shown, from the little one-half horse power gas engine for domestic use, to the great 8000-horse power steam turbine for the operation of lighting plants and trolley railroads.

STEAM ROTARY TURBINE ENGINE.

It is much easier to talk of a steam turbine of 8000-horse power than it is to understand what this enormous output of power means, and the difficulties which have been surmounted in the construction of the engine. For generations the rotary steam engine (which a steam turbine is) has admittedly been the ideal, but failure after failure relegated the rotary engine to the immediate vicinity of the perpetual motion proposition—and both very near to the mad house.

Failure has finally been changed to success, and there is shown here in operation a rotary steam engine with its electric generator developing and transmitting 8000-horse power, and having a guaranteed capacity to deliver 12,000-horse power. Twelve thousand-horse power means the combined average energy of 12,000 horses working in perfect unison, or a string of horses, harnessed tandem, and as close as they could comfortably work, over eighteen miles long.

The Belgian gas engine is also a very wonderful achievement. No one has ever seen a gas engine of anything like 3000-horse power. The same builders exhibited a gas engine of 600-horse power at the Paris Exposition of 1900, which excited more interest and comment than any other individual item at that Exposition. Here we have one with five times the capacity of the Paris engine.

The unit installed in this Exposition covers a floor space about 85 feet long by 45 feet wide. Its fly-wheel weighs 34 tons, has a diameter of 28 feet, and its rim travels at the rate of nearly a mile and three-quarters per minute. A medium-size horse can be driven through its

cylinders, and its two pistons each travel ten feet at every complete stroke, making 100 strokes per minute, each. The shipping weight of this engine is approximately 300 tons. About thirty tons of coal per day are consumed in the generation of the gas to operate it.

At the end of the northerly line of engines, and in the northwest corner of Machinery Hall, is found a French reciprocating steam engine of 1,500-horse power, with its main shaft making 330 revolutions per minute—a wonderful speed for so heavy and powerful an engine.

Another peculiarity of this installation appeals to engineers. The French engine is directly coupled to an electric generator, built in Paris, which operates in parallel an alternating current arc lighting service with a generator built in Belfort, France, and directly coupled to a tandem compound steam engine (from Mulhouse, Germany) of 1000-horse power and 94 revolutions per minute.

MAGNIFICENT POWER PLANT OF EXPOSITION.

One hundred feet to the west of Machinery Hall is found the "Steam, Gas and Fuels Building," which covers an area of about 100,000 square feet and is itself an example of the most modern fire-proof construction. In this building are found great hoppers for storing the 4000 tons reserve supply of coal, and mechanical means for automatically conveying this coal from the cars to the bunkers, and from the bunkers to the furnaces and gas plants.

The daily consumption of coal exceeds 400 tons, whilst the total length of the automatic conveyer lines is about three-quarters of a mile. Here are found boilers to furnish steam, and the gas producers to supply the gas for the operation of the engines in Machinery Hall. Briquette making, various types of mechanical stokers, forced draft apparatus, water purifiers, and exhibits of items directly germane to the subject of steam generation and control are installed in this building.

In its entirety the power plant of the Exposition exemplifies and demonstrates the most modern practice as it obtains both in this country and in Europe; it must engage the attention of the public by its manifest size and might; it commands the study of engineers as showing practice with which they are not familiar and it demands consideration by all who are financially, or otherwise, interested in the development and transmission of power. The lessons to be learned here open up new fields and possibilities and point to the accomplishment of new economies.

The means and methods for making machinery are illustrated in the eastern half of Machinery Hall. Machines for working metals are found installed in the northerly quarter, and machines for wood working are placed in the southerly quarter and thus the great topics of prime movers and machinery for making machinery are attractively, amply and instructively illustrated in Machinery Hall, and its annex, the Steam, Gas and Fuels Building.

THE PALACE OF MANUFACTURES.

“Manufactures” is a word that includes a regiment of the industrial arts and crafts. Of necessity the output that relates to this special classification of the world’s industry forms one of the most extensive exhibits of the Exposition. Two great buildings are devoted to this department, covering a total area of twenty-eight acres. These are the Palaces of Manufactures and Varied Industries. These magnificent palaces are in the very heart of the great Exposition group, fronting upon the main avenue, and forming an important part of the wonderful architectural picture. Colonnades and loggias are distinguishing features of their architecture, the whole being richly embellished with statuary.

The department of Manufactures is especially notable for its representative foreign exhibits. In this respect it far surpasses the great exhibit in the Palace of Varied Industries at the Paris Exposition in 1900. This latter exhibit was superior to anything that had previously been done at International Expositions.

The Paris Palace of Varied Industries was less than half the size of one of these buildings. Its contents were so well installed and displayed, and of such attractive interest that this section proved the most popular of the entire Exposition. The nations whose exhibits stood out prominently in this building were France, United States, Germany, Italy, Austria and Japan. Each of these nations has prepared an elaborate exhibit of these special products of manufactures for the Universal Exposition of St. Louis. Germany, whose exhibit at Paris was by far the best display of Industrial Arts that nation has ever made, has in the Palace of Varied Industries a much more extensive and elaborate exhibit.

France has instituted in the Palace of Manufactures the most important and representative display that that country has ever made in a foreign land. The exhibits of Italy and Austria approach those of Germany and France, while the displays of Japan and also of China are

distinguishing features of the Exposition. These Oriental exhibits come as a revelation to the Western world.

The manufacturers of the United States are not, of course, behind. They have prepared displays that in every respect far surpass those seen at Chicago in 1893.

The exhibit of cutlery in the Palace of Manufactures is most unique and interesting. The possibilities of attractive and unique displays of cutlery were effectively shown at the Paris Exposition. The ideas there presented are availed of and greatly improved upon in the display at St. Louis.

In the exhibit are shown processes of manufacturing cutlery, from the crude metal up to the grinding and polishing. The most extensive variety of table cutlery ever collected is shown. This is also true in the case of pocket cutlery, scissors, razors.

JEWELRY IN ALL STAGES OF ART.

The jewelry exhibit shows not only the finished article, but the appliances and processes for making the same, all systematically arranged so that the operation and its result may be intelligently followed. The exhibit of articles for religious use in gold, silver, bronze and other metals is extensive. The finest specimens of the rarely delicate art of enameling are shown.

The collection of ornamental jewelry in the exhibit is the most extensive and representative ever made. It presents every conceivable variety of ornament used by civilized society. New effects in the combination of precious metals with rare stones are one of the interesting features of this display. The advancement in this art of late years has been marked. In connection with this exhibit the most valuable array of precious stones ever assembled is offered. In the collection is shown one of the largest as well as rarest diamonds in existence. A rare collection of rubies constitute one of the popular features.

The process of diamond selection and cutting, as well as the engraving on fine stones and cameos is shown. Imitation work in copper and other metals, imitation precious stones, steel jewelry, jewelry in jet, coral, amber and mother-of-pearl constitute an interesting portion of this exhibit.

The full art of the gold and silversmith is presented and exemplified by workshops, which produce splendid finished specimens on the ground.

The display of watches and clocks forms another feature of first

interest in this department. Few arts have been perfected to a higher degree than that of watchmaking and clockmaking. This advancement applies both to the mechanism of time-pieces and to the case enclosing them. One of the leading features of this display is an exhibit of watch-cases of precious and combination precious metals, which is pronounced to be the most beautiful collection of the kind ever produced.

This statement is true also of the exhibit of clocks. Every known form of clock, including mechanism and case, is presented in the rare collection. Among these are public clocks, astronomical clocks, clocks moved by electricity, air and water. Time registers of every kind, and chimes connected with clocks are shown.

The exhibit includes the equipment for manufacturing watches and clocks, and exemplifies the process of watch and clock manufacture, from the preparation of the various metals in use in horology to the assembling of the mechanism and case of the perfected timepiece.

THE DAINTIEST CREATION OF STATIONERY.

An extraordinary exhibit of stationery is presented in this department. This exhibit includes the daintiest creation in note paper, as used by the elite and royalty of the world, and, from that class of stationery, every grade down to commercial writing paper and envelopes in infinite variety.

Exhibits which may properly come under the class of the "House Beautiful" are numerous in this department. All articles, features and details of interior decoration are shown in full variety. There is a most remarkably beautiful display of stained and painted glass.

The exhibits in upholstery and tapestries are of an excellence and variety that will astonish inspectors. The finest tapestries from the famous factories of the world are presented. This is true also of the wall-paper exhibits. France, Germany, Japan, China and the United States offer specimens in the collection that excite the admiration of all. The furniture exhibit passes all previous efforts.

In the textile section of the department the exhibits offered are of a nature and variety superior to any heretofore presented for the public inspection. The display of silks, from factories of this country, Europe and the East, must undoubtedly prove one of the popular and brilliant features of the Exposition. Fabrics of all other kinds of material and patterns are included in this remarkable textiles exhibit, woolen, cotton,

velvets, ribbons. In the same spaces in which these fabrics are exposed, or in adjoining spaces, processes of making the same from the raw material are shown, as well as the fashioning of the finished fabrics into wearing apparel and other articles of adornment.

A feature of the exhibit of the Department of Manufactures, which attracts every visitor to the Exposition, is the collection of ceramics—rare porcelain, unique pottery, etc. Japan and China offer specimens in this exhibit which will astonish the world. England, France, Holland and Germany, as well as the United States, are represented in this collection by the finest products of their artists and kilns.

The exhibit of toys shows something new in the way of displaying these adjuncts of every household. Germany and the United States, not excluding France, have arrived at a remarkable perfection in the production of all varieties of novel toys. Each of these countries shows its most improved specimens, and all are installed in a manner that will secure the interest and the admiration of the public, and add to the charm of the Exposition.

EXPOSITION EXTRAORDINARY IN ITS ACTIVITIES.

In all the exhibits of this Department, as in the other departments of the Exposition, the characteristic feature is "activity"—motion. Dead exhibits are the exception. Machinery in operation, producing the articles exhibited, is the rule. This is an innovation most welcome to the public, and which must contribute infinitely to the interest as well as the educational value of the Exposition.

Marvelous indeed is the display of art by the Italians in the Manufactures Building at the World's Fair. It is stated emphatically that never before was there such an exhibit gotten together; a statement that is readily believed. Not only have the Italians made a wonderful exhibit of statuary, but also of handsomely carved furniture and also of lace.

Lace culture in Italy, while dating back seven hundred years, has only become one of the greatest industries in comparatively recent years. As Japan and China took gradually away from Italy straw-hat industry, the Italian turned to something else, and this was lace. Many of the rich people of Italy took an interest in this turn in the tide of affairs and sought the world over for examples in lace-making. These examples were bought and now the ancient laces are duplicated in Rome, Florence, Venice, Genoa and many lesser cities and villages in Italy.

The lace industry is under the guidance of merchants and most of the work is done by peasant girls, but in the cities there are thousands of women engaged in the industry.

To-day lace is accounted one of the principal industries of Italy. The lace exhibit is remarkably fine and some of it so closely duplicates the ancient makes that even experts are frequently deceived, believing that that of the Italians of to-day is the work of some dead and gone lacemaker and that the art of the old days has long ago been lost.

In furniture the Italians excel in the beauty of design and in the carving, and the exhibit of this branch of Italian industry shows the high standards reached in this particular line.

It is in statuary, however, that the Italians excel the world, and the exhibit in the Manufactures Building is one that the lover of art must spend days to inspect. It cannot be seen and comprehended within a few hours.

SOME OF THE WONDERS OF ART.

For most of the groups it is impossible for the artist to use models, which is a point worth remembering. This means that the sculptor must draw on his imagination in the conception of his groups. This requires an active imagination as well as an artistic conception of the human body in both male and female to perfectly portray the lines.

It is frequently impossible, too, for models to be used in posing for the simplest statues. Here, also, it is necessary for the imagination. When one considers this and then inspects the groups, poses and conceptions exhibited, one realizes the artistic temperaments of the Italians in sculpture.

Cupids are the favorite designs. The result is that cupids predominate, sometimes sculptured as a small child, sometimes with wings, frequently in the arms of a woman teaching her love, now and then by the side of a nun, portraying virtue and faith, and in many other ways are these cupids carved in Carrara marble or in Castillian marble, the two marbles used almost exclusively by the Italians in their art.

One of the Carrara pieces is by Batteili, a famous sculptor. It shows a young woman astride a lion and typifies peace. The girl has subdued the lion. The animal is walking majestically, with tail down and head hanging low, its mouth is open and its eyes are looking down to the ground. It is the picture of docility. The girl is nude above the

waist, and her robes float beneath the beast. There is a smile upon her lips, as if she were conscious of her power over the lion. It is called one of the most effective bits in the exhibit.

There is another striking group, portraying a young woman holding in her arms a cupid. It is a nude group, and the power of it is in the face of the girl, that breathes of love and in the delicate drawing of the lines and the whole ensemble. It is in Castillian marble; as, in fact, are most of these groups. Another group shows a nun walking with her beads and by her side a cupid, typical of virtue and faith.

Psyche et Amore shows in Castillian marble a nude woman upon the horns of a bull. Psyches are also popular, and many of them are shown.

There are frequently seen peasants in their native garbs, the sculptor touching the clothes with delicacy, and there are several figures of women, nude and draped in network, the latter having the appearance of a real lace net thrown over the figure.

Italian agate marble is used largely for vases, and here is shown the real art of the sculptor. One is by G. Bassi, that shows a huge vase entwined with foliage, grapes, with birds in the branches, flowers and vines that required years for the sculptor to execute. There are other vases along the same general lines where the artist has worked for years to perfect each leaf, or rose, or flower, or bird.

These vases are made from solid pieces of marble, and one has only to look at it to realize the infinite pains the sculptor had to take and the years of incessant labor necessary to execute such a beautiful work of art.

THE PALACE OF ART.

The Department of Art has organized an exhibit which surpasses in quality the art exhibits of all previous International Expositions. With a classification arranged on a broader plane than ever before has been established, the general scope of the exhibit has been largely increased, the diversity of exhibits is greater, and a larger constituency of Exposition visitors is appealed to.

On the present occasion there is no discrimination between the different classes of art production. Painting, sculpture, architecture and the various applied arts are regarded from the same standpoint in relation to their importance, the only differences recognized being such as are dependent upon considerations of inspiration and technique.

Almost every country in the civilized world has space in the Depart-

ment of Art. In the aggregate these applicants have asked for space far beyond the capacity of the Art Palace. As a result, considerations of quality have taken precedence over those of quantity, which is distinctly to the advantage of the exhibit as a whole.

In the Art Palace there is a Contemporaneous division, including works produced since the opening of the World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago, in 1893, (all works in this division are in competition for awards, which will be made by an International Jury); there is also a Retrospective division, covering works produced between the date of the Louisiana Purchase and 1893, and a division devoted to loans from American collections, public and private. In this last division are exhibited many of the important masterpieces owned in this country.

The Contemporaneous section exhibits, in the best possible manner, the various schools of art expression in different portions of the world, showing the best obtainable examples in the direction of the highest achievement, so that visitors may gain a clear idea of the dominant characteristics and the scope of the different schools of art at the present time.

THE PALACE OF TRANSPORTATION.

Transportation is the life of modern civilization. It is the circulatory system, without which it could not have come into existence, and the stoppage of which would cause stagnation and decay.

Modern methods of transportation, which have revolutionized the entire world, had their inception after the event, the centennial of which is celebrated by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The vast territory purchased by the United States from France in 1803 is now the heart of the Republic. That it has become so rich and powerful, a seat of empire in one century, is due to the railway and the steamship and their congeners.

In 1803 the means of transportation in the Louisiana Territory were of the crudest kind, principally the flatboat and the packhorse. To-day the same territory has 65,000 miles of railway, its rivers are traversed by great fleets, and the telegraph, telephone and trolley wires are weaving a close network over its entire surface. The "unceasing purpose" of progress has had no better exemplification.

It is most fitting, therefore, that the Exposition should assign to the building devoted to transportation exhibits almost the largest space of any on the grounds. All exhibits are on the ground floor and in the main building. The architecture superbly conforms to the needs of the ex-

hibits. Locomotives, cars and all large railway exhibits occupy a central position.

The exhibits show the most advanced practice of to-day in railway building, equipment, maintenance, operation and management; but also show graphically the history of the railway as developed during the less than a century of its existence, in all parts of the world.

The cardinal principle of the Exhibits Division of this Universal Exposition is "life and motion." Owing to the character of the exhibits in the Transportation Department, it is difficult to observe this principle. Locomotives, cars, vehicles of all kinds, boats, etc., are made for motion; but it is *locomotion*, and locomotion can hardly take place within the limits of exhibit spaces in building.

At previous Expositions some attempt to add "life" has been made, by turning the driving wheels of locomotives by means of compressed air. This is done at St. Louis, but a grand central moving feature has also been planned, which is visible from all parts of the building, and strikes the eyes of the visitor the moment he enters any of the sixty doors of the vast structure.

A steel turntable, elevated some feet above the floor-level of surrounding exhibits, carries a mammoth locomotive weighing over 200,000 pounds—the mightiest of modern space annihilators. The wheels of the locomotive revolve at great speed, while the turntable, revolving more slowly, by electric power, carries the engine around and around continuously.

SCIENTIFIC WORK AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATION.

Electric headlights on the locomotive and tender throw their search-light beams around the entire interior of the building. Electric lights add the splendor of color to this manifestation of power. This moving trophy, emblematic of the great engineering force of civilization, bears the legend, "The Spirit of the Twentieth Century."

The Transportation Department inaugurates a new departure in Exposition work which is attracting world-wide interest. It conducts, during the entire term of the Exposition, a series of laboratory tests of locomotives, in which all of the most interesting types of modern European and American engines are tested for comparative efficiency.

The time and place are most fortunate, because foreign and domestic locomotives are available as at no other time, and because the attendance and assistance of the leading mechanical engineers of the world are

assured, thus making the tests truly international in character, and, it is believed, an epoch-making event.

The tests themselves cannot but be an interesting sight to the public, and it is proposed to make them additionally attractive by running a locomotive (or at least turning its wheels while the locomotive itself stands still) at the rate of eighty miles an hour, at a certain time each day.

There is such a great number of attractive exhibits that it will take several weeks to see them all. If visitors who can only spend a few days at the World's Fair should see nothing more than the magnificent buildings, the sculptured adornments of temples and grounds, the fountains, cascades and canals, which together form an unequalled picture of classic architecture, the refined beauty of which cannot be even imagined, he would be overpaid many times for his visit.

The buildings, however, contain multitudinous exhibits of varied and great interest, all of which are worth seeing, and which to see properly would necessitate a visit of many weeks' duration.

THE HISTORY OF RAILROADS EXHIBITED.

One exhibit of the very greatest interest, which is practically complete in itself, is that of the railroads, their constructors, and of their allies, the builders of their locomotives, cars, and plants of every kind. The exhibit is, in fact, a chronological history which one may read as he passes through the vast structure in which it is so attractively displayed.

The first locomotive engine which was operated in this country, and the last and most perfect creation of Baldwin's, stand there side by side to bear convincing testimony to the great strides which the genius of the American mechanic has made in his work.

The visitor passes along by the first passenger coach, which was the immediate successor of the old stage coach, and the original freight car, resting on the first rough and dangerous roadbed and rails, which latter are only wagon tires. He sees cheek by jowl with them and with the old passenger cars the sumptuous Pullman coaches; the dining and sleeping cars; the luxurious passenger coaches of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which are for ordinary use; the powerful, swift locomotives; the smooth, solid roadbed; the heavy steel rails over which the cars are propelled with the minimum of vibration and the maximum of comfort and pleasurable repose.

To the patriotic citizen there will be found in the Exposition few

things of greater interest, or which will evoke more local pride, than the object lessons of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's transportation exhibit, which shows, from start to finish, the lowest and the highest development of this mighty agency of steam transportation by land in all its many phases.

But the Pennsylvania is not the only company (though its exhibit is more comprehensive than any other), which contributes most generously and instructively to the chronological history of the railroad. A number of other American railways have presented exhibits of great value and interest, some of the Western corporations especially making displays of the most attractive character.

All our American exhibits may be contrasted with the very complete ones made by the London and Northwestern Railway, which shows models of King Edward's private car and the Queen's coach. Besides England, other foreign countries have contributed liberally to the importance and impressiveness of the marvelous development of Stephenson's first crude efforts.

ONE INCOMPARABLE RAILROAD SYSTEM.

The one thing which will most impress the observing visitor is, we think, the spirit of American railroad management, which has not kept a halting or laggard step with the advance of science, commerce and industry, but which has forerun them all in providing the traveler and the shipper with new facilities before they were demanded or expected. While the American railroads have added speed, comfort and luxury to travel, they have cheapened it in proportion to its improvement.

Ours is called a "new country," and so it is, but there is no country of the Old World the railroad systems of which will compare in all things favorably with ours.

The carriage-building industry (with its concomitants, saddlery, etc.), so interesting in its historical development, and unsurpassed in the artistic and mechanical perfection attained, is accorded generous consideration. Automobiles and motor vehicles, which have come into such extensive use since the last World's Fair in this country, and have already given birth to and developed a vast new industry, afford one of the most novel and popular attractions of the Exposition. The best makers of France, Germany and Great Britain compete with American builders, occupying a vast space with a magnificent display.

During the last decade, the standing of the United States as a naval and marine power has received recognition both at home and abroad. Although known as an interior city, St. Louis is the greatest mart on one of the greatest waterways in the world. These two facts make the marine and navel exhibits objects of domestic pride and foreign study. The development of the Louisiana Purchase territory was interwoven with and dependent upon its natural system of waterways, unequaled in continuous length and navigability. There are few themes of more popular and scientific interest than the history of water transportation, which is graphically illustrated as never before. Peculiar interest attaches to the exhibit of the history of Mississippi River navigation, which has been so closely identified with the development of the Louisiana territory. The marine exhibits of foreign countries, of the great ocean steamship lines, of the great lakes, and of all the varied minor craft of the world, lend variety and interest to the scene.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD.

The evolution and development of the railways of the world are shown in an exhibit in the Palace of Transportation at the Fair by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. The display occupies 60,000 square feet of space. At the Columbian Exposition at Chicago ten years ago the same railroad company made what was then the greatest railroad exhibit the world had ever seen. Then the space occupied was 32,000 square feet, or only a fraction over half as large as the exhibit at St. Louis.

The exhibit was prepared under the personal direction of Maj. J. G. Pongborn, who for 25 years has been connected with the B. & O. It was under his direction that the exhibit at Chicago was made, and so great was its success that the major portion of it was transferred to the Field Columbian Museum, filling the East end of the Art Building at Jackson Park.

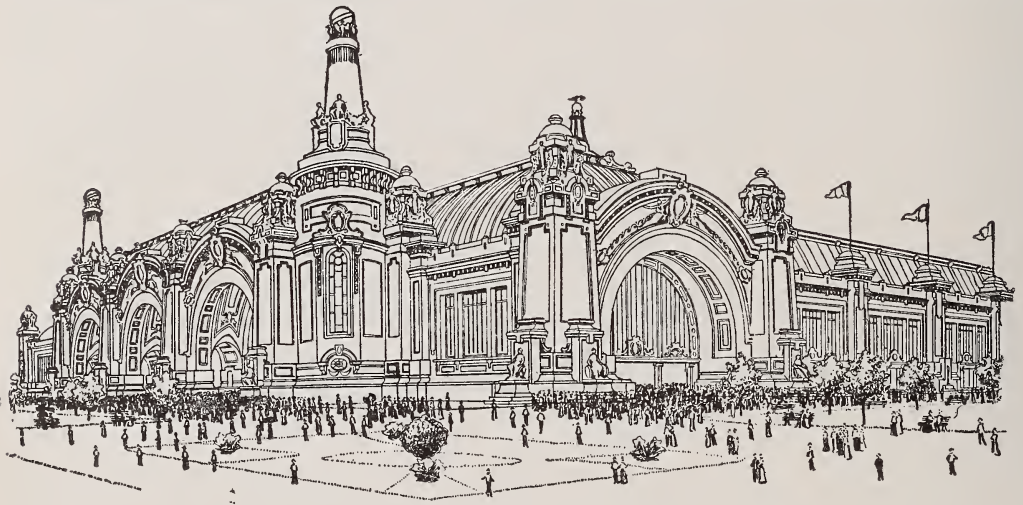
Major Pongborn has spent much of his time during the past ten years in Europe, Asia, Australasia and Africa, studying and investigating railway construction, methods and operation.

One division of the augmented collection is devoted to tenth-size models of typical freight trains. Abroad they are termed "goods" trains. The models are perfect, and stand on counterparts of road bed, track and appurtenances, introducing typical bridges, trestles, culverts, cuts, fills, etc. The series of models are from 20 to 25 feet in length and

reveal, accurately the roads and equipments of all nations. The motive power, coupling, make-up of trains, nature of cars and manner of loading, are comprehensively shown.

Another series of models that are of interest to the visitor, whether he be a railroad man or not, are those illustrating the special trains of the reigning heads of foreign lands.

Other series denote the development of the track interlocking and the general signal system in vogue. The notable terminal systems as leading centers are shown, and models of the more imposing and ex-



THE TRANSPORTATION BUILDING.

tensive passenger stations in America and abroad are studied with pleasure by the visitor.

The tunnel division includes models and reliefs of striking examples of the genius and daring of railroad engineers. Tracks are shown reaching from valleys to mountain tops, and the exhibit shows the difficulties the early engineers met in constructing roads and engines that could cross the mountains. In this exhibit is found the first engine to climb a mountain, old "Poppersauce," of the Mt. Washington line.

A revolving globe, to scale and in relief, 30 feet in diameter, centers the great space of the exhibit, and on its surface delineated the railway lines of the world. Such portions as are double track are noted, together with the gauge, standard weight of rails, ties and sleepers, and all other information of value. Near by is shown the passenger ticket used by all

the lines, together with the baggage and luggage systems in use all over the world.

There is an interesting gallery of original drawings, lithographs of railway scenes, locomotives, cars, trains, stations, and bridges, as well as a series of black and white sketches illustrative of evolution and development of motive power, trains, permanent way, etc., together with a great collection of photographs.

THE PALACE OF ELECTRICITY.

Electricity is the industrial life blood of the new time. The exhibits for the Palace of Electricity fully exemplify in the first Universal Exposition of the twentieth century the great strides that have been and are being made in the application of this form of energy to the uses of man.

Located on the Grand Basin, in the heart of the Exposition activities, the Palace of Electricity stands one of the most beautiful of the group.

In the Palace of Electricity all types of machines for the generation and utilization of electrical energy are exhibited, including dynamos and motors both for direct and alternating current, and transformers, the use of which makes possible the long distance transmission of energy now so common in the western part of this country. Under the same heading are shown electro motors for railways, elevators, cranes, printing presses and the like.

Of recent years great developments have taken place in the electro-chemical industry, and several of the largest companies contribute working exhibits, illustrating the electrolytic reduction of ores, the manufacture of nitric acid from air, and various other processes, including an immense storage battery installation, as well as the newest form of secondary battery invented by Edison. One of the latest applications of electricity falling under this group, that of the purification of water for drinking purposes, is shown on a large scale.

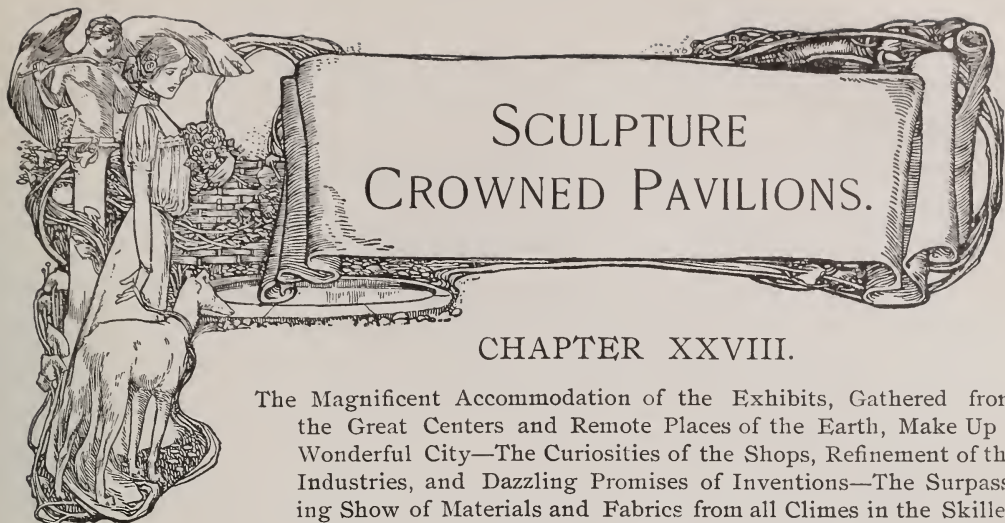
Nernst, osmium and mercury vapor lamps must attract considerable attention, as their commercial development has taken place only within the last year. The intensely interesting process of the manufacture of incandescent lamps is shown, including the "flashing" process, in which the filaments are carbonized.

Multiplex telegraph, by means of which several messages may be sent over the same wire, and mechanisms designed to transmit messages at an almost incredible rate of speed, are shown in commercial operation.

Wireless telegraphy, possibly destined to become a powerful rival of the present system, occupies a most prominent position among the electrical exhibits. The largest wireless telegraph station in the world is on the Exposition grounds. From it commercial messages may be sent to many of the large Western cities.

At present several noted inventors are turning their attention to wireless telephony. Some of the methods for obtaining this result are demonstrated, and an opportunity is afforded visitors to test their working.

Staff is the principal material of construction in all modern Exposition buildings. Without it, the striking architectural effects would be impossible. All are familiar with the name, but few really know what it is, and that the principal part of it is gypsum, a stone that is quarried like other stone or mined like coal. This stone is crushed and ground as fine as flour, placed in large kettles and the water evaporated from it by heat. It then becomes stucco, which is the base for all hard wall plaster, plaster of Paris and wall finish. Staff is stucco with a hemp or wood fibre mixed with it and modeled or cast in a mould. The fibre is used to prevent the staff from cracking or breaking when it is handled. By adding water to the calcined stucco, it sets like cement. The name of "Staff" was given it by Mr. Eastman, of Smith & Eastman, St. Louis, fifteen years ago.



CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Magnificent Accommodation of the Exhibits, Gathered from the Great Centers and Remote Places of the Earth, Make Up a Wonderful City—The Curiosities of the Shops, Refinement of the Industries, and Dazzling Promises of Inventions—The Surpassing Show of Materials and Fabrics from all Climes in the Skilled Hands of the Artisans are as Enchanting as they are of Excellence.



THE arched entrances rising majestically above colonnades of great Doric columns, the Palace of Liberal Arts presents a most imposing architectural appearance. Situated most easterly of the palaces devoted to exhibits, covering an area of nearly nine acres, constructed without galleries, well lighted and designed to be an almost perfect exhibit structure, it contains the treasures of science, art and industry grouped under the head of Liberal Arts in the Exposition classification.

Within its four walls the visitor finds both entertainment and instruction. In the section devoted to Graphic Arts the development in printing and typography in the last century is fully shown by operative exhibits. A complete type foundry, photo-mechanical engraving plant, electrotype foundry, and a model printing office, showing every process of mezzotint and color printing, are installed in active operation. Every form of type setting and casting device now on the market is, for the first time, displayed.

A hospital equipped with every modern appliance used in surgery and hospital work is a striking feature in the group devoted to medicine and surgery. Other exhibits illustrate the tremendous strides made in medical science during the last century.

An immense equatorial telescope (12 in.) weighing 4000 pounds, installed in an exhibit surrounded by geodetic and astronomical instruments, is one of the many interesting objects found in the department under group 19—instruments of precision. A complete display of survey-

ing and mathematical instruments, used by engineers and draughtsmen—from the largest to the most delicately adjusted—is a prominent item of this exhibit.

A complete alchemist's laboratory is installed in the reproduction of an old German house, and near by, in the same group, are seen exhibits of chemicals, paints, pharmaceutical preparations and other similar products.

Here, too, the manufacturers of every kind of musical instruments vie with one another in presenting interesting exhibits. Practically every form of self-playing piano and piano-player, so widely developed and exploited within the last decade, is represented. From the exhibits in this group may be traced the steps by which inventors have succeeded in producing the perfect instrument of to-day from the crude and peculiar objects which are now relegated to museums and private collections.

A CONSPICUOUS AND BEAUTIFUL CENTER.

In the center of the Liberal Arts Palace, visible from every corner of the great building, and rising above all surrounding exhibits, is a reproduction on a large scale of one of the unique structures of the Mississippi Valley, surrounded by exhibits of the American Society of Civil Engineers and other technical societies, demonstrating the achievements in civil and military engineering and architecture, and showing many of the great engineering triumphs in public and private works.

Not the least interesting in this department are the displays by the commercial nations of Europe and the enterprising neighbors of the United States, north and south. Great Britain, France and Germany contribute to the entertainment and instruction with comprehensive exhibits, while Mexico, Argentine, Italy and other nations show wonders in engineering, and the development of industry along lines laid down in the Liberal Arts classification. Especially interesting is the exhibit in the Egyptian section. From that country, where twenty centuries look down upon triumphs of human energy and skill, some in ruins, but others still existing to tell the story of ancient wonders, are shown the old methods of irrigation alongside the modern engineering victories over the water of the Nile.

China, by her exhibit, throws off the veil which has caused her to be a mystery to the Western world. Ancient manuscripts, books made thousands of years before Gutenberg saw the light, a strange printing office, work of ancient carvers in wood and jet at a period when the tools

employed were of the crudest, trophies from her museums and palaces, ancient and fantastic armor with weapons of war, costumes of every section of the race, musical instruments of strange shape and weird tone—these unfold the story of this wonderful people.

Specimens of printing, lithography and engraving; old books and newspapers; artistic photographs, maps and globes; coins, medals; weights and measures; medicines, medical and surgical appliances; theatrical material, adding machines, cash registers, automatic calculators; artificial limbs; the exhibit by paper manufactures; building material, roadmaking tools, the newest devices for safety, comfort and convenience in the manipulation of elevators; relief maps and models of public works, and the thousand and one other items which demonstrate the world's progress form unique exhibits in the Palace of Liberal Arts.

THE PALACE OF MINES AND METALLURGY.

The Department of Mines and Metallurgy includes exhibits showing the methods of working mines and quarries and prospecting for mineral deposits, collections of minerals and stone, and the equipment and processes connected with their development and utilization; models, maps and photographs illustrating the nature and extent of mineral deposits, methods of working them and the equipment and processes connected with their utilization; collections of ores and the equipment and processes connected with their metallurgical treatment; literature of mining and metallurgy.

The Palace of Mines and Metallurgy differ in style from the other Exposition buildings, yet does not constitute an inharmonious element in the great architectural scheme. The entrance presents Egyptian features, but the structure as a whole is an expression of the modern renaissance. This is the largest structure which has been provided for mining and metallurgical exhibits of any Exposition. On three sides the walls of this building are set back about twenty feet from the facade, leaving an intervening space, or loggia, well adapted for certain classes of exhibits. The base of this facade or outer screen consists of sculptural panels illustrating quarrying, mining and metallurgical operations.

One of the largest groups in the building consists of ores and minerals in their rough-hewn, sawed or polished states. This group also contains specimens of the various classes of rocks, clays and other minerals, including gems and precious stones, natural mineral paints,

mineral fertilizers and mineral fuels, luminants and waters. Space is also set aside for systematic collections in geology, mineralogy, crystallography and paleontology.

Books and other literary materials that deal with geology and the mining world and its interests form, of themselves, a library. Room is allotted for geological maps, charts, or models of underground topography and geology. Also relief maps, models and working plans of mines, statistics and other publications relating to mining, metallurgy, geology and mineralogy, and the development of the water resources.

The collection of ores and minerals are supplemented by exhibits illustrating the processes of treatment and the finished products. The machinery and equipment for treating these ores and minerals are shown in actual operation in all possible cases, so that in this way exhibits which, under ordinary conditions would be unattractive, are given life and interest.

The machinery connected with mining and quarrying operations, including drilling, blasting, timbering and hoisting operations, drainage illumination and ventilation, is shown.

THE CONVERSION OF ORE TO METAL.

The equipment for the utilization of minerals and treatment of ores is exhibited on an extensive scale. This includes working models where the operation of the actual equipment would be impracticable. It includes the manufacture of refractory materials for metallurgical purposes, such as fire brick, crucibles, retorts, gas generators and furnaces; the treatment of the ores of iron, the manufacture of iron and steel in ingots or bars, Bessimer metal, various processes of manufacturing iron and steel directly from the ores; the refining of the metal, the carburization of the metal, and the manufacture of various finished products in iron and special steels.

The same has been arranged with regard to electro-metallurgy, processes of washing goldsmith's dust, and dust from refiners of precious metals, the exact rolling and beating of gold, silver and tin, electroplating and metal plates. Space, too, is provided for an exhibit of drawn tubes and piping in iron, steel, copper, tin and lead.

At former Expositions the disadvantage of making an out-of-door display of mining machinery and equipment, has been the great distance of such place from the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. At St. Louis this difficulty has been largely overcome, and on the Exposition grounds,

contiguous to the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy, there has been set aside an area of nearly twelve acres for such operating exhibits as are either too large or too noisy in operation to be placed within the building.

On this space the Department makes an extensive display of the equipment and machinery of mining and metallurgy, in operation. In the hill which constitutes a portion of this space, tunnels and drifts are driven, and in these are shown the methods of drilling, timbering and ventilating mines, and the underground transportation and handling of ores.

A coal mine (located on a two-foot seam of coal, discovered within the Exposition grounds), a lead and zinc mine, and a copper mine, each separate from the other, are opened up within the outdoor space. These are supplied with a full equipment for the handling and transportation of ores, and with pumps for drainage, and in them are shown the different systems of draining, illuminating and ventilating mines. These three separate mines are connected by an electric mine railway, which has a total length of more than 2,000 feet. This electric railway passes by other exhibits, showing deep-well drilling and various metallurgical processes in operation.

THE PALACE OF AGRICULTURE.

The building for the indoor portion of the exhibit is the largest structure in the grounds. The first group is farm equipment, and methods for improving land. This means specimens of various systems of farming, plans and models of farm buildings, the general arrangement and equipment of the farm, and appliances and methods in use in agricultural engineering, *i. e.*, machinery, draining, irrigation and similar improvement schemes.

Without a fair knowledge of agricultural chemistry, the farmer of to-day is not fully equipped for the fight with the land. Here he is able to compare notes, for he sees the results of study and practice about soil and water, charts, census of animals, a history of agriculture in its successive changes, and of the fluctuations in the prices of land, rents, labor, live stock, crops, and animal products. Institutions, co-operative societies, communities and associations that deal with or take part in experiments, and the advancement of farming are shown.

The great bay or central portion of the Palace of Agriculture is reserved for special demonstration in the more important crops of the United States—Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, the Straw-growing Cereals and Sugar—which are designed to fully comprehend all that pertains to them;

to faithfully epitomize these crops, including the tools and implements used in the preparation of the soil, in the harvesting and marketing, in the transforming or manufacture of these crops into marketable products and by-products. These features have never before been demonstrated at any Exposition, and they here revolutionize the art of exhibiting agricultural products.

Specially broad and comprehensive are the displays and illustrations of the products of the cow. All that is modern and pertinent in construction, equipment and management of dairies, creameries and cheese making is amplified and shown in the most entertaining manner. This department is so thoroughly equipped and conducted that it may well serve as a training school for those who desire to delve for knowledge, and at the same time, so attractive in its general display as to interest and please the casual visitor.

AN AGRICULTURAL PALACE READING-ROOM.

Arrangements have been perfected whereby a large and comfortable reading-room is built in the Palace of Agriculture, wherein is found nearly all the papers and magazines devoted to agriculture and horticulture. This room is intended for the use of editors, representatives of papers and all who are interested in those subjects treated in the papers and books here filed. The room is cheerful and comfortable and is intended for actual use. The publications comprise all of the current literature on topics of interest to farmers, who are cordially urged to make use of them.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was given charge of the Special Cotton Exhibit to demonstrate Cotton in all its forms and features in the center of the great Palace of Agriculture. A strong committee was entrusted with the work by the Exchange. These gentlemen have prepared exhibits from all the cotton-growing States, the like of which has not been shown at any former Exposition. It is artistic, comprehensive, complete.

The tobacco exhibit is also in the central bay of the Palace of Agriculture, and, as with cotton, is thoroughly representative of all of the tobacco-growing States. It occupies more than twenty thousand feet of floor space and comprehends every phase of tobacco, its growth, curing and manufacture, together with methods of cultivation and fermentation, and the machinery used in preparing it for the great marts of the world.

The same general idea applied to cotton and tobacco is carried out as to corn, its culture, harvesting and storing; its manufacture into foods—some forty breakfast foods have corn as a basis, into starch, into glucose; the extraction of oil from corn and its value as stock food. This feature is one of the most interesting and has the largest number of interested spectators, since every farmer in every State grows more or less corn.

Other special exhibits include the straw-growing cereals—rice, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, etc.

The sugar and syrup makers have a section where cane sugar and syrup, beet sugar, and maple sugar and syrup is shown, together with processes of manufacture.

The Palace of Agriculture contains an auditorium which seats from 1,000 to 1,200 persons comfortably, and in addition has committee and conference rooms and all the comforts possible, the use of which is free to all Agricultural and Horticultural Associations, Clubs, Societies and allied organizations. They have a most cordial invitation to use the auditorium for meetings at all times. This invitation is extended to all such organizations as can plan to meet in St. Louis during 1904.

MARKED ATTENTION TO FARMER'S PRODUCTS.

The inedible products of the fields and farms receive marked attention. Textile plants, cotton, flax and jute are shown both in cultivation, growth and final manufacture, including processes. Medicinal plants, and those producing oils, dyes and tannin, and other plants, useful and noxious, find place to interest and instruct.

The husbandman has much to contend with and much to be thankful for in the insect world. He is shown the friends useful to his calling and have pointed out to him the enemies of his crops, his fruits and his flowers.

Systematic collections of insects, of vegetable parasites of plants and of animals; appliances for destroying injurious insects and plant diseases; silk worms and bees and their products are fully shown.

One of the notable features of the Palace of Agriculture is its collection of all forms of tools and implements used in tillage, and further, all the machinery used in cultivation and harvesting.

The progress of the last decade in this regard has been little short of wonderful. The exhibit is entertaining to all, and the farmer elbows the merchant and the banker in looking at this wonderful display.

Kansans have taught a new art in the construction of their pavilion

in the Palace of Agriculture. It is the art of using products of the field even as minerals are employed in mosaics; an art of inlaying with cereals just as gems are used in ornamentation.

In the decorations that are thus wrought, the visitor learns that Nature has tinted kernels of corn all the colors of the rainbow; that the husks can be woven and pleated to the same effect as dainty fabrics; that stalks, when polished, take on more lustre than does bamboo cane when similarly treated, and that poppy seeds can glisten even as agates do.

The central piece of this Kansas pavilion consists of a platform thirty feet from the ground, supported on four square columns and bearing a steer that is six feet tall and twelve feet long—a steer made of corn, yet so true to life as to give the impression that the natural hide, hoofs and horns have been preserved by the taxidermist's art.

BEAUTIES OF KANSAS CORN.

Corn kernels of four colors were used in the construction of this novel steer—light and dark red, white and blue, the latter for the eyes and the tips of the horns. Every kernel was applied separately to the surface, and the shading so artistically done that the best judges of cattle in the West have not only pronounced the work perfect, but have declared the steer a prize winner.

Grasses and grains form the only ornamentation of the pillars and facades of this central piece, and the effect is an agricultural poem that speaks of the Prairie State's wealth in soil.

At one corner of the pavilion, on a supporting column that is decorated with grains, rests a globe representing the Earth, which supports the figure of a boy, made of corn grits, and moulded as perfectly as if a sculptor had chiseled it from marble. At the side of this figure is a huge cornucopia, from which a continuous stream of wheat pours over the globe, symbolical of Kansas supplying the world with the cereal. This effect is made possible by small elevators, run by electricity within the supporting column, which carry the grains back to the cornucopia.

A companion piece, at another corner, is the figure of an Indian in corn; and here again the beautiful coloring of the kernels is brought out with startling effect, the savage appearing as if the product of the painter's brush, yet assurance is given that not a particle of pigment was added to the tinting provided by nature.

On three of the booths corn husks form the principal decorations,

and a few feet away the effect is that of delicate cream-colored silk interwoven. The facades of one booth are studded with the points of husks; on a second box pleating is the effect, and on a third the basket pattern. Rows of brilliant colored corn stalks alternate with white segments of cobs, and again are arranged series of ears of corn, some of brilliant red, others of darker tint, and still others of blue.

Large vases, four feet in height, occupy pillars in the center of the pavilion, and you are informed that they also are made from corn.

It has only been with infinite care and patience and at great cost that this attractive display has been made. First, it was necessary to collect agricultural material from all over Kansas, in order that the assortment of color might be sufficient. Then, following painted models, the different tinted ears were grouped and applied to surfaces of wood or other material. Each ear of corn was sawed in two, then firmly nailed in place, following the pattern; and the men who completed the task were skilled in the arts as well as in the trades. Charles H. Kassabaum, of Atchison, Kansas, designed and built this unique pavilion, which was one of the first to be completed in the Palace of Agriculture.

THE PALACE OF HORTICULTURE.

The Palace of Horticulture consists of a main central room, 400 feet square, with wings extending on opposite sides, each wing being 204 by 230 feet, the whole building thus covering almost six acres of ground. Every foot of the great area is first-class exhibit space, and no exhibitor is located on any but a main floor space.

The actual net space for exhibits is thus much more than was ever before provided for Horticultural exhibits at any Exposition.

The building is lighted by windows in the walls and from above. The windows in the roof are not skylights, but of the monitor form, so that no direct rays of sunshine from them touch exhibits.

The Pomological Exhibits occupy the central room of this building. This room has an area of about four acres, entirely covered with the fruit exhibit, excepting some space in the center of the building which is covered with an extensive palm exhibit.

The space devoted to the fresh fruit exhibit is practically twice as large as has been used at any former Expositions for this purpose, and being all in one large room, offers the best opportunity that has been afforded horticulturists for doing something extraordinary in the way

of fresh fruit exhibits. This entire area is allowed to fruit exhibits, which is maintained until the close of the Exposition.

A horticultural circular has been issued by the department, which contains very full information on cold storage of fruits, methods of packing and wrapping fruits for exhibit purposes, formulæ for preserving fruits for exhibit purposes and other information of use to exhibitors. The floor plan adopted for the fruit exhibit is broken up into irregular blocks, and is so arranged that visitors are evenly distributed throughout the building.

The space in the center of the building, covering an area of 200 feet square is used for table fruit, and no installation over thirty inches high permitted. This gives visitors an unobstructed view of a large area covered with fruit. On the other space surrounding this area, high installation is permitted, subject to the regular rules.

A collective exhibit of fruits in addition to the State exhibits is made under the direct charge of the Department of Horticulture.

THE VARIETIES OF AMERICAN FRUITS.

In this collection are brought together specimens of the leading varieties of the different fruits from all the countries and States, consisting of a plate of each of all the varieties on exhibition. This is done in order to afford opportunity for those interested in studying varieties to compare specimens of the same variety from all sections of the country, and to note variations as to size, shape, color, texture of flesh and flavor, without being compelled to visit the collections of the different national and State exhibits for the purpose.

The conservatory, 204 by 230 feet and 40 feet in height, has been placed at the disposal of exhibitors of plants and flowers. In addition, the department has ample space in a splendid greenhouse belonging to the Exposition, to grow or care for such plants as need that sort of housing.

The conservatory is cut off from the pomological exhibits by a glass partition, thus making it possible to supply heat economically and surely. The best possible care is taken of all exhibits entrusted to the department. Experienced men are in charge, and every attention paid to the requirements of the various exhibits.

The opportunity for outdoor display of flowers, plants, shrubs and trees, could not be excelled. The Horticultural and Agricultural Palaces are situated upon a hill containing sixty-nine acres of land. All this is

in the hands of the Chief of the Department of Horticulture for the placing of exhibits. It has been laid out in a way intended to permit placing them in the most artistic and attractive manner, and a large number of exhibits were placed during the season preceding the Exposition. The plants made a splendid growth, and the exhibits presented an attractive appearance.

A considerable portion of the west wing of the building, 204 by 230 feet, is used for exhibits of all kinds of Horticultural Implements and Appliances, including plans and models of greenhouses and their accessories, heating apparatus, landscape plans, drawings, etc., appliances and methods of viticulture, and other like subjects relating to Horticulture.

The apparatus used by fruit growers in preventing injury to fruits from fungus diseases and insects has been very much improved during the last few years, and is attracting much attention at the present time. All the improved machinery of this class is exhibited here. This includes spray pumps of all descriptions, both liquid and dust machines, and different kinds of apparatus and materials used for this purpose.

In the west wing is a tea garden, so arranged as to provide for the comfort of the visitors, and at the same time illustrate all the various processes of growing, curing, handling and preparing tea for the market.

Adjoining the office of the Department and the jury rooms is a room for the accommodation of visiting editors and horticulturists, where are tables, stationery and all necessary conveniences for writing. There is on file in this room a collection of the reports of the various horticultural organizations and other material constituting a good reference library.

FORESTRY, FISH AND GAME.

The Department of Fish and Game is associated with the Department of Forestry, in a building 300 feet wide and 600 feet long. It is located between the Administration Building and the Agricultural Palace, immediately west of the reservation for the French National Pavilion and grounds, near the pavilions of Mexico, Great Britain, Canada and Ceylon, and is admirably adapted for the exhibits which it contains.

A characteristic feature of this building is its central nave, which is eighty-five feet wide. Its ends are also eighty-five feet wide, and without posts.

The chief interest in this Department undoubtedly centers in its live fish and game, which are displayed by a number of the States. The

aquarium is located in the east end of the building, and occupies a space 185 feet long and thirty-five feet wide. It has two lines of tanks, separated by an aisle fifteen feet wide. In the nave, beginning in front of the aquarium, and extending west to the center of the building, is a series of pools for large fish and other aquatic animals. The central pool, forty feet in diameter and five feet deep, displays marine specimens. The pools are very large, and accommodate fish and other creatures of great size.

Another great attraction in this portion of the building is the groups of living game birds, especially the pheasants, quail, wild turkey, and other species known to the sportsman.

These exhibits represent a range of country from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico.

EQUIPMENT OF MIGHTY HUNTERS.

The displays of hunting equipment from our own country and a number of foreign countries are particularly noticeable. They include native weapons, as well as the finest equipment of the modern hunter. A large space is allotted for the exhibition of rifle targets. The various implements required by sportsmen—decoys, gun cabinets, tents, camping and hunting equipment, are shown in great variety.

In the class of illustrations, the oil paintings, photographs and drawings are especially fine; while in taxidermy, furs, game trophies, products of hunting and fishing, literature, fishing equipment, including native appliances, modern netting, boats fully rigged for fishery work, artificial flies, reels and all other tackle, the competition is very active. Fishery products include sea shells, sponges and pearls.

The methods of the salmon fishery are exhibited in a very attractive manner, illustrating the fishing grounds, the methods employed, and the products obtained. The methods and apparatus of marine and fresh water fish culture have an important place in this section of the building.

The living fish and birds, and the life-like representation of the salmon fishery, cannot fail to attract thousands of visitors.

In the Forestry Department space has been set apart for displays of the Governmental methods of tree planting and forest management. These exhibits, which are not confined to our own country, must prove highly instructive and entertaining to all persons who are interested in the future of the forests.

The participation in this Department is very extensive, embracing about twenty of our own States and Territories, and many foreign countries. The exhibits from foreign countries include forest policy as well as the forest industries, and our own Bureau of Forestry occupies a central large location in the west end of the building.

One of the best popular elements of the display of the U. S. Forestry Bureau consists of immense color transparencies, illustrating particular phases of forest life and conditions; for instance, the big tree and the sugar pines of California, choice bits of Appalachian farm land and forests, results of tree planting, and other instructive forest subjects.

Other features of the scientific forestry display consist of photographs of trees and flowers, botanical literature, sections and other specimens of trees and plants. The tools of the lumberman and saw-mill worker are fully displayed.

A special object of the selected display in the Forestry Building is the complete illustration of the economic uses of valuable trees, such as yellow pine, white pine, loblolly pine, cedar, cypress, red wood, spruce, fir, hemlock, and other coniferous trees, as well as the hard woods. While the scientific illustration of these species is very complete, the economic history and utilization are shown with equal thoroughness.

FINE WORK IN WOOD.

Woodenware and cooperage are offered by many exhibitors. Basketry including native manufactures, forms an essential feature of the display. Such forest products as gums, resins, and the numerous secondary objects of forest industries, notably wood alcohol and turpentine, have important places among the exhibits.

In the Forestry Building of the Philippine concession is a wood exhibit that is one of the most remarkable ever gotten together. The wood is native of the Philippines, and some of it can be polished so that it rivals mahogany.

Nara is the name of the principal wood used for decorative purposes. The trees are enormous—larger, in fact, than the California redwood trees. There are slabs of the wood in the exhibit that are 30 feet long and 12 feet wide. When properly treated, it rivals mahogany in finish, and is practically indestructible. It is one wood that insects cannot get into, a discovery made by the early Spaniards, and for this reason the wood was used extensively in construction work. There is one bit of

wood, a big post, in the exhibit that was in a building 140 years, and it has not decayed in the least.

Two other woods are the comagon and bolonguita, both with mottling of black that extends entirely through the tree, which are used largely for decorative purposes. These woods are practically unknown in the United States, and it is believed that the export trade will become heavy when their value is understood. Nara has a specific gravity greater than water and it sinks like iron. Twenty very valuable logs were lost in getting them from a raft to a steamship, as they slipped from the raft into the water.

The principal wood used in building is Molave ipil, and the two varieties are called "Molave male" and "Molave female" by the natives, to distinguish their indestructibility, the male being the stronger wood.

Father Joseph Algue, director of the Manila Observatory, who is director of the observatory on the Philippine concession, has a collection of the woods of the islands in his office for public exhibit, the idea being to acquaint the American people with the Philippine woods.

The essential features of the Department are the great commercial displays by associations and States, and the scientific illustrations of forest policy by the Governments of the United States and foreign countries.

SERIES OF LIVE STOCK EXHIBITS.

This Exposition was the first to give the live stock interests the recognition of a full department with an independent chief. The classifications provide for the distribution of more than 26,000 prizes, and of these awards a quarter of a million dollars in cash. Exhibits of live stock, because of the risk of accident or disease, the requisite care and feeding, are necessarily upon an entirely different basis from others, and this is generally recognized by the allotment of a prize fund nearly twice as large as has been offered previously, the next largest amount having been listed at the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

This makes possible a classification providing for nearly every animal utilized by man. The live stock displays are a series of six large shows at succeeding intervals. Horses, ponies, jacks and jennets, and mules make a class to which are given two weeks. Following these come the cattle displays; later, simultaneously, the sheep and swine, and last the poultry, pigeon, pet stock and dog shows.

Those divisions embrace proportionate recognition for every branch

of improved animal industry, and on a scale more lavish than has ever before been accorded.

The usefulness of animals to man is the basis for these classifications. In the twenty-four classes for horses the best efforts to improve all breeds are taken note of, and even the mule, whose usefulness is so apparent, is put upon a plane far above that in any former Exposition.

In addition to those usually provided, new classes for horses are made, such as for express, omnibus, ambulance and fire department use in cities, and for the requirements of the army in its artillery and cavalry service.

Twenty-five classes are given over to cattle, recognizing all the pure breeds. Headed by Shorthorn, Hereford, and the others most widely bred, the list includes the Sussex, Highland, and others not so generally known in the United States. Entries show the array of prizes will bring together by far the largest and finest display of pure-bred cattle ever assembled. A special demonstration lasting 100 days or more, designed to show the value of various breeds of cows in dairy work and beef productions, has been planned on new lines.

SWINE, SHEEP, GOATS AND POULTRY EXHIBIT.

Swine, sheep and goats have two divisions, with twenty-seven classes. The importance of swine husbandry is fully conceded by the arrangement of nearly three thousand prizes in that division. The producing abilities of all improved breeds of sheep and goats as to flesh, fleece and milk are fully recognized.

More than 10,000 prizes are offered in the classes arranged for poultry and pigeons. This division includes all domesticated birds, and goes so far as to include a class for ostriches. A flying contest for homing pigeons is a feature.

All breeds of dogs of standing are provided for in the Exposition dog show, held under the American Kennel Club regulations. Cats, rabbits and pet stock are assigned places in the classification more fully than has ever before been done.

Provision has been made for five cash prizes and two honorable mention awards in most sections, aside from poultry. Premier or sweepstakes championships are awarded for each breed in several of the divisions, to breeders and to exhibitors making the largest aggregate class winnings. Another innovation is the uniform division of age-periods by six months

for beef cattle, swine and sheep, thus giving deserved encouragement to early maturity.

For the first time, the popular feature of public sales by auction of stock exhibited is provided. Plans have been made for a succession of these sales, under the auspices of the breeders' associations interested. The sale ring is in a separate building from the main amphitheater, so that sales may be conducted without interfering with other programmes.

The most desirable site on the Exposition grounds for a great live-stock show was designated for its purpose. Being more than sixty feet above the buildings constituting the "main picture" of the Exposition, the live stock site is the beneficiary of the most refreshing breezes during the warmer months. The building scheme, covering more than thirty acres, includes nearly fifty structures, with a great amphitheater and arena, and a sale and convention building, as well as the demonstration buildings, silos, feed barns and stock stables.

The prize list was prepared with great care, and is the most complete and comprehensive possible, in view of the unprecedented amounts awarded. It sets a new mark in following an order of distribution proportioned as exactly as possible to the importance of the various breeds or varieties as indicated by the aggregate numbers and values of animals in each. This order is adhered to closely throughout, with a view to having the recognition of breeds thoroughly equitable. Prizes in the Department of Live Stock are awarded by the individual expert judges, and by comparison.



THE CREATION OF CIVILIZATION.

CHAPTER XXIX.

Government Help in the Betterment of Men—A Study of the Old Savages—The Red Men's Advancement—Refrigeration for Preservation—Ways and Means of Dressing Multiplied.



As a result of the effect of education upon man, the Department of Social Economy illustrates the study and investigation of social and economic conditions, resources and organizations, together with the means adopted by civilized peoples to solve the social problems with which they are confronted.

The official bureaus, census offices, reform associations, by statistical table and data, set forth the economic and social conditions in a manner which admits of easy comparison.

Physical resources and characteristics, together with means of transportation, have largely to do with the development of the world. These subjects form items in this section, as well as the important factors of the location and organization of industrial enterprises.

The regulation of industry and labor by Governments is one of the salient features of the exhibit. The inspection of mines, factories, etc., all afford opportunities for valuable and instructive displays.

For the first time an effort is made to show the work of employers' associations. Exhibits are made of the various systems employed for the payment of work-people, profit-sharing, co-operative institutions, co-operative credit and banking institutions, co-operative building societies, etc. A view of how thrift is promoted by savings banks, life, accident, sickness, old age and invalidism, fire, marine and other insurance methods is fully set forth.

The Model Street at the World's Fair is one of the unique exhibits of the Exposition. It was installed on the grounds under the auspices of the Department of Social Economy, and is the first that has ever been shown in a complete, out-of-doors form at any Exposition. That it has a

place so prominent and is one of the most interesting features of the great show is due entirely to the growing civic spirit and interest in matters municipal. It will serve an admirable purpose by illustrating to visitors the ways and means by which even a small town may be beautified and improved. As an aid to the proper direction of municipal effort it is thorough and complete.

The street is located back of the Manufactures Building, and immediately adjacent to the Lindell boulevard entrance. It is 1,200 feet long, approximately four city blocks, and is forty-two feet wide, with grass lawns on either side between the roadway and sidewalks. The pavement, parking and entire equipment of the street are according to the latest and most improved methods and form part of the exhibit, so that the municipal authorities of any town need not go on a junketing tour around the country in search of information, but will find everything they may desire on the street, and with experts to explain the utilities shown.

The best method of installing sanitary sewers, gas pipes, domestic and fire water pipes, electric conduits and so forth may be ascertained, and the paving of the roadway is divided into several sections, one showing asphalt treatment for streets, another vitrified bricks and so forth. Even many different methods of curbing have been employed. The paving and curbing placed in close conjunction after this manner will enable one to judge their value by the simple method of direct comparison.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

Different American cities, such as San Francisco, Buffalo, Kansas City, St. Paul, Minneapolis and New York, have separate exhibits showing the manner in which they conduct the several departments of municipal government, and in a park adjoining the town-hall exhibits from European cities along similar lines are installed. There is also an exhaustive display of standard and new street fixtures, lamp posts, fire plugs, kiosks and drinking fountains, and from time to time a septic tank, street cleaning and so forth are exhibited in operation along the roadway. The exhibit is practical in every respect, and, as it comprises all the latest and best ideas of municipal economy, that it will be of the greatest value to municipal Councils and Boards in search of ideas for street and park improvements can not be gainsaid. A feature of the display will be that showing methods for planting trees along city streets, with special reference to providing a sufficiency of air and water around the roots, a simple

matter, but one often neglected when cities attempt such a beautifying of their thoroughfares.

The buildings fronting on the street include several erected especially by American cities for the installation of their exhibits, a model town hall, model casino, hospital, library building, school, municipal museum and a railway station, the latter being the exhibit of Atlanta, Ga., and is a modification of the new \$1,000,000 passenger station now in course of erection at that city. There is also a model square, showing methods for park improvements, and before the town hall is a beautiful monument by J. Massey Rhind, entitled "Civic Pride."

PROBLEM OF HOUSES FOR HOMES OF LABOR.

The complex and distressing problem of providing house accommodation for the working classes in thickly populated centers are treated under this head. The erection of improved dwellings, by private efforts, or by public authorities, are adequately described by studied plans and drawings.

The legal regulation and public management of the liquor trade, as also the efforts, public and private, to promote temperance are exhibited by means of charts in such a way that a comparison of the methods practiced, with the results obtained, is easily accomplished.

In the section of Charities and Corrections is illustrated the work of the various institutions which care for the neglected, dependent and delinquent. The advantage of organized charity over indiscriminate almsgiving is made evident. The progress made in the treatment of the sick and injured and the insane is a striking feature of the Exposition. A complete scientific medical exhibit demonstrates the work of pathological laboratories.

One of the most interesting exhibits in this department is the methods of tracing, capturing, identifying and treating criminals. A bureau of identification illustrating the Bertillon and English Finger Print system is in operation. The results of the most scientific processes through which a bad man is treated with a view of making him better are compared with the weak and ineffective results of unrestrained brutality and misguided sentiment.

The exhibits of the different supervisory and educational movements are accompanied by a library of literature on these subjects.

The history of the world is the record of man's progress, and it is an

object of anthropology, or the science of man, to trace that record and illustrate its stages. From the outset, it has been the purpose of the founders to make the Exposition the world's greatest summary of human achievement, and as one of the means to this end to organize the Department of Anthropology in such way as to show more clearly than has been attempted hitherto the lines along which races and peoples have developed.

For this Department has been devoted one of the permanent University buildings at St. Louis, "Cupples Hall, No. 1," supplemented by other buildings, including an "Industrial Building," specially erected, while the grounds extending westward from the University are converted into a kind of park, in which are located habitations erected and occupied by various primitive tribes, aboriginal workshops, early types of buildings from which architectural standards arose. The outdoor exhibit displays the leading types of mankind, as well as the principal stages in the progress of peoples, and thus complements the greater features and motives of the Exposition.

EDUCATION OF YOUNG INDIANS.

A special feature is an Indian school exhibit, illustrating the ways in which the study of human progress has been applied to the education of the natives of that vast territory embraced in the Louisiana Purchase. In modern Indian education, manual training and mental culture go hand in hand. The "Industrial Building" is largely devoted to the Exposition of an Indian school in practical operation, with its adjuncts of carpentry, smithing, tailoring, household methods and industrial occupations essential to well rounded citizenship; opposite to which typical aboriginal industries—skin dressing, basket weaving, pottery making, stone chipping, etc.—are exhibited in action by aged experts. "The ancient arrow-maker" and his grandson, engaged in wagon making, working together under the same roof, illustrate the great advance made by the red man since Columbus came, and afford a means of measuring the rate as well as the extent of human progress. The "Industrial Building," erected by Indian pupils trained in the Government School at Chilocco, is an exhibit in itself.

While the active principle of the Department is that of illustration by living groups, the exhibit is supplemented by (1) historical and (2) archæological sections. In the former are assembled books, manuscripts,

maps and photographs recording the successive stages in human culture and depicting types of mankind; in the latter section the records of early men as left in their own form are brought together in such way that the unwritten record extends written history and relates the story of the human world.

EGYPTIAN MUMMIES FORM UNIQUE DISPLAY.

The Egyptian Government has its exhibit in the Anthropological exhibit in a wing of the Administration building and shows three mummies. There is one mummy dating to 800 B. C. The highly ornamented wood coffin in which the man was buried is perfect, and even the inscription can be easily deciphered. The ancient Egyptians had a way of preserving wood as well as human beings, and these coffins are perfect. There is one coffin 400 B. C. There is another mummy dating to 300 B. C.

The mummies are perfect, the cloth in which the body was wrapped being brown, and only one of the hands has decayed with the lapse of centuries. It is rather difficult at first for one to realize that one is looking at the body of a man who lived 400 years before Christ. The mummy is in perfect preservation.

For those who are not familiar with such things, it may be stated that the ancient Egyptians wrapped their dead tightly in cloth, and by a system known only to them were able to preserve their dead for these thousands of years. Of course no features are visible, only the body wrapped in cloth.

James E. Quibell, in charge of the installation of the Egyptian exhibit, says that the mummies were those of men who were high personages of their day, not of royal or reigning families, however, but they were nobles. The style of burial shows this. Some of the inscriptions can be deciphered by Egyptologists, but some defy their knowledge.

The Egyptians also show the tomb of a noble erected 4,000 years before Christ. The tomb belongs to the fifth dynasty, and was discovered at Sukkara forty years ago; but it was not excavated until last year, and then for the World's Fair. The printing on the walls is quite plain, and shows that it was the tomb of Rakapu, a noble and a high official in the Government of the Pharaoh, but he was not of royal blood. The tomb is of limestone.

There is also shown in the Egyptian exhibit pottery made thousands of years before the time of Christ, and faithful reproductions of the daily

life of the ancient Egyptians, by means of wax figures and dresses of that period.

Mechanical refrigeration has advanced in importance and use by leaps and bounds since the Chicago Exposition.

To-day we have the immense cold storage warehouses wherein the perishable food products of the world are gathered together and preserved; the great refrigerated packing houses; ice-making plants; refrigerated cars and vessels for transporting perishable foods around the world, together with the application of refrigeration to many arts, manufactures and industries.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition has established for the exploitation and exhibition of mechanical refrigeration a Bureau of Refrigeration, that supplies all the ice and refrigeration used on the Exposition grounds. This is the first Exposition to give refrigeration a separate recognition nearly equal to that of the great departments of art, manufacture, machinery, electricity, agriculture, transportation.

REFRIGERATION.

The Bureau of Refrigeration has a special building known as the Refrigeration Building, 320 by 210 feet, containing a model cold storage warehouse of from 200,000 to 400,00 cubic feet capacity; 50,000 cubic feet ice storage capacity; an ice-making plant of from 200 to 300 tons daily capacity, one-half can and one-half plate ice; many exhibits of manufactured articles used in connection with refrigerating or ice-making machinery; operating refrigerating machines of all kinds and sizes, having a combined cooling capacity of from 1000 to 1500 tons of refrigeration per day and ranging in size from a machine capable of doing 500 tons of refrigeration per day to one that will do less refrigeration per day than the melting of one pound of ice. All these refrigerating machines have their own complete cooling and condensing apparatus and are supplied with steam from a boiler plant of from 2500 to 3500-horse power.

For convenience in operation each machine devotes its refrigerating energy to the cooling of a portion of the brine in a main brine system. This cooled brine is pumped by powerful pumps through pipes to the apparatus where it does the required refrigeration, whether it be in the Refrigeration Building or a building at a distant point of the grounds.

In some of the buildings using this pipe-line refrigeration may be

seen some very useful and interesting applications of refrigeration, such as making ice cream, freezing ice for a skating rink, wherein daily snow storms may be seen, freezing snow slides for Norwegian skeeing or tobogganing, cooling drinking water for refrigerators, refrigerating an Esquimaux village and cooling entertainment halls, theatres and restaurants for the comfort of visitors during the hot weather. Here the visitor to the Exposition may rest and be dined and entertained during the hottest summer day in an atmosphere as cool and exhilarating as that of the mountains or seashore.

Everything to gratify the five senses are offered to the visitors who throng to the Fair. The exquisite perfume of flowers will gratify the sense of smell, there is a beautiful fabric soft to the touch, strains of entrancing music fall upon the ear, the eye will be delighted with splendid examples of art, and last but not least, delicious food tempt the palate.

EATING AS A FEATURE OF EXPOSITIONS.

Expositions and eating seem closely allied, for who that has experienced the fatigue incident to sight-seeing but recalls the pleasure of a well-cooked meal. The creature comfort of strangers regarded, for there are cafes and restaurants where the typical food of all nations is served. There is culinary temptations on every side, places where the wanderer from Orient lands and the inhabitant from the arctic regions or the South seas may revel in dishes prepared by native cooks.

Gaudy signs, guide posts to hungry wayfarers, greets one at every side, and in these restaurants are concocted a strange medley of dishes. The Parisian who deems it a crime to dine anywhere but in some gilded cafe of the Boulevards, is delighted to discover a restaurant where he may order the snails dear to the French gastronome, washed down with some gilt labelled beverage.

Within the spectacular environment of the Pike the white bur-noused Arab sheikh, the turbaned Turk and the sad-faced Armenian may find congenial entertainment.

The traveler in this wilderness of streets will be transported with as much celerity as if seated upon Aladdin's magic carpet, to Japan where tea cakes and confections are served with all of the ceremonies incident to that land of enchantment. Graceful Geisha girls habited in scarlet kimonas and looking for all the world as if they had stepped from the boards of a comic opera, flit back and forth bearing trays laden with cups

of cloisonne or egg-shell china, in which steam the fragrant herb brewed to such perfection in the land of little men and women. China, ever rival of her more progressive neighbor, also has a restaurant. Chinese chefs in blue blouses and long queues concoct the viands dear to the palate of the Celestial, in which gluey birds-nest soup, chop suey, bamboo sprouts and other delicacies with fiery Chinese brandy or milder tea, compose the menu. In order to be geographically correct one must eat with chop sticks.

Spain and Mexico have eating houses, in the latter hot tortillas and fiery tamales sprinkled plentifully with cayenne pepper take the precedence, while between mouthfuls, the Mexican caballero swallow draughts of ardent aguardiente.

In Ceylon, tea and wafers are handed about by waiters in Cingalese costume, their sleek black hair done up in coquettish fashion with ornamental silver combs and pins.

THE PART OF THE PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC.

Our island possession, Hawaii, also does her part. Within an airy and primitive construction the wanderer from Pacific shores may indulge in poi, a mush made from the taro root and of such a consistency that it can be eaten with the fingers. Sharks fins, esteemed a great delicacy, and whose meat is as firm and white as the breast of a chicken, is another South-Sea dish.

In the Philippine reservation a native restaurant is in operation. In one the villagers feed while the other is open to patrons. The light building has a roof of nipa, cool and yet substantial and the place is a pleasant retreat in warm weather.

Besides these foreign eating houses there are others where fried chicken and corn pone cooked by negro mammies regale the southerner while the New Englander indulges in pork and beans prepared Boston fashion. In the Nebraska restaurant food for dyspeptics is a specialty.

Mrs. Sarah Tyson Rorer, of cookery book fame, runs a restaurant on hygienic and scientific principles. This authority on domestic science conducts classes in cooking. Long suffering husbands, accustomed to burnt beefsteak and soggy bread, will no doubt call down blessings on her head.

"From Hen-yard to Table," might be an appropriate sign of the eating-house on the Model Poultry Farm. Here the hungry man in search of a sensation will be treated to an amusement hitherto relegated

to the nimble-footed cook. He will be permitted to go into the chicken yard equipped with a curious hooked wire, with which instrument of murder he can capture his fowl and order it cooked to suit his fancy.

In the live stock reservation there is a place where one may assuage one's hunger. Here the guests are fed on the typical food seen on a ranch.

A mining camp with a kitchen conducted after the fashion of those in mining communities will no doubt bring back reminiscences of the days when the Argonauts, yclept the Forty-niners, were wont to regale themselves on fried pork, sodden biscuits and "alumgullion."

A Danish lunch on the delicatessen order, with pickled and salted fish, a variety of cheeses with goose and other Scandinavian smoked meats, commends itself to the descendants of the Vikings.

Among the novel ideas being exploited is a place of refreshment called "The Crystal Café." The walls are of heavy plate glass as clear as crystal. They are double and filled in with water—in fact, it is a gigantic aquarium, where the idler while waiting dinner may study the habits of the fish that disport themselves in their native element. It might be interesting and add zest to the appetite if the devoted angler could be provided with a hook and line so that he might catch the fish destined for his dinner. By an adroit system of mirrors the beauties of the aquarium is multiplied ad infinitum.

In the Mt. Vernon restaurant pretty girls in colonial caps and kerchiefs serve Virginia dishes. Those fond of excitement may dine in the Ferris wheel while it gaily makes its rounds. Shut in from the public gaze the giddy diner-out may enjoy his meal, being assured that he is "in the swim."

In fact, the gustatorial features of the Fair are multitudinous and frequently startling, so that the stranger cannot complain of monotony in feeling. To dine or lunch at a different place every time will be the programme of many.



The Heroes who Discovered, Conquered and Made Mighty the Mississippi Valley—Carved in Marble, Cast in Iron, in Story Told in Song, Printed in Tombs, Painted in Light for Immortality—All the Arts that Preserve in Fame are Held in Honor Here—Plastic Art as Represented by Women.



THE public may prepare for a surprise in the magnificent display of decorative statuary. One hundred American sculptors are represented in the completed Exposition at a cost of \$500,000. On the Terrace of States, about the Cascades and lagoons, in the great courts, and upon and about all the stately palaces, appears the sculptor's artistic work, the finishing touches of the Exposition. Mural paintings about the entrances and in the loggias heighten the charm of the completed picture.

Two noteworthy monuments contribute to the decoration of the main avenues. One of these, the Louisiana Purchase Monument, stands opposite the Grand Basin in the center of the main picture. It is 100 feet high with shaft seventeen feet in diameter. The American Peace Society contributes another, which stands in the western end of the transverse avenue between the Palaces of Machinery and Transportation. They are of elaborate design, embellished with groups of statuary.

Richard the Third never would have offered a kingdom for a horse had he been hard pressed at the Fair. A choice of Neptune's fabled marine steeds, the Roman chariot cob, a Spanish barb, or an American cow-pony would have served him equally well.

As there have been men and men, so have they had horses. Romance and history emblazon the fame of the horse. Alexander's Beaucephalus, Napoleon's Marengo, Richard Cour de Lion's giant black, Don Quixote's Rosinante, Paul Revere's nameless mount, the animal on which Lochinvar rode out of the West, not to mention Mark Twain's genuine

Mexican plug, all neigh loudly from pages of cold type that honor be done to their long-suffering race.

Conquest of an untamed empire by the pioneer was not without the horse, and its part in advancing civilization or receding savagery is heroically portrayed by the sculptor at the Exposition. Progress fiends and automobilists, in particular, give the horse a century in which to become extinct. If this noblest of animals must lose his place in the World's activity, his memory finds a fitting apotheosis at St. Louis. Next to the human form, that of the horse has always been the best expression of the sculptor's art, and it becomes a large feature of the Exposition.

THE HORSE CUT IN MARBLE.

This horse show in marble covers the whole range of history. It dips into mythology with fanciful result, but for strong human interest returns to the every day. It is a wondrous span from Philip Martini's hippocampi in his marine fountain, to Remington's group of mounted cowboys painting a town red; yet this implies nothing if the critic of horse flesh fails to study the varying types of horse development between the age of fable and modern day reality.

The fish-tailed horse of sculptural parlance reigns supreme about the region of the cascades and the grand basin, that high point of decorative art at the Exposition. Here H. A. MacNeil has employed him as part of a massive composition known as the Fountain of Liberty, from which gush the waters of the great cascade. The horses' trunk, carrying the graceful upper part of wood nymphs, a type of female centaurs, are skillfully used by Philip Martini in his fine group "The Triumph of Apollo" for the Hall of Festivals.

Quite the most striking examples of the sea horse at the Exposition are the equine figures that appear in Martini's hippocampi for the marine fountains in the Manufactures Palace. A sea god dominates the first fountain and a marine goddess holds sway over the second. God and goddess stand erect in a shell chariot. They lean partly on tridents. Before them cupids, with tails of fishes, ride the sea horses. The noteworthy features of the steeds are their finny manes, webbed hoofs and the scales that cover their bodies.

The horse is inseparable from our idea of the dark ages. The powerful animal that bore the iron-clad crusader to war and from whose lofty height the warrior could vanquish thirty Saracens, is one of the

noblest memories of mediæval times. In the "Apotheosis of St. Louis," one of the most resplendent creations of the sculptor in the world, we see St. Louis, the crusader saint, mounted on a mighty Norman war horse, in full hostile panoply.

Charles H. Niehus, one of the foremost of American sculptors, who modeled this grand animal and its kingly rider, became famous for his fine equestrian statue of William the Silent. Mr. Niehus says of his finer effort for the World's Fair that the horse in this group was modelled



THE STATUE ST. LOUIS.

from an American horse of high spirit, a thoroughbred of the Mambrino Chief pedigree, and the sculptor declares that the animal holds himself as a noble charger should, but the equine characteristics of the mediæval horse were carefully studied as well and embodied in the ideal.

It becomes interesting in the same connection to learn that the caparisons and trappings were adapted from existing prints and reproductions of seals and records of the twelfth century and from exact descriptions of the costumes of that period. The harness and

draperies of the horse are emblazoned with the fleur de lis of France, and the horse's helmet has the cross in bold relief on his forehead. These with the saddle and elaborately fashioned harness give a good deal of diversity to the animal, whose movement is proud and animated.

Turning from this splendid figure we come to the equestrian statue of De Soto. The discoverer of the Mississippi rides the true Spanish barb, famous in romance tales. Such a horse was Bavicca, the war steed of the Cid. Tall, delicate in outline, with long body, slim head and tiny ears, his flowing mane and tail supplementing his grace, De Soto's steed comes dangerously near to being the finest piece of equine sculpture at the Exposition. It was on horses such as this one that Cortez and his

adventurers terrorized the Montezuma hosts. E. C. Potter, the sculptor of this fine group has chosen to portray De Soto at the moment when the mighty Father of Waters burst on his entranced view. The stately Don has uncovered, in involuntary homage to his discovery, and is reining in his steed sharply, the animal being slightly thrown back and his head drawn in close to his neck.

"The protest of the Sioux" is one of the Exposition's most vigorous and animated equestrians. Cyrus E. Dallin has represented an Indian warrior flinging his defiance at advancing civilization. His pony, a sturdy beast with unkempt coat and long fetlocks, is being almost forced to its haunches by the rider's tight hold on the single rope bridle. Shaking his clenched fist at the pale face foes his other vehement hand is wrenching open the animal's mouth with the cruel bridle.

SPLENDID STALLIONS AND HEROIC GROUPS.

Mr. Dallin says that he has portrayed a powerful Indian stallion—one of the finest Indian horses he could mould, his desire being to represent the period of Indian life before the red men had become a reservation Indian and the horse is therefore one of those magnificent stallions that used to run wild in the great free West. The sculptor in this instance purposely avoided making an Indian cayuse as the spirit of his work is more or less heroic and the animal was made to correspond with this feeling.

The West is well represented in the equestrian statuary for the reason that the Exposition celebrates the one hundredth anniversary of the Purchase of Louisiana. Solon H. Borglum, a sculptor whose intimate knowledge of the frontier rivals that of Remington, has contributed two commanding equestrian groups which are full of the breadth of the great West. His horses are the rough and ready "toughies" of the plains. No attempt has been made to idealize these animals which gives them a strangely human interest aspect when compared with the grand monarchs of horse flesh in the groups dealing with past ages.

In "A Peril of the Plains" a trapper is shown hovering at the feet of his beast, both braced to withstand one of those terrible blizzards of the far western prairies, the pioneer's horse is of the mustang type, used as a pack animal. Mr. Borglum explains that he has sacrificed all details to accent the impression of suffering the horse undergoes in a storm. In his second group, "At Rest" depicting the indolence of cowboy and his

mount, the sculptor says this horse is a larger animal found in the Northwestern plains. Here the details have also been sacrificed to accentuate the impression of a horse in hot, dry weather.

Frederick Remington, whose facile pencil has made the East so well acquainted with the men and horses of the West, has done a group for the Exposition which will establish his fame as a sculptor who knows his horse. "Painting A Town Red" seems to be the proper title for Mr. Remington's hilarious quartet of frontier centaurs who are "drunk and dressed up." There is an onward rush about four mounted cowboys, riding tightly pressed against one another that gives the impression which grips a spectator watching a cavalry charge looming large in the moving pictures of the biograph. Every right arm is aloft, with "gun" in hand. The faces are working with hilarity, the mouths are wide open with cowboy yells—everything is moving about this astonishing group.

GLORY OF RACE AND WAR HORSES.

The horses are the best part of it. They are really running at mad speed—nostrils distended, eyes starting from the sockets and muscles quivering in the shoulders and flanks. Nervous energy is the phrase to express what Mr. Remington has succeeded in imparting to the usually impassive characteristic of statuary. The remarkable feature of the group is the horse on the left. None of his feet touch the ground. He is held in that position by contact at the feet and arm of his rider with the next horse.

Surmounting the quadriga which tops the United States Government Building are types of other horses which Sculptor James F. Early has used effectively. Mr. Early reminds the student of the Horse Show in Marble, that in Italy there is a breed of horses very powerful in build, having massive necks and shoulders. They were employed by the ancient Romans to pull war chariots and the heavy machinery for besieging towns. Mr. Early throws additional light on this horse by the statement that it comes from Cremona, in Sumbardi, near Milano. This is the animal which he has treated conventionally for the Government quadriga.

To-day the same horses are used by the governments of Italy and France in the engineering and artillery services because of their great strength, in spite of which they develop a speed which is surprising. In this respect they are unlike the gigantic dray horses seen in England and

Ireland. Horses of the Cremona type are to be seen in bronze all over Italy, the best conventional treatment of them probably being the famous horses of Venice.

Greek and Roman horses are used by various sculptors for quadrigas to surmount several of the big Exposition palaces. The largest horses ever modeled for a quadriga are those which F. C. R. Roth and Charles Lopez have done for the quadriga over the tremendous entrance to the Palace of Liberal Arts. Mr. Roth says that he has attempted to follow the characteristics of the Greek horse. Robert Bringhurst's quadriga for the Palace of Education employs Roman horses with short, thick bodies, heavy, gracefully arched necks, square heads, widespread nostrils and "hogged" manes.

IN MEMORY OF THE PURCHASE.

This very graceful and beautiful monument, emblematic of the Louisiana Purchase, stands in the broad boulevard which bisects the main group of Exposition palaces. It is one hundred feet high, the shaft being seventeen feet in diameter at the middle. The base is fifty-five feet in diameter. The crowning statue is Peace, calling the nations of the world together in friendly competition, the Exposition being one of the triumphs of the Purchase. Peace stands upon the world, which in turn is supported by four giants, representing the forces of the universe.

The signs of the zodiac appear upon the broad equatorial band. At the base of the column on two sides are allegorical figures mounting the prows of Indian canoes, representing the conquests of navigation on the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. On the north side of the base is a rostrum, from which representative men will make their speeches upon ceremonial occasions.

On the south side, facing the main lagoon, is a magnificent group, typifying the transfer of the Louisiana Territory by France to the United States. Upon the summit of the obelisks which surround the base of the great shaft American eagles are perched, and upon the cartouches on the obelisks are bas-relief figures of Fame. The monument was designed by Emanuel L. Masqueray, chief of the Department of Design, and all the sculpture upon and surrounding it is by Karl Bitter, the chief of Sculpture.

Standing at the northeast corner of the Mines and Metallurgy building, looking toward the Terrace of the States, the spread of green sward, broken by artistically devised shrubbery screens and the color spots of the

flower-beds, offsets the creamy range of rich architecture in a way that compels every visitor to stop and admire.

Just now the greenery of the Fair is becoming luxuriant. The artifice of the landscape gardener has adorned the natural beauties of the site. And hardly a turn can be made at any place within the confines of the "main picture" that some prospect such as described does not rest the eye.

By the base of bridge or building, which otherwise would be a hard line, shrubs are clustered. It would seem often that chance has wrought these happy effects. Not so. Nothing has been left to chance in this particular. Nothing is an accident. An immense work has been done here; so immense that it is staggering to consider.

Beds of pansies, English daisies and other arrangement of the small and early blooms are lending the depths of their color to blend in with and enrich the surroundings of Art Hill and Festival Hall.

LOVELINESS OF ART IN LANDSCAPES.

Hedge rows, groups of spruce, the denser tones of the cedar, and the enlivening lines of the arbor vitae, of pines and conicas unite to give pleasing detail to the bigness of the Fair.

Though figures, as a rule, are rather a poor way of measuring the magnitude of a work, in this case a brief reference to statistics is suggestive. D. W. C. Perry, Superintendent of the Landscape Department, says that 75,000 cubic yards of enriching soil has been used in preparing the various flower beds. This has no relation to grading or such coarser labor. It means fertilization by the use of this amount of earth in a layer from three to six inches.

The same authority states that 100,000 square yards of sod have been required. But even so much of lawn was not enough; 1,500 bushels of grass seed have been sown. Six hundred full-grown trees were transplanted, with a loss of only three. And every one of 10,000,000 plants, excluding large shrubs, have been put in the ground.

Ponder over these items a moment. Was the task not a tremendous one that Mr. Perry and Mr. Keesler the landscape architects have grappled with?

Messrs. Muskopf and Mehl are two gentlemen of German origin, skilled botanists, to whom gardening is at once a science and a business. They are the right-hand men of Mr. Perry, the one being termed the

“inside” and the other the “outside” man. By “inside” is meant Mr. Muskopf’s task of providing the plans and designs for the various floral figures; and by “outside” is meant Mr. Mehl’s active supervision of the outside execution of the plans

The preparation of an elaborate garden proceeds exactly as the construction of an edifice. The architect-gardener draws his plans, even to the minutæ of the outlines and of the coloring. When the scale of the work is that of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, the growing of the plants must be begun long in advance. For two years the 10,000,000 plants now ready have been maturing for just this present time.

It required that the very last moment of possible frost should have passed before the greater part of the flowers and shrubs should be taken from the greenhouses.

BEAUTIES OF COLORS IN GARDENS.

These scientific gardeners have a mystifying way of explaining things. Mr. Mehl says that Machinery Garden is made up of fourteen kinds of plants. “Here,” he will remark as he points, “is the *alternanthera rosea*, and here the *santitini incanas*; while over there we have a fine lot of the *coleas difficalas*, and next to that the *stobilanthes*. The fourteen are made up of those I have named—six various kinds of the *alternanthera*, the *celeoveria*, some *portulaccas* and two other bedding plants.”

Reduced to lay English, this seems to mean a variety of decorative plants with a central golden-yellow tint, which is relieved by browns and purples.

From Art Hill, the perspective slips away between the principal exhibit palaces, in lines of maples and elms and red gumbo walks, until it is broken in the distance by the white tops of the Tyrolean Alps. In the foreground the lawn is a luscious green, which slopes into the blue of the lagoon. Complementing the bright green and a keynote to the whole outlook, the dark, rich red of the flower-beds.

All of the larger beds have this strong color, but trailing down along the Cascades, as a sort of fringe to the water, are compact groupings, which have rainbow effect when viewed from a distance.

Of course, it is important that the prominent points receive the most careful attention, but the landscape gardener also foresees that the skillfully treated little nook will have almost equal attention. That these should be present for him who cares to look for them is essential, if the

landscape artist wishes to escape severe criticism. Not least among such corners of the Fair lies down at the southeast corner of the United States Fish Commission's Building.

It is the rookery. Grading there disclosed an uneven slope of jagged rock. Mr. Mehl's workmen had begun carefully to conceal this by a dressing of even sod, when their chief saw the mistake and ordered that the sodding be removed and the outcropping of the stone be allowed to remain. Now the spot is surrounded by a thick screen of shrubs, in which is a sprinkling of flowers. Trailing vines are planted and are climbing over the face of the rock. The place is one of the most attractive on the grounds.

THE PLASTIC ART AS REPRESENTED BY WOMEN.

The American woman is distinguishing herself in every field of endeavor, and in the domain of art she reigns pre-eminent. The Columbian Exposition stimulated her ambition, and at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition she has found a fitting arena for the display of her talents.

Of the half million dollars devoted to sculptural adornment, quite an important portion was secured by women. Six talented young women have contributed to the decoration of the magnificent exhibit buildings, and competent judges have pronounced their work worthy to stand comparison with that of renowned sculptors.

Miss Melva Beatrice Wilson, of New York, secured the most remunerative contract for sculptural work at the World's Fair of any woman. The figure of the brawny master-mechanic which beautifies the keystone of the arch of the Palace of Machinery was modeled by Miss Wilson; Jack Mulcahy, of the Atlanta Rowing Club, posed for the splendid athletic figure, typical of the mechanical trades. The details, which have been intelligently worked out, relate to mechanics. The sculptress studied in the atelier of Macmonnies in Paris, and won three scholarships in the Cincinnati Art Academy. "The Broken Chariot," exhibited in Paris, elicited much praise from the Parisian art critics. Miss Wilson handles the brush and the pen with equal facility. Her personality is an interesting one, her face being a revelation of power and mentality. At present she is making a specialty of out-of-door sports, polo-playing, cowboy and cross-country riding.

A Southern girl, Miss Enid Yandell, of Kentucky, is a brilliant

example of what a woman can achieve. The restaurants at each end of the Colonnade of States are surmounted by twin statues of Victory; these airy wind-blown figures, lightly draped, lend enchantment to the scene, and may be seen for miles around. Miss Yandell has given us a statue of Daniel Boone, the rugged old Indian fighter and frontiersman in the accoutrements of the chase. This young woman showed an aptitude for the plastic art at an early age, and by patience and industry stimulated by genius, has attained an enviable position among sculptors. The broad intellectual forehead, the thoughtful eyes and the sweet but firm mouth denoted a woman of culture and infinite resources. The graceful recumbent figures on the Palace of Liberal Arts are the creation of Miss Edith Stevens, of New York. These statues of classic proportions are reminiscent of the style of ancient Greek sculptors and are exquisitely posed and admirably executed. Miss Stevens received her first impetus at the Columbian Exposition. Her training was begun at the Art Schools of Cincinnati and Chicago, and she afterwards went to Paris where she studied under Macmonnies. Two of her bas reliefs have found a place in the Luxembourg, where only the work of the best artists are received.

Women who visit the Exposition and who are interested in knowing what their own sex are achieving, will be gratified to discover that in the domain of sculpture they are well represented.



A UNIQUE POLICE FORCE.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Jefferson Guards—The United States Army Officers—Etiquette of the Flags—Detectives from Foreign Lands—Pictures and Records of Criminals the World Over—Tools Used by Thieves and Criminal Curios.



GUARD CORPS is the safety valve of an International Exposition. The better its discipline, the higher the dignity of the great spectacle.

The well-remembered Columbian Guard at the White City of Chicago, in 1893, set the style for succeeding expositions. At that time the detailing of army officers to command a civilian organization was an innovation.

The wisdom of these appointments was reflected by the admirable esprit de corps set by Colonel Edmund Rice. It proved that the training of a military man was needed to successfully direct arrangements for order and safety.

Since the Columbian Exposition, no army officers have been detailed to perform the same duties at any world's fair, until the St. Louis Exposition, the magnitude of which made the United States government an active partner in the enterprise.

More regular fighting men command the Jefferson Guard at the Ivory City than were ever detailed to co-operate with the civil authorities of the country and it is not amiss to say that the tone of the Guard at St. Louis is higher and more perfect than heretofore.

Colonel Edward Allison Godwin, of the Ninth Cavalry, is commandant of the Jefferson Guard. Second in command, by reason of his rank, is Major Andrew Goodrich Hammond, of the Third Cavalry.

The army officers wear the uniforms of their rank during the Exposition, lending a military setting to the promenades resplendent with visitors from every part of the world. The uniform and equipment of an Exposition guard has always partaken of the military rather than the police type. In place of staves and batons wielded by the municipal police, short military swords are the side arms of the Jefferson Guard.

This display of authority was the invention of Colonel Rice at the Chicago Fair, and it has become the standard at all Expositions. The Pan-American Guard and the American Guard at the Paris Exposition were armed after the same fashion.

The Jefferson Guard is domiciled in better quarters than at preceding Expositions. The barracks is a substantial new stone building, one of the halls of Washington University, which is a part of the Exposition. Commandant Godwin and his aides have their headquarters in this structure.

Three reliefs divide the duties of the guardsmen. They are stationed constantly at the main entrance to the big stone Administration Building; each exhibit palace is patrolled at all times; others have beats along the avenues and maintain order at the various entrances to the grounds.

RESPONSIBLE DUTIES OF GUARD CORPS.

It is the duty of the guards at the Administration Building to observe the etiquette of the flags, which float over different parts of the Exposition's main offices. Strict regulations surround the raising and lowering of these ensigns. One who is familiar with the stories told by the banners, reads in them the principal ceremonials of every day.

If the flag of the President of the Exposition is flying from the standard over his office, in the south wing, it indicates that the ranking officer of the Exposition is at his desk; the bare flag staff signifies his absence. The President's flag is quartered in red and yellow. A blue cross traverses its field. A large white shield, in the center, holds a blue fleur de lis. Fourteen white stars emblazon the blue cross. These colors are a combination of the flags of the United States, France and Spain, the three countries concerned in the destiny of the Province of Louisiana. The stars stand for the fourteen States carved from the Louisiana domain, and the fleur de lis is the insignia of St. Louis, the king whose name was given to the new empire.

Two lofty standards rise from the central turrets of the big Gothic tower over the main Administration entrance. At sunrise the stars and stripes are run aloft on the south standard. A moment later the official flag of the Exposition is unfurled from the north standard. At sunset they flutter to the earth. There are days when the Exposition banner is missing, and in its place the flag of a foreign power whips the breeze. To the initiated, it is a sign that the official representative to the

Exposition, from another country, is a guest that day. Occasionally two foreign flags decorate the staff, one in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon of the same day. Two commissioners have arrived simultaneously. Over the office of the National World's Fair Commission, in the north wing, the stars and stripes wave day in and day out.

This pretty bit of ceremony is only part of the pre-exposition duties of the Jefferson Guard. Hardly a week passes that some State of the Union or foreign government does not dedicate the site of its pavilion on the grounds. Then the Guards are very much in evidence, marching to the scene and taking possession of the police arrangements.

Visitors to the Exposition will find the Guards a perfect living encyclopedia of the wonders which are appearing every week. Every member of the corps is able to give information off-hand. Their courtesy and the high grade of intelligence, characteristic of this fine body of men, makes the use of guide books superfluous.

DETECTIVES FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

For no class of prospective visitors to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition are more elaborate preparations made than for the pickpockets, thieves and confidence men.

Matthew Kiely, Chief of Police of St. Louis, and William Desmond, Chief of Detectives, who is probably more feared by the criminals of America than any other thief-taker, have planned to enmesh in the dragnet any criminal who has the temerity to visit the city with the expectation of plying his vocation.

Detectives from every city of prominence in the United States, in Great Britain, and in Continental Europe, are in St. Louis during each day of the Exposition, and work under the direction of Chief Desmond.

Word has been received from the London authorities that four men were detailed from the famous Scotland Yards; Berlin sends two of the best German secret service workers; France sends two, and possibly four, Parisian sleuths; a pair of the Czar's secret service men, who have a wide acquaintance with anarchists and Nihilists, were sent on from Moscow; Stockholm contributes her quota, as did Madrid, Rome and other important European cities.

From the famed Mulberry street station, in Gotham, half a dozen of the best thief-takers are detailed. San Francisco's Hall of Justice sends a brace of "fly cops," and Boston, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Chicago, Detroit,

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Washington, New Orleans, and every other city of note in the Union are represented.

These skilled detectives, selected because of their wide acquaintance with the criminals in their own country and locality, will prove a vast safeguard for visitors to the Universal Exposition.

Detectives always work in pairs, the foreign officers paired with a St. Louisan, and the pair assigned to duty in that part of the city where the best services can be rendered.

In anticipation of the work demanded of his department in 1904, Chief Desmond has greatly enlarged his department. For months he had been training men for the demands required of the force. The brightest and most active patrolmen in the various police districts were examined, and instructed to report at the Four Courts for duty. There Chief Desmond watches personally the work of each man, and those whom he selected are ambitious and usually make the most of their opportunity. To be made a "plain clothes man," is a promotion that does not come every day, and the young sleuth knows that the only way he can hold his place is by doing the work required of him.

DETECTIVES MEET IN THE MORNING.

Each morning the new detectives congregate in the "hold-over," where they closely scan the features of the men arrested during the preceding twenty-four hours. They talk with the prisoners and with the older detectives, and their chief aim is to remember the faces of the criminals and their peculiarities. Then there is the rogues' gallery, in which is contained photographs of criminals arrested in all parts of the world. These faces are studied so that if the original should be met he might be escorted to headquarters and taken before the Chief.

In Forest Park, adjoining the City of Knowledge, are two police stations. One of these is within one hundred yards of an entrance to the Fair grounds, and there Chief Desmond has established headquarters during the Fair.

Mr. Desmond, by the way, is not only a thief catcher, but a law-maker as well. It was he who drew up a bill making it a felony in Missouri for any person to have burglar's tools in his possession. Many criminals are now in State's prison because of the passage of this Act. He has another measure in hand designed to protect visitors; one which provides that any man or woman, of an established criminal character

who may be arrested in any place of public resort, or mixing with the crowds at the entrance to such a place, may be summarily dealt with. This law will be especially beneficial in ridding the city of the male and female pickpockets who seek large crowds.

This is all exclusive of the police protection that is afforded by the Exposition management. Col. Edward A. Godwin, U. S. A., is at the head of the Jefferson Guards, a semi-military organization, whose work is confined to the Fair grounds proper. Col. Godwin has a large number of men in his command, and he, too, is in close touch with the city police authorities.

Altogether there is a constabulary numbering more than 5000 trained men, whose main duty is to protect the public, to detect crime and to arrest criminals.

THE OLDEST ROGUE'S GALLERY.

The oldest rogue's gallery in the world and the newest, side by side in the Palace of Education at the Fair, affords the student in criminology the rarest opportunity ever offered anywhere to pursue his investigations. The exhibit is of no less absorbing interest to visitors.

The oldest rogue's gallery is from the personal collection of William Desmond, Chief of the St. Louis Detectives. The pictures are of the important criminals of ante-bellum days, and all are daguerreotypes with the likeness as perfect as the day on which they were made. Each picture is enclosed in a brass frame, green with age. A history of thrilling interest accompanies each picture, and the official in charge courteously recounts the achievements of each criminal.

In another section is the up-to-date Bertillon system for the photographing and measurement of criminals. In this gallery accompanying this exhibit may be seen the photograph of every criminal of note in the world, together with a complete record of his career. All of the instruments used go to make up this exhibit, and to visitors every feature of the system is thoroughly explained.

Tools and appliances used by burglars and all other criminals, comprise an exhibit at the Fair. Such a display was never made at any Exposition, nor has the public ever had an opportunity of seeing what the ingenuity of the criminal classes can produce to fill their purses without honest toil.

There is nothing theoretical about this unique exhibition. It is the private collection of William Desmond, and every implement has seen

actual service, having been secured while a law breaker, in whose possession it was found, was putting the tool to illicit uses. This curious exhibit is to be found in the Educational Palace.

Conspicuous in the collection is a full set of safe drillers' tools which came into Chief Desmond's possession when Jim French, the notorious cracksman, was arrested. They are said to be the finest tools of the kind ever captured. The "bits" used for drilling through the hardest steel and softest iron are tempered to the right degree. Much care was taken in fashioning the little steel wedges that are driven into the crevices to permit the insertion of explosives. The "come-along," a wonderful device for pulling out the combination of a "burglar-proof" safe, is a marvel of ingenuity and strength.

FAMOUS REVOLVER AS A SHOW.

Ben Kilpatrick's revolver occupies a conspicuous place in the collection. Kilpatrick is the desperate who, single-handed and armed with a brace of revolvers, boarded a Great Northern train at Malta, Mont., and at the point of his pistols compelled the crew to pilot the train to a point ten miles distant, where three accomplices blew open the safe in the Wells Fargo Express car and took \$80,000 in new currency. Kilpatrick was arrested in St. Louis, and on his trial in the Federal Court was given a fifteen-year sentence in the Columbus, O., State Prison.

Chief Desmond also owns the trunk in which Maxwell, the English murderer, placed the body of his victim, C. Arthur Preller, whom he killed in the Southern Hotel. Maxwell was pursued to Auckland, New Zealand, by detectives, was arrested, returned to St. Louis, and was hanged in the jail yard at the Four Courts.

The array of skeleton keys in the collection is startling. The door-lock has not yet been invented that would not succumb to the influence of some one of this multiplicity of keys in the hands of an expert burglar.

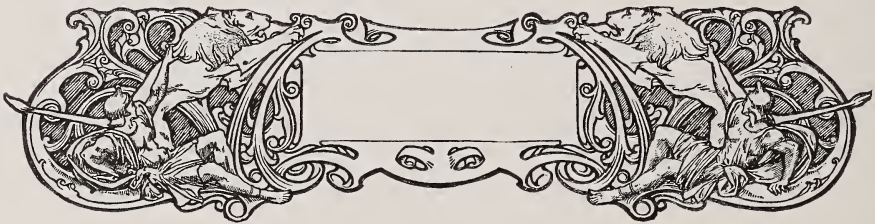
A pair of "outsiders" will show that the person who locks his door and leaves the key on the inside, fancying he is secure, is in reality at the mercy of the daring thief with his cunning device.

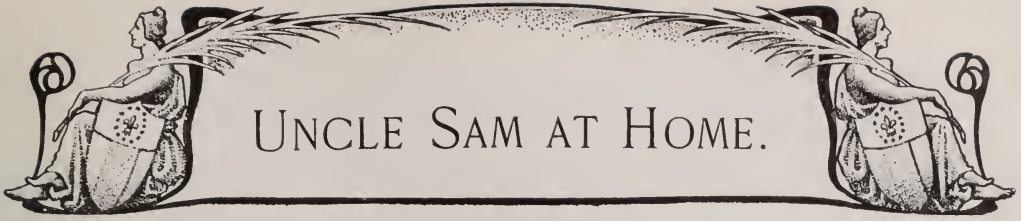
"Jimmies" of all kinds are shown—those only a few inches long, used for prying open windows and doors, and others like crow bars, that will pry a safe-door from its hinges.

"Yegg men" are those tramp safe-blowers who prey on banks in

small cities and villages. They use nitro-glycerine, fuse and soap. All of their appliances are shown in Chief Desmond's collection.

Desperate criminals confined in jail and under death sentence have effected bold escapes from prisons that were considered unyielding. A number of the tools used by noted jail-breakers are shown. "Flash rolls," the "shell game" and "lock devices," by means of which confidence men operate, are there in great variety. So also are counterfeit moulds, with which "queer" money is made, and "crooked" gambling devices. Chloroform is used by some burglars, and in Chief Desmond's collection is a bottle of this sense-deadener and the device for using it. There are many weapons with which mysterious murders and peculiar suicides have been committed. Detectives have raided many opium "joints," and a typical "smoker's outfit" is in the collection.





UNCLE SAM AT HOME.

CHAPTER XXXII.

He Notes All that Goes On—Loves the Fair and Helps the Exhibitors with Praise—He is a Showman at Weather Bureaus—and Believes in Battleships—The Smithsonian School-house Always Pleas'd Him—The Lincoln Log Cabin and Funeral Car.

“**W**HY, this is worth the price of admission to the Fair alone,” said the enthusiastic visitor, who had been afforded the courtesy of a view through the Government Building, and in this statement the enthused young woman uttered an undeniable fact. In scope, in variety, in picturesqueness and in genuine interest in every part of the display arranged by Uncle Sam to illustrate the work he does, is without a peer, and did one see nothing but this at the great Exposition it is hardly conceivable that one would not be satisfied.

Our Uncle Samuel has become an old and experienced hand at the Exposition business, and his ripened ability has enabled him to make this display the most comprehensive and the best he has ever made anywhere. At no less than fourteen International or Semi-international Expositions has our beneficent relative taken an official part, and this is enough in itself to impart an ocean of wisdom.

Witness its evidence in the choice selections, the exhibition of things that clearly illustrate how he does things in his every department of effort, exhibits, too, that are not dry as dust or dull as a bar of iron, but rich in interest and attractiveness.

You may have imagined that the Government display could not be made very interesting; that it would partake largely of the nature of musty tomes and hideous diagrams. If you have thought such a thing, what think you of splendid panoramas and wonderful scenic displays in the Government exhibit, of the army showing how it signals on a battlefield, of mountain and light artillery batteries full panoplied for conflict, of model tobacco patches, showing how the weed may be protected from its various enemies, of a small mint in operation coining the real cause of all our discomforts and ambitions, of great tanks arranged so that attacks on and defense of our harbor fortifications may be shown thereon, of

reproductions of huge antediluvian monsters, of a whale 100 feet long, of an airship in graceful flight, of a full-sized man-of-war anchored in the building and accessible to visitors, of hot springs boiling up from rocky grottos, and many, many other things quite as fascinating as these?

You don't see wherein these pertain to the functions of government. Why, really, you scarcely know what Uncle Sam does with all this hard-earned cash we give him every year for his maintenance, and that is just what he is attempting to show us in this beautiful building, crowning one of the hilltops at the Fair.

But let us advance on the building and with our own eyes peer at the wonders the Government has placed here, to show the work of each Department, to astonish and amaze us, and cause us to linger long over the exhibits in surprise and interest.

ADMIRABLE WAR DEPARTMENT DISPLAY.

The display made by the War Department is one of the first encountered, and has many points of attraction. Here is a case of arms containing a specimen of every kind of rifle that has been used in the United States army, from the beginning of the Revolution down to the present time.

The cumbersome old flintlocks with which our forefathers wrested our independence from the tyranny and oppression of England cannot fail to have a peculiar interest of their own.

Here also is another case containing samples of the sort of rifles at present in use by the various other governments, even such semi-civilized nations as those of Morocco and Beloochistan. A great 16-inch harbor defense rifle is another feature in the display, but undoubtedly the two features of paramount interest are the Signal Corps in action and the several batteries of artillery.

Live men and horses are not used in these displays. At first glance you would probably think that all of them were actually alive, so perfect is the dummy simulation and the attitude of men and animals, but they are only dummies, though they lose no vestige of interest because of this fact. The mules and horses of the batteries are simply perfect.

The mountain battery is completely equipped for service, the parts of the guns strapped to the mules' backs, and so forth, and the other batteries are also shown as though ready for the advance on a battlefield. The group of dummies used by the Signal Corps shows a party of its

members engaged in operating a field telegraph instrument under fire, and attending to other duties that are theirs when a conflict is on.

This is one of the least known of all the departments of an army, and the display in the Government Building, therefore, cannot fail to be of interest, as well as to impart a clear idea of the difficulties and dangers borne by the men who keep up the means of communication between the several parts of a large body of fighting men.

Machine and rapid-fire guns, a complete display of shells, from the tiniest to the largest used, the hospital corps, models of forts and many other phases of army work are shown.

One of the close-related displays to the War Department is that showing in what manner the Government takes care of its military reservations or parks, comprising former battlefields. That of Shiloh has been used for illustration here and reproductions of monuments, markers, tablets, and so forth, comprise the exhibition.

SCIENCE OF WEATHER FORECAST.

The Interior Department has a large, varied and particularly well-selected display. The Weather Bureau has a fine exhibit, one of its features being a large relief map of the country, on which all weather forecasts for the United States are shown in an easily intelligible manner each day.

Another bureau shows miniature stock yards in operation and carefully carved and colored replicas of choice pieces of American meat are also in the display. Indeed, the Departments of the Interior and of Agriculture have arranged some odd as well as interesting things to show their functions and to give pleasure to visitors. There are cases containing samples of every variety of fruit grown in the United States. Not the actual fruit, but models colored so perfectly that not one person in a million could tell without touching them that he was not actually looking at the genuine article.

Varieties of woods are also on exhibition, and many sections of trees showing the manner in which they are bored or eaten away by insects. In this same department are also cotton bolls and other plants, some in a healthy condition and others in different stages of attack by their various enemies.

Another interesting phase of the Agricultural exhibit is that showing model farms. Not life size, of course, but reproductions in miniature,

colored after the natural tints, and with tiny foliage, tiny houses, and so forth. Here are tobacco patches, irrigating farms established in arid lands, and many others.

The Navy Department has a striking exhibition, consisting of a reproduction of an up-to-date battleship, exact in scale, from the first funnel line forward. This replica of a gigantic fighting machine is constructed of wood, so far as shell is concerned, but otherwise everything else about it is real sort, guns, lights, machinery, and all that.

MYSTERIES OF UP-TO-DATE BATTLESHIPS.

The outer shell has been painted after the manner of a battleship, and it looks just a huge steel sea craft that had been transported by some occult means over a thousand miles of dry land and moored within the walls of this building. The armament and equipment of the vessel is complete.

There is the turret with its ugly 12-inch rifles poking their black noses through the snuff-colored sides, rapid-fire guns adorn other parts of the deck, and 3 and 6-inch rifles peer out, long, lean and energetic-looking from the portholes. Searchlight, steering gear, all the other paraphernalia of a man-of-war are in their exact position, so that the deception is complete. When one looks at this, it requires no stretch of the imagination to picture themselves looking at the Missouri or Maine or any other of our naval vessels. It is so real that stories are told in the Government Building of workmen who became seasick when employed about its deck.

In addition to the actual-sized reproduction of a battleship, the Navy Department has on display, as well, models of the different kinds of vessels in the service. These models are about six feet long, cost nearly \$3,000 each, and are complete down to the minutest detail.

Among the models shown are those of the St. Louis, New York, Missouri, Arkansas, Denver, the training ship Annapolis, torpedo boats and submarine boats.

A remarkable exhibit is made by the Smithsonian Institution. The first feature of this to attract the eye is the replica of a gigantic sperm whale, one hundred feet long, and suspended from the ceiling by fine wires, so that the huge creature appears to be navigating the air overhead.

The department has also transferred to its display various articles from the museum galleries. Actual skeletons of long extinct monsters

are among these, and other interesting parts include life-size models, molded and painted to resemble the creatures as they were when in existence, of dinosaurs and so forth. They are mammoth in size and hideous and terrifying in appearance.

In cases are many rare and curious articles, representing a wide range of antiquarian and historical research; and overhead, suspended from the roof like the whale, floats a good-sized model of one of Prof. Langley's aeroplanes. Pieces of sculpture carved by the Aztecs and Incas, and models of their temples, sacrificial altars and dwellings lend another phase of interest to this varied and unique display, which includes so many things that one could scarcely begin to catalogue them all.

The quaintly-carved stones from Easter Island and the big totem poles of the Alaska Indians are just two of the many more classes of articles on exhibition.

A MINT IN OPERATION BY EXPERTS.

Across the aisle from the Smithsonian display is one made by the United States Treasury Department, showing, among other things, a small mint in operation. We frequently talk about coining money, but this is doubtless the first opportunity that many of us have ever had of seeing such a deed actually performed.

How coins are made from the time the rough bars of metal enter the mint until the stamping machine turns out the finished product is fully shown each day, and it is safe to predict that, no matter how much we may tire of other things, this process exhibit is one that will never lose interest for us. A mint in operation! How could it fail to exercise a never-ending fascination?

Near the mint is another interesting display, made by the Interior Department, showing the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone in Yellowstone Park, and the Yosemite Valley in California. In these a perfect illusion has been obtained. The work has been done with staff, showing the sides and mountain pinnacles of the canyons and valley, the distance and sky effect being obtained by means of painted backgrounds.

The Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone is rich in color, the rocky walls abounding in reds, yellows and blues, and all this has been carefully simulated, while a tiny stream of water, gurgling and bounding around and over miniature rocks, depicts the Yellowstone river.

The bottom is far down in the cellar of the building, and the pinna-

cles of the mountains extend many feet above the level of the first floor, so that when one stands at the sides and looks down, so cleverly has the perspective and all other parts been worked out, the impression obtained is exactly that one would feel in standing on the edge of the mighty canyon. In the reproduction of the Yosemite the illusion is just as fine, for even the great forests are perfectly shown by means of miniature trees, and actual water portrays the great falls.

The two constitute a fascinating exhibit and illustrate splendidly the manner in which the government saves from molestation or the hand of desecration the scenic wonders of our country.

At the side of the exhibits the lighthouse bureau makes a very good showing with displays of lamps used in the beacons along the coasts, signaling apparatus and model lighthouses, while in the same section are relief maps illustrating harbor work. These maps are of papier mache, colored to represent earth; are adorned with tiny trees and houses, and on the water miniature vessels float back and forth.

INDIAN GOODS ARTISTIC.

Close at hand is a comprehensive, picturesque and varied display of Indian-made goods, and near this is a full-size reproduction of one of the grottos on the government reservation at Hot Springs, made of rock crystal, and with boiling hot mineral water pouring in many streams from its sides to the pool below.

This comprises a general survey of the principal displays in the main Government building, and that the government has surpassed itself and provided an exhibit not only full of interest, but of educational value as well, can probably be surmised from this necessarily brief description, in which the details have scarcely been treated.

What has been seen already does not comprise the full extent of the government's display, however, for out on the terrace a seacoast battery operating 16-inch guns may be seen in service and on the south side of the government's allotment of land at the Fair, stands another building, devoted to the fisheries interests of the country. In this may be seen every variety of fishing tackle used in deep sea fishing, models of fishing smacks and of sealing vessels, tanks containing many varieties of deep sea fish, even such curious specimens as sea urchins, lizards and so forth.

There are many other tanks in which live fresh water fish are exhibited, and a large tank in the center of the building has been filled

with seals. Fishing scenes illustrated in tanks of water furnished another element of interest to the unique display, and life-size models of all kinds of marine creatures found in the United States waters complete the interesting exhibit.

In another part of the grounds, not far removed from the Government building, however, is a huge bird cage, or aviary, in which are live specimens to the number of a hundred or more of the different kinds of birds found in this country. The building in which the government



OLD KENTUCKY HOME OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

houses its main or departmental exhibits is one of the most beautiful and imposing at the Fair.

The Lincoln Museum is housed in a beautiful building, costing \$15,000, located just north of the Illinois State Building and in front of the great Ferris Wheel on the side hill. It contains a valuable collection of Lincoln relics, including the historic "Lincoln Car" and the old log cabin he lived in when a child, from 1813 to 1816.

Of all the interesting exhibits at the World's Fair, there is none that has created more general attention or is viewed with a greater

affection and reverence than the old "Lincoln Car," since its arrival and installation in the Lincoln Museum, World's Fair grounds. None of the visitors at the museum who have had the privilege of seeing this sacred relic go away without gazing at the old coach for some time with evident affectionate interest, and very few look at it save with uncovered heads.

Although the car is now in a dilapidated condition, plainly showing that it has been abandoned to the cold storms of winter and the sun's hot rays of summer for too many years, it is still the car that was used to bear the remains of President Lincoln from Washington, D. C., to Springfield, Ill., for interment. Time has made sad changes within and without. From a beautifully decorated exterior, its sides are cracked and weather-beaten. Inside the several compartments fine furnishings have been removed, and the elegant crimson colored silk with which the entire insides were tufted and upholstered has been removed by the hands of vandals. Yet for all this, it is the old private car of President Lincoln—the only coach ever built by the United States Government for the use of a President and Cabinet. The visitors who see it recognize in it a national treasure of incomparable value and rich association.

THE FUNERAL CAR OF LINCOLN.

The idea of building a private car for the use of President Lincoln and his Cabinet was first conceived in the War Department of the Government in the fall of 1863, and orders were given at the United States military car shops in Alexandria, Va. (six miles from Washington, D. C.), to begin its construction. Mr. B. P. Lamason, master car builder at the military car shops, spent several weeks designing and perfecting the plans according to Mr. Lincoln's ideas. General D. C. McCallum was superintendent of the Military Railroad during the war, and W. H. H. Price was foreman of the car shops. Mr. James Allen, an old soldier with a war record, worked on the construction of the car, and is still living in St. Paul, Minn.

In design, the car is forty-two feet long inside, and has a raised roof with circular ends; has three partitioned rooms, consisting of state-room, drawing-room and reception-room. The stateroom was Mr. Lincoln's private room, and in this is the large, specially constructed sofa, which can be made into a bed at will. This sofa, according to the late George M. Pullman, suggested to him an idea for improvement in the arrangement of the berths of his now famous sleeping cars.

The upper deck, between transoms, contains panels, on which are painted the coats-of-arms of the several different States then forming the Union, and on the outside, occupying a space of five feet long and two feet wide, are two oval-shaped panels of steel, on which are painted the coat-of-arms of the United States.

The inside, in its entirety, was upholstered with rich crimson-colored silk. All of the original furniture, with the exception of two or three pieces, are on exhibition with the car. Since Mr. Lincoln's death and funeral, a part of this furniture got scattered, and it has required no little effort and expenditure of money on the part of F. B. Snow, present owner of the historic car, in getting it together again. Some has remained in the possession of the Union Pacific Railroad Company ever since, some in the Bemis family, who are relatives of the late George Francis Train, an organizer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

STORY OF THE CAR IN SERVICE.

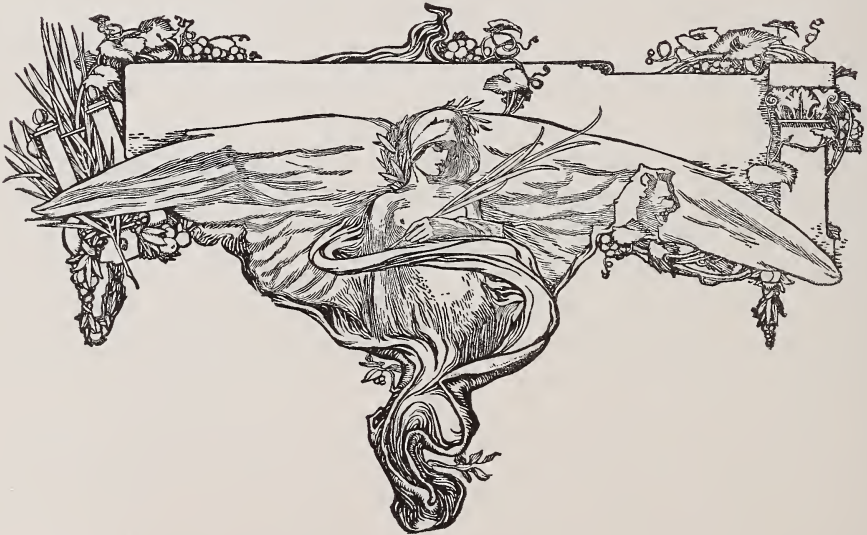
The car remained in the Government military service until after the war and the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. The last of its service for the Government was to convey the remains of the martyred President from Washington, D. C., to Springfield, Ill., for interment. On the 19th day of April, 1865, the officers at the car shops in Alexandria, Va., received orders to prepare the car for the conveyance of the murdered President to Springfield. At eight o'clock in the morning the sad journey began.

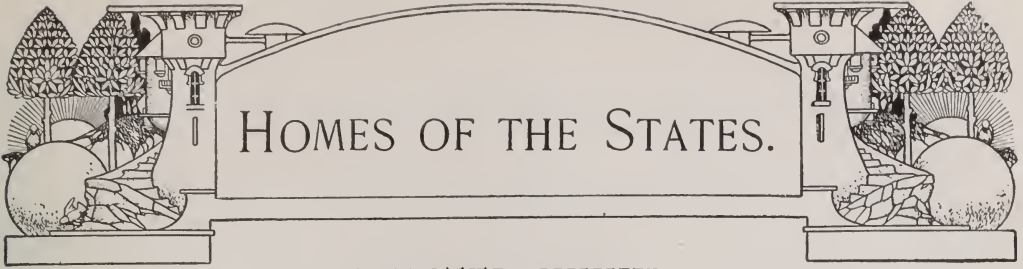
The "Lincoln Car," containing all that was left of the great President, began its long journey across the country. At all important points on the route the train stopped to give the people an opportunity of viewing the remains of their great dead hero, finally arriving at Springfield at 9 A. M., May 3, 1865.

On May 5, the casket was closed and a vast procession moved on to Oak Ridge Cemetery, where the dead President was committed to the soil of the State which had so loved and honored him. Thus ended the greatest funeral known to man. It is estimated by papers published at the time that fully 1,500,000 people viewed the remains when en route to Springfield.

For many weeks the President's private car stood in the railroad yards at Springfield, where it was inspected by thousands. The Union Pacific Railroad Company was desirous of obtaining the historic car, and through the efforts and influence of Mr. Sidney Dillon, then head of the

Union Pacific, it was secured by his company. It was at once moved to Omaha, Neb., and was for some time used as a director's car; then was taken out on the mountain division of the road, but was subsequently brought back to Omaha, where a shed was built for its custody, called the "Lincoln Shed," and men engaged to watch and care for it. It remained the cherished property of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, until 1902, when after several years of negotiation it was sold for a large consideration and the present owner who has placed it in the "Lincoln Museum" with the original furniture belonging to it, where the people of the world will have an opportunity to inspect this treasure of national value and rich association.





CHAPTER XXXIII.

States that have Homes in the Exposition Grounds are : Arizona, Arkansas, California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Indian Territory, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nevada, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin.



HE few and far between occurrences noted are due to incidents that were accidents. Those established have been designed and constructed with taste and care, and serve admirably in maintaining pleasing acquaintance and for the meeting of friends and neighbors and extending kindly relations, altogether abiding in the excellent work of measuring the homogeneity of the people at large.

The Plateau of States is an ideal site for forty or more beautiful homes, erected by the various States of the Union. As a rule these State buildings are merely handsome club houses for the comfort and convenience of the people from the several States. In quite a number, however, displays of the resources of the States are made. The figures given here show the cost of the construction only, exclusive of furnishing and decorating.

The State of Alabama has no building, but private interests display the State's resources in a creditable manner. One of the most interesting exhibits from Alabama is from the cotton mills of Huntsville. A field of growing cotton is shown together with the process of turning the raw cotton into cloth. The gin, looms, etc., are in full operation in the Agricultural Building. In the Mines and Metallurgy Building is a statue of Vulcan, which is exhibited by the Birmingham district. It is next in size to the Bartholdi statue of Liberty, the largest statue in the world.

Arizona.—This Territory's pavilion bears the distinction of being smallest of the State and Territorial buildings. The building contains three rooms and is one story high. It covers an area 26 by 44 feet, and

cost \$2,500. The amount of money placed at the disposition of the Arizona Board of Managers by the Legislature for Exposition work was \$30,000.

Arkansas.—The central typical Southwestern State. The story of the great Southwest can never be written without the story of the State about the pronunciation of the name, which has been complicated with a romantic controversy.

The Red River means the riches of the soil that stains it with a sunset glow, and historically, it has been reddened with the blood of the brave. It is natural and neighborly, too, that Missouri and Arkansas should be sister as well as sovereign States.

COOL SHADE AND WELCOME BREEZES.

The home of the State where the people of Arkansas are so much at home is 150 by 150 feet, with two 75-foot wings. After the home manner of the State. The house is surrounded by broad, sweeping verandas, where there is cool shade, grateful breezes and kindly refreshments.

The site is the highest elevation in the Fair grounds. That is to say, in the vernacular, it is tip top; but the air is not thin enough to suggest the labor of mountain climbing. As Arkansas has always been associated with music, it is but fair and right, the house of the State (the home abroad) should have the inspiration of harmony. There are decorations in the reception hall made of boughs of apple blossoms, the emblem of the State. The show of marbles and onyx is beautiful, and of hot springs diamond crystals.

The bounties and beauties lavished upon Arkansas from the woods and mines, the rivers and fields, is a surprise to the people who have not been very well acquainted with the rich endowments of the State.

California.—The Golden State of the Pacific Ocean. In the sense that Jefferson used the term imperial, California is an imperial State, and, as the world moves, her glories must increase. An old Mission House is the model of her State Building.

The Pavilion, as it is described, is a replica of La Rabida, an old Mission in the southern part of the State. It covers an area of 100 by 140 feet, the plans showing the big arcaded cloisters, a marked characteristic of the California Mission houses.

The architectural mass is concentrated in the center of the structure, consisting of two big hill towers, square in plan, tapering in tiers

to a lantern-crowned dome. California is a very distinguished State in Expositions at home and abroad, that are remarkable for their number and splendors.

The plans submitted show the arrangement of the two floors of the structure. The wings on either side are given up to offices and utility rooms, while the central portion on the lower floor has a large assembly hall, 48 by 48 feet, lighted from above, and a big exhibition hall back of this apartment. This hall, which is 48 by 35 feet, has a big, movable platform at one end, and is intended to house the displays, which is maintained by California in its State Pavilion.

On the second floor of the building, above the assembly hall, is a roof garden, where California plants supply shade for visitors. The assembly hall runs through two floors, and is surrounded on the second floor by a gallery, from which the functions to be held in the assembly hall may be viewed by those who do not participate. The roof of this hall has a sky light.

A COLONIAL REPLICA CHARACTERIZES CONNECTICUT.

Connecticut.—The building for the State of Connecticut is designed on colonial lines in accordance with the directions of the Commission. It is intended to represent as nearly as possible the home of a Connecticut gentleman of the early nineteenth century. To more nearly produce this result, good examples of the period have been closely studied, and in places old woodwork, such as the entrance doorway and the woodwork of the large parlor, has been used. This old woodwork has been taken from the old Slater house in Norwich, Conn., recently torn down.

The entrance is through a ten-foot entrance hallway into a center hall 20 by 38 feet, with wide double stairway beyond. Both these halls are panelled to the ceiling with colonial woodwork, finished in white enamel. An elliptical well forms a gallery about the center of the main hall.

To the left of the main hall is a large parlor, and on the other side, the library and dining room. In front are two rooms, one for the Commissioners and the other for Mr. Vaill, Secretary and Treasurer of the Commission.

At the rear is a large veranda 12 feet wide and 63 feet long. It is a double veranda, after the style of the Southern colonial houses, the upper part being reached from the landing of the stairway. This proves a

most attractive resting place for the numerous visitors. The rear of the building is surrounded by a grove of trees.

In the second floor, opening out of the large center hall, are two State bedrooms, two bedrooms for use by the members of the Commission, two for the use of the resident hostess, and one of the lady managers. The secretary has a room on the same floor and in the third story there is accommodations for others connected with the Commission. The building is covered with stucco and painted buff and white, the whole treatment, both inside and outside, being in harmony with colonial traditions.

Georgia.—"Sutherland," the famous home of the late General John B. Gordon, situated at Kirkwood, one of the suburbs of Atlanta, is the model of the Georgia State building.

The Georgia Legislature made an appropriation of \$30,000 to provide for the State participation in the Exposition, but made no provision for a building. The necessity of one was so apparent that the Commission, with the aid of a committee of citizens, raised by private subscription, \$20,000 for this purpose.

A HANDSOME AND DESIRABLE LOCATION FOR IDAHO.

Idaho.—A State fortunate in the euphony of the name, and the elevation of her situation. The Commissioner of the Idaho State Commission, Clarence B. Hurtt, of Boise, the executive officer of the Idaho State Commission, visited the Exposition grounds, and conferred with the chiefs of the various departments. He concluded to ask for a site on the wooded plateau across Skinker Road from the Palace of Agriculture, and overlooking the Machinery Palace.

The site desired adjoins that selected by the California Commissioners, and Idaho has erected a splendid State pavilion.

One unique and interesting display is shown in the "Mining Gulch." There is one splendid show in Idaho that will move a magnet, a monstrous nugget of silver, weighing more than a ton, the largest single piece of silver ore ever taken from the ground, declares the resplendent resources of Idaho. Everybody must see that, but it belongs to the mines and metallurgy palace.

But Idaho has a reserve in the wonderful opal mines of Idaho, found in the northern, central and southwestern section of the State. The opal mines are a feature. The business of opal mining as carried on are one of the attractions.

The Commissioner has planned a column to show the exact amount of silver and gold produced during the last half century by the State of Nevada. This feature is a shaft to represent gold, surmounting a plinth to represent silver. The gold and silver production of Nevada, during this time, amounted to \$1,200,000,000, the Comstock Lode alone producing \$680,000,000.

Illinois.—The great State that seems to have been endowed for good fortune, Illinois, has the southern and western of the great North American lakes, and the only one of them all that is entirely within the United States. In the beginning, as it were, Illinois seized the lower end of the lake for herself, and she has become gigantic.

LINCOLN AND GRANT TYPIFIED BY ILLINOIS.

The State is fortunate in the solemn and far-sounding name she bears. There is no grander song than the dramatic and resonant song the chorus of which closes each stanza with "the State of Illinois." Perhaps no other State has a chorus song that has such power in it as "Illinois." This is perhaps the result of a long ago song in Ohio and Indiana that closed with this :

" If good health you would enjoy,
Move your family West, to the State of Illinois."

As the city of "The White City," the State of Illinois has a local but universal interest in Great Expositions.

The Illinois Building stands on high ground. A broad veranda surrounding the building on all sides forms the lower tier of a pyramid. The apartments are a second tier, and a square dome crowns the edifice. Gigantic statues of Lincoln and Grant flank the main entrance, and on each side of the drum of the dome stand great sculptural groups symbolical of agriculture and other industries. The main entrance leads to a rotunda reaching from the mosaic floor up through all three stories to the vaulted dome.

The State room, just behind the rotunda, has an area of 50x60 feet, inclusive of foyer and stage. Its ceiling is deeply paneled, and its walls ornamented with mural paintings—an epical frieze six feet wide, telling the history of Illinois.

All the devices to give the people a chance to be comfortable and command all the facilities to enjoy the gigantic Exposition are perfected and provided.

Indiana.—There is an old controversy as to the origin of the word Hoosier, so persistently insisted upon as the real name of the people of Indiana.

General Lew Wallace, author of *Ben Hur*, says the name Hoosier grew out of the fashion in pioneer times in lonesome places, and hearing a knock on the door, before opening asked the question "Who's there?" it was a phrase cut short and that related to strangers, or new people.

It is probably not true that the word Hoosier meant originally a rough people, though it has been rudely urged in that association. At this time the State of Indiana is not only the home of an enlightened people, but it is a State that ranks first of all the States in literary producers, in poetry, novels and history. In Indiana also the center of the population of the United States tarries.

UNPARALLELED COMFORT FOR THE HOOSIER VISITOR.

Indiana's pavilion at the World's Fair is an up-to-date club building. The architecture is of the French renaissance. Marshall S. Mahurin, of Fort Wayne, Ind., is the architect.

The building occupies a splendid position in the State group, facing the north, and fronting on two of the main avenues. The Arkansas' home is across the avenue on the north, and Iowa's building, already on the east. Rhode Island's building is immediately west.

Indiana is in many ways historical, and has abounded in history makers. The river Wabash seems to a great many people to be a synonym of Indiana, but that may be restrained by the geographical fact that the Wabash rising in Ohio, is a dead contributor to the Ohio river.

Indian Territory has a Destiny of importance.—The building of the Territory is near one of the main entrances, a structure 72 by 100 feet, crowned by a flat dome 32 feet in span, and flanked by smaller domes.

One of the happy distinctions is a big lobby, and associated with it an assembly hall of large proportions with a stage at one end. The Territorial gentlemen have a keen appreciation of the public tastes and wants.

Iowa.—The Young Giant of the Great Northwest. The extraordinary energies of the people of Iowa that have exhausted the State and made it solid, always appear when her activities are representative. She was the first State to erect a building on the World's Fair grounds, and it is a beauty, a festal hall, but well grounded, and her colonnades have

been drawn by masters of the forms that captivate. Promenades surround the building at the ground level, and on the second story level, about 55 feet from the ground, the latter expanding into big porches above the semi-circular porticos.

The main entrance is in the center of the long side, and consists of a classic pediment carried on six big Corinthian columns. In the tympanum of the pediment is the Iowa coat of arms, and on the entablature of the pediment, the inscription "Iowa."

The rotunda on the first floor is in the shape of a Greek cross, and extends up to the top of the cupalo, a height of over 100 feet. On the second floor it is a circular, surrounded by an observation gallery, which supplies space for spectators of State functions held in the rotunda below, and a towering cupalo shines afar. The home speaks for the State, and the pride of the people is an expression of the power of the passion for the unity and glory of the States "many in one."

CLASSIC PEDIMENTS AND CORINTHIAN COLUMNS FOR IOWA.

The stately State House—first on the ground—and with a purpose of being foremost, has on the first floor an ample rotunda which may be used as an assembly room, and it also has a check room, custodian's office, bureau of information, post-office, telegraph office, two secretary's rooms and storage room. On the second floor are two large rooms for the Governor and Executive Commissioners, a ladies' parlor, a gentlemen's parlor, which may be used for exhibition rooms, and also reading rooms.

Kansas.—One of the prettiest pavilions on the grounds was created by the Sun Flower State. It is two stories high and has a large central hall on the first floor. There are three ground entrances. The building has a fine location at the junction of three avenues and is but a short distance from the southeastern entrance to the grounds. It covers an area of 84 by 125 feet. The construction cost \$29,745.

The Commission has made the finest possible display of the industries and resources of Kansas in stock raising, agriculture and horticulture. The mineral exhibit is specially meritorious. It comprises lead, zinc, oil, glass, cement, gypsum and plaster.

Kentucky.—The "New Kentucky Home" covers an area of 138x108 feet, including porches and verandas. The building proper is to be 97x52 feet and entirely surrounded by porches and verandas. There are entrances on all four sides, with the broad sides of the building

emphasized by great massive porches, flanked with sculpture groups, symbolical of mines, forestry, manufactures and agriculture and horticulture.

The feature of the interior is the large reception hall, 56x60 feet, with a hard wood floor. In the floor is a marble mosaic center piece about 26 feet square, showing the counties of Kentucky in different colored marbles. A border design gives this a rug effect, as beautiful when viewed through the light-well from the second floor as from the first.

The second floor is similar in plan to the first, and is for ladies, with the exception that the rooms are arranged at one end so that they can be used as one large banqueting room. Over the large reception hall is a third floor level with the roof of the second story. A small space on this to be reserved for a serving room. The remainder of this floor is as open as possible to connect with the outer galleries formed of the roofs of the porches.

REPRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS OLD CABILDO.

Louisiana.—On a site adjoining that of the United States Government building is a faithful reproduction of the famous Cabildo as it was in 1803, erected by the State of Louisiana. It is furnished throughout with furniture of the time and style of the Eighteenth Century.

In the reproduction of the Supreme Court room, where the transfers of the Louisiana Territory from Spain to France and from France to the United States were signed, is exhibited a fac-simile of the treaty between France and the United States, signed by Livingston, Monroe and Marbois. In the same room are portraits of the signers, together with those of Jefferson, Napoleon, Salcedo, Laussat, Wilkinson and Clairborne. In the courtyard is placed an original stone filter with the old drinking "monkey" showing the method of obtaining potable and cool water at that time.

In one of the cells of the prison within the courtyard of the Cabildo are placed the original stocks used by the Spanish in punishing prisoners, which have been removed from the Cabildo at New Orleans. The lower room of the Cabildo, now used as a City Court, serves as a general reception and reading room where Louisianans are "at home." The building is 95 by 107 and cost \$22,000.

Maine.—A building unique in character, with the motif the Log Cabin, the walls constructed of logs and the roof covered with shaved shingles, represents the State of Maine on the Plateau of States. On the right of the central hallway on the first floor is located a staircase hall—

the staircase constructed of logs and timbers. The building is 140 by 68 feet and cost \$20,000. The timber was felled in the Maine forests. The building was put together there, taken to pieces and reconstructed in St. Louis by Maine woodmen.

Maryland.—The Maryland building is located on Constitution avenue, between West Virginia and Oklahoma. The structure is the same as was erected by Maryland at the Charleston Exposition. The size of the building is 102 by 42 feet and it cost \$20,000.

It is two stories high in the Italian renaissance style. There is an expensive terrace at the rear of the building in the wooded land from which a fine view of the Government bird cage may be obtained.

AN OLD NEW ENGLAND MANSION WITH HISTORIC FEATURES.

Massachusetts.—The Massachusetts Building at the World's Fair is a composition of old colonial mansion styles, with many features of historic interest, including in its facade a partial reproduction of the State capital, and in its interior reproductions of the old Massachusetts Senate Chamber and the old House of Representatives, with porches at either end, similar to those of the old Longfellow house at Cambridge. It is 80x60 feet, standing on a balustraded terrace approached by broad walks and steps. The entrance to the main hall (40x40 feet) is between lofty stone pillars, and opposite the entrance is a broad staircase rising to the landing above in two wings.

The interior is divided into offices, parlors, reading rooms, bed rooms, etc., and furnished with old heirloom furniture so precious on account of its history that only State pride can induce the owners to part with it temporarily for exhibition. The main hall on the second floor, with a ceiling extending through the third story to the top of the building, is called the historical room, and is well filled with cherished relics and mementoes of Massachusetts history. The structure is of staff-covered wood, erected under the personal supervision of Commissioner Wilson H. Fairbanks, who has had much experience in this line of work.

Michigan.—In general appearance Michigan's building represents a Greek Temple. It is a two-story structure, built largely of cement on expanded metal, and as material to the value of over \$10,000 was contributed, the building represents a total valuation of 24,000. It covers an area 112 by 100 feet.

Minnesota.—A two-story structure, Greek Byzantine in type, was

erected by the Minnesota Commission for State headquarters. It is decorated with staff ornaments inside and out, and has burlap-paneled ceilings. The furniture was largely furnished by the mechanical schools of the State of Minnesota. The measurements are 92 by 82 feet. The structure cost \$16,500.

Mississippi.—The House of the State the last residence of Jefferson Davis. The old Southern mansion of Jefferson Davis, where he spent his last days, is reproduced accurately in the House of the State. It was a retired place by the shore of the Gulf of Mexico, near Biloxi, and meant for retirement and the breeze from Southern seas.

THE "HOUSE OF STATE" IS REPRODUCED BY MISSISSIPPI.

The body of the house is painted white and the shutters are green; a wide porch extends along three sides, and a wide hall, entered through double doors, with old-fashioned "side lights," extends through the middle. On one side of the hall is the parlor and on the other side the library, or living room, while the bedrooms are in the rear and on the second floor.

The reception rooms are twenty feet square and the hall is eighteen feet wide. The parlor, library, dining-room and bed-room furniture used by the President of the Confederacy is exhibited, and all of the furniture is genuine.

The bed upon which Mr. Davis died is an antique four-post, or "tester," bed, made of solid mahogany, and most of the furniture in the building corresponds to the bed.

Commissioner R. H. Henry has secured an interesting group of photographs of all the homes occupied by Jefferson Davis from the time of his birth to the time of his death. The first of these pictures is of the farmhouse in Todd County, Kentucky, in which Mr. Davis was born. The home in Wilkinson County, Mississippi, where he spent his boyhood, is the second picture.

The next picture is of the fort in Indian Territory, which was his headquarters in 1850, when he was a captain in the United States Army. The next is of "The Briars," in Warren County, Mississippi, where he married Miss Howell, who is still living. "Tye House," which he occupied in Montgomery, Ala., after he was elected President of the Confederacy, is the next photograph. This is followed by the Confederate White House at Richmond, Va., and "Beauvoir" complete the group.

Missouri.—Surmounting Government Hill is a magnificent piece of Roman architecture, the largest structure on the Plateau of States, the home of Missouri. Missouri's building consists of three monumental masses connected by balconied links, dome crowned and towering, and profusely decorated with sculpture. The dome, a perfect hemisphere, unembellished by a single rib or moulding, is gilded and crowned by a figure representing "The Spirit of Missouri," a beautiful conceit of the sculptress, Miss Carrie Wood, of St. Louis.

A handsome colonnade of coupled Corinthian columns, each couple of columns crowned with a seated figure, surrounds the drum of the dome. This construction surmounts the central mass, at each corner of which is a gigantic sculptured group, symbolical of the arts of Peace, Music, Literature, Art and Architecture.

ROMAN ARCHITECTURE EMBELLISHED BY "SPIRIT OF MISSOURI."

The building is completely surrounded on two floors by balconies and porches, which supply an uninterrupted promenade around it at two levels, one 30 feet above the other, and furnish a view of the Exposition from all sides. Another similar promenade 15 feet wide, surrounds the dome at the base, 130 feet above the Exposition grounds. The visitor entering the building finds himself in a gigantic rotunda, 76 by 76 feet, the roof of which is the frescoed soffit of the dome.

An electric fountain in the center of this rotunda spurts water artificially cooled, which cools the surrounding spaces to an agreeable temperature on the hottest day. Passing through the rotunda, the visitor reaches the Hall of State, in a wing at the southern end of the building. This auditorium is 50 by 75 feet, exclusive of the rostrum, and 40 feet high, with seating accommodations for nearly 1,000 persons. The ceiling is heavily coffered, and there, as well as on the paneled walls, the mural decorator has exercised his skill. On this floor there are also exhibit halls, with observation galleries surrounding them on four sides.

The Governor's suite is on the first floor—the southern rooms in the western connecting link. They are furnished in Missouri-grown satin walnut. The Hall of State, or auditorium, is finished in the same material. The western balconied link on the second floor contains the Commissioner's rooms, together with a comfortable parlor for the use of the Commissioners. The eastern balconial link on the same floor, contains the hospital and creche, and retiring room for women, where they may

have the services of nurses and a matron. The building is a temporary structure to be removed after the Fair. It covers a ground area of 366 by 160 feet and cost \$105,480.

Montana.—A building exemplifying the strength and grandeur of the State, of modified Doric architecture, represents Montana. It was erected at a cost of \$18,000 and covers an area of 124 by 90 feet. The windows and doors are so arranged that the entire building can be thrown open on warm days. The exterior walls are of wood, the studding covered with grooved sheathing on the outside. The sheathing is covered with stucco and colored an old ivory white.

A BUNGALOW WITH UNSURPASSED EXHIBITS.

Nevada.—The Nevada building is of the bungalow type with wide verandas on three sides. The State makes its principal exhibit in the Mines and Metallurgy building. Gold, silver, copper, lead and precious stones form the basis of these exhibits. On account of new and important mineral discoveries lately made in Nevada, the State, feeling a thrill of renewed vigor, has made an unsurpassed exhibit of its resources. The wealth of the Comstock Lode is exploited here. Nevada's building measures 44 by 54 feet and cost \$8,000.

New Jersey.—Ford's old tavern, at Morristown, which at one time during the war of the Revolution, was General Washington's headquarters, has been reproduced on the World's Fair grounds as New Jersey's State building. It stands upon a conspicuous site near the southeast entrance to the grounds. The style of architecture is, of course, colonial. The minor details in the interior are as faithfully reproduced as are those of the exterior. Wall papers of colonial pattern, and antique furniture in vogue in Revolutionary days, were specially designed for the several departments. A feature of the main hall is the old-fashioned fireplace and the interesting collection of relics of historic value. On the main floor is reproduced the room which was used by Washington as a bed-chamber. The building was erected at a cost of \$15,000 and measures 63 by 84 feet.

New Mexico.—The design of the New Mexico building is in Spanish Renaissance. The building cost \$6,053. It covers an area of 40 by 62 feet, and stands on the main roadway leading to the United States Fisheries building.

New Mexico has exhibits in the departments of Education, Mines

and Metallurgy, Anthropology, Agriculture and Horticulture. The principal exhibit is in the Mines and Metallurgy. The Commission has a live exhibit in turquoise mining, and lapidary, showing how the stones are cut, polished and prepared for the market.

New York.—The dignified home of the imperial State is in the neighborhood of Illinois and Iowa. The situation is commanding and the design is consonant with the traditions and history of the splendid old commonwealth. The land slopes about twenty-five feet easterly, and there is placed aptly near the fountain that typifies the Hudson River, as a river god ruling the sea. There is no effort to elaborate directions, but to beautifully harmonize the whole.

THE IMPERIAL STATE OF LIVINGSTON HAS A DIGNIFIED HOME.

The building proper stands on a podium enriched with balustrades and vases. It is colonial in design and detail, and surmounted with a low dome. There is a large hall 60 feet square running the full height, arched and domed in the Roman way, with galleries around the second story. To the right is an assembly hall 50 by 60 feet, used on state occasions, really a part of the Grand Hall. Small assembly rooms are included in the end of this wing. To the left of the hall are waiting and writing rooms. The whole first floor as one room, however, and with its colonnades and arches presents imposing vistas.

The second story has suitable rooms for the Commission, the Secretary and general offices. The hall and all of the appointments are most generous, and treated in a broad plain way.

The effect of the lines is beautiful, gracing strength.

Robert R. Livingston, of New York, who was Minister to France under Jefferson, negotiated the treaty with Napoleon for the Louisiana Purchase. He was empowered to negotiate for the mouth of the Mississippi River, and from this the purchase of the whole tract followed. These facts are inscribed on the building.

Other details of interest are the embodiment of the capitals designed by Jefferson with Indian corn as a motive.

The architecture of the whole is in sympathy with Jefferson's designs as seen in the University of Virginia and other works of which he was the architect. The grounds are made particularly interesting by New York nurserymen, who exhibit the many varieties of flowers and shrubs grown in the State,

Ohio.—The Ohio Building stands on a high elevation near the Missouri building, and not far from the site of the Illinois State building. It is at the head of a prominent avenue, and within a short distance of the southeast entrance to the grounds.

In selecting a plan and design for the building, the architect had in mind that it was to commemorate the Purchase of the Louisiana Territory from the French, and it was thought that the French renaissance style of architecture would be the most appropriate.

The main front of the building faces the west, the intramural railway passing the east front. On every side are large forest trees of oak, maple and beech, affording an inviting shade on sunny days. A ten-foot slope in the building site to the front gave the architect an opportunity to work in a series of terraces leading up from the main entrance of different elevations, increasing in height until the main floor of the building or porches on the end are reached, which are some six feet above the height of the first terrace.

FRENCH RENAISSANCE IN ARCHITECTURE EXEMPLIFIED.

Entrance to the main floor is gained by passing between six large columns that are three feet in diameter and thirty feet in height, extending the full height of the building. This leads the visitor through the loggia and into the main rotunda, which is 29 by 54 feet. The rotunda is two stories in height, and finished with domed ceiling. Around the rotunda at the height of the second story runs a balcony which is supported by means of twelve large columns.

The entrance from the west is gained through three large doors. From the east terrace there is one large entrance. On either side of the east entrance are stairways leading to the second floor above. These stairways are wide and spacious and easy of ascent, being broken by three landings, and terminating at the second floor. This main rotunda is so arranged that it affords easy access to all the different apartments. Adjoining the main rotunda are rooms for the Bureau of Information, postoffice, check-room, telephone and telegraph offices.

Running north from the main rotunda is a corridor leading to the women's apartments, which consist of a sitting-room, 16 by 38 feet, with circular bay and fire-place. Opening from the sitting-room are two doors which lead out on to the closed porch. Connecting with this sitting-room is a hospital-room, which can be used in case of an emergency.

At the end of the corridor, which runs south from the rotunda is the men's room, with circular bay and fire-place, with door opening off on to the closed porch. Adjoining this room is the smoking-room.

On the second floor, occupying the north half of the building, are the offices of the Executive Commissioner; and at the extreme end of the corridor is the room of State, or where meetings of the Commission or social functions may be held. Adjoining is the room set aside for newspaper correspondents.

Opening off the corridor leading to the north wing is a door opening into the stairway, which leads to the custodian's apartments on the third floor above.

In the south wing of the second floor are a sitting-room, a bed-room and bath-room for the Governor, and adjoining these are a bed-room and bath-room for the Executive Commissioner, and four bed-rooms are here provided for members of the Commission.

The building is constructed of staff, and finished in ivory tint; the roof is dark gray, and the ridgings, crestings and finials are carried out in gold leaf.

OKLAHOMA REPRESENTED BY A HANDSOME PAVILION.

Oklahoma.—One of the handsomest buildings on the Plateau of States was erected by Oklahoma. The building is two stories high, has an area of 76 by 70 feet and cost \$16,000. The front of the building is surrounded by porches on both floors. Oklahoma is the most creditably represented, not only by her handsome pavilion, but also by her displays in the Palaces of Agriculture, Horticulture and Mineralogy.

Oregon.—This State has reproduced as its pavilion the buildings and stockade used by Lewis and Clark in the winter of 1805-6, known in history as Fort Clatsop. This fort was built by the explorers' party at the mouth of the Columbia river on the territory of the Clatsop Indians. It was the first building constructed in the Oregon country on the Pacific coast by white men. The Fort is of primitive style of architecture, one story high and irregular in form. It measures 60 by 90 feet and cost \$5,000. Oregon's display of agricultural and horticultural products is especially noteworthy.

Pennsylvania's Building stands near the Connecticut Building. The exterior measurements are 226 x 105 feet. It is of classic design, constructed of staff and plaster and finished with native woods and

marbles. On each end of this building are spacious porches lending a colonnade effect.

The center of the building is surmounted by a huge square dome, three bull's-eye windows on each side relieving the roof expanse and admitting light to the rotunda. Over the dome an ornamental lantern furnishes additional light. Statues of William Penn stand at the front and rear entrances, the State coat of arms being conspicuous below on the face of each pediment.

The famous Liberty Bell occupies the place of honor in the large rotunda. Around on the second floor is a gallery separated from it by columns and a balustrade of fine classic detail. There are reception rooms on the first floor and a large auditorium, and an art gallery on the second floor. The lighting of the building at night is quite brilliant.

A COMFORTABLE PIAZZA AND BREEZY ROOF GARDEN.

Rhode Island.—All the details of the Rhode Island Building are similar in design to portions of colonial Rhode Island architecture. The main staircase has mahogany rails and posts, and old ivory finished post balusters, treads and trimmings.

To the right of the reception hall is a writing room, and to the rear of the writing room the women's parlor, both provided with large open fireplaces with gas logs to burn natural gas, and the mantels are exact copies of some old colonial mantels. To the left of the hall is the information room, with space for the storage of parcels, information desk, long distance telephone booth and drinking water fountains. To the rear of this room is the smoking room, and adjoining it the private office of the Commission.

The second floor has a state or executive room, 20 by 30 feet, a reading room 16 by 17 feet 6 inches, with a bathroom for each two rooms. All rooms on the first and second floors open direct to the porches and balconies through glass sash doors. The flat roof is covered with canvas and used for a roof garden.

On the front of the building is a piazza extending up two stories, the roof forming part of the roof garden. Over the front entrance is a small balcony, and at each end of the building a one-story piazza, with balcony on the roof. The building is covered on the outside with expanded metal lathing, and plastered with hard plaster in two coats, the finishing coat colored and lined off to represent seam-faced granite.

South Dakota.—The South Dakota Building is erected in a beautiful grove of trees, almost directly opposite the structure of Texas, and near the crest of Art Hill. The interior of the main hall is covered entirely with a decoration of corn, grain and grasses, as the chief agricultural products of South Dakota. The interior of the building is covered with South Dakota cement in dark tint, with the porches, windows and ornamentation painted so as to relieve the structure from any charge of somberness. This building covers an area of 74 by 86 feet, and cost \$8,000.

Tennessee.—The Hermitage, the historic home of General Andrew Jackson, is admirably suited for a State building. The style of architecture of the building is the old, dignified colonial, and of ample proportions. On the east side of the hall one passes through a cross hallway and views a room that is a copy of the bed chamber of General Jackson—the room in which he died, January 5, 1845, at the age of 78. Many Jacksonian relics are exhibited in this room. The measurements of the building are 104 by 61 feet, the cost \$18,000. It stands on the roadway of the California Building.

AN UNIQUE CREATION FOR THE LONE STAR STATE.

Texas.—What one might call the “stellar motif” has not been departed from in a single instance in the building erected by the “Lone Star” State. It is an immense five-pointed star, surmounted by a dome of 132 feet from the ground. There are, of course, ten walls. At the base, where every pair of walls meet, is an entrance.

All the rooms on the second floor are furnished in native woods and marbles of Texas. The building measures 234 feet from the extreme points of star, and 144 feet to top of dome. It cost \$45,516.

Utah.—A cozy club house of modern style of architecture has been erected by the Utah Commission near the Chouteau avenue entrance. The building is 50 by 50 feet. It cost \$6,000.

Utah has an unique display which shows how gold is extracted from the ores. A machine built of burnished steel, copper and silver, occupying a space 14 by 30 feet, and entirely covered with a glass case is the center of Utah's mining display in the Mines and Metallurgy building. Iron, and the products of iron, are shown in another exhibit. Another beautiful display is made of precious stones, including topaz, garnet, ruby and opal.

Vermont.—The old Constitution House, standing in Windsor, has

been reproduced for the State building of Vermont. It covers an area of 50 by 120 feet and cost \$5,000. The original building is the house where the Constitution of Vermont was drawn up and signed.

THE HOME OF JEFFERSON.

Virginia.—Monticello is reproduced by the State of Virginia. It is the proud privilege of Virginia to be represented among the State buildings of the World's Fair by a replica of Monticello, the home of the President who made the Louisiana Purchase. Mr. Jefferson was an enthusiastic student of architecture, an amateur draughtsman who brought back from his foreign tours many studies of famous old buildings. The plans and specifications for Monticello, to the minutest details, in his own hand, are still extant. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition is as much a Jefferson Centennial as is the Fourth of July. It would have been a queer abnegation of Virginia's proud traditions to have adopted anything but a bit of Jefferson's own architecture for her State Building at this Exposition. The choice lay between one of the university buildings designed by him, and the home he designed and built for himself, and in which he lived and died.

Millions of patriotic pilgrims will visit the site of the Virginia Building who can never see the original home of the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence, and of the Louisiana Purchase, and every American who sees this structure will thank Jefferson's native State for this opportunity. The building covers an area of 113 by 98 feet and cost \$17,000. It is located on a picturesque site on the main avenue leading west from the Art Building.

Washington.—The State of Washington building is of unique design. It contributes to a display of the State's lumber resources and at the same time supplies to its visitors a view of the main picture of the Exposition from the observation tower, 100 feet in the air, overtopping trees and adjacent buildings.

The building is built entirely of wood, the outside of yellow pine and the inside and the interior finished with the finer grained woods produced by the State. The building is five stories high, towering 114 feet to the base of the flag staff, which rises fifty feet higher. The structure is octagonal in plan, eight gigantic diagonal timbers rising from the ground and meeting in an apex at the observatory line. All the floors are supported on these great diagonal timbers. The building's outside

measurements are 77 by 114 feet and cost \$16,100. It stands opposite the United States Fisheries building.

West Virginia.—In the days of George Washington there was one Virginia, and the beginning of boundary lines was the Capes of Virginia. The northwest was under the territorial rule of the old State. Washington early had his attention directed to Virginia, and he was a land buyer on the Kanawha. A curiosity of the first newspapers following the war was the advertisements by Washington of land for sale.

The last column of the first page of the paper that was the beginning of the *Baltimore American*, first issue of the paper, had a column communication from Washington on his West Virginia land. There petroleum bubbled from the rocks and natural gas started the burning springs.

A BUILDING MASSIVE AND IMPRESSIVE IN APPEARANCE.

West Virginia has vast stores of wealth in her mountains, in coal and iron. Washington was a strong advocate of the union of the Ohio and the Potomac by a canal, and the realization of the coming generation of the wisdom of Washington was slow.

The time will, it is believed, give to the Virginias the coal supply of the deforested borders of the Mediterranean.

The West Virginia Building at the Fair was selected by the West Virginia Commission after a spirited contest between twelve of the leading architects of the State. The Commission met at Charleston, W. Va., in April, and then in St. Louis in May.

The building is colonial, with classical domes on the corners and a large dome in the center of the roof, forming an observatory. There are porches 16 feet wide on the front and two sides of the building, and one 10 feet wide in the rear. The building proper is 76x76 feet. Broad, inviting entrances on three sides and porches with large columns give the building a massive and imposing appearance.

Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin Building is a departure from the ordinary semi-classic style of architecture prevalent in Exposition buildings. The English domestic style prevails. The structure, with its plastered walls and red gable roofs, amid the green foliage, gives a charming effect, and is a welcome relief from the generally massive architecture of surrounding buildings. It was erected at a cost of \$14,750 and covers an area of 90 by 50 feet. Views of Wisconsin scenery are hung in a large waiting-room.

Wyoming.—Few States in the Union possess mineral resources as vast and varied as those of Wyoming. They embrace in part, gold, silver, lead, copper, coal, graphite, asphaltum, building stone, gypsum, clays, tin, quartz, mica, sulphur and semi-precious stones. Specimens in great variety of the mineral resources of the State are displayed in the Mines and Metallurgy Building. Wyoming's Agriculture and Horticulture products are given leading positions, and comprehensive displays are made. The entire fund appropriated by the Wyoming Legislature was used for exhibit purposes. The State is not represented by a building.

ALASKA AND ITS GENUINE GOLD BRICKS.

Any view of the world in St. Louis which leaves out Alaska will leave out the things which cost Aladdin the possession of his wonderful lamp and came near costing him a broken neck when the wonderful genius which was the slave of the lamp turned upon him, exasperated, because when he had everything on earth except a roc's egg he demanded a roc's egg before he would content to be satisfied.

The roc's egg, of course, is an allegory, a metaphor which stands for the things which Alaska has brought to St. Louis to show those who are still dissatisfied after having seen everything else.

Of course the totem pole is in one sense the most important of these. If we had everything else in the world, and had no totem pole in the family, we would still feel that everything else in the world was merely a part of our humiliation. For an Alaska totem pole is the outward and visible sign of ancient lineage, the mark of gentility, the heraldic device which shows that the possessors belong to one of the first and oldest families.

As is customary in all parts of the world, Alaska puts its totem poles where they can be seen from afar off, when it comes to St. Louis. The first thing which comes into the world's view as it approaches Alaska is the totem pole, announcing that the first and oldest families of the world are represented in Alaska in a compactly organized gentility, which identifies itself by its own totem poles with the family coat of arms or "totem" on it.

But in all parts of the civilized world, totem pole is a vain thing unless it can be properly supported by adequate means. For what is more despicable on this earth than the shabby gentility which displays itself as if it were meritorious in its own right? If there is one thing more detestable it is a gold brick of the kind with which the vain world,

the false and fleeting show for man's delusion given, abounds outside the fence of the World's Fair.

All that is most hateful in those juggling fiends of expectation who keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope is summed up in the mere suggestion of a gold brick of the kind we have been buying all our lives.

It stands for our highest yearnings put to test and realized in all but the assay report.

The gold bricks we have bought and found unreal at the assay office give us that pessimistic view of the world which even a world's fair itself might not remove, if Alaska had not come to show that there is a wealth of genuineness, an unimaginable treasure of actual reality below the surface of the false and the disappointing.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF SHINING GOLD.

If in our view the world is merely a fleeting show, with nothing but delusions and brass bricks in it, all we have to do is to pass between the totem poles of Alaska's first families and view the pile of genuine gold bricks within.

We can take our place outside the railing and see with our own eyes more than the roc's egg would have meant to Aladdin. It is there in full and plain view. There is no one so humble, so unlearned, so unskilled, so lacking in all that goes with a genuine totem pole, who will be discriminated against by Alaska, and shut out from the sight of such a pile of genuine gold bricks as in his wildest imaginations during his pursuit of the ordinary gold bricks of commerce he has never thought possible.

There they are in full view. They are genuine gold, real Alaska gold in brick on brick, in row on row, piled up in as great a profusion as if they were pressed bricks made from St. Louis clay. They are not a dream. They will not vanish if the eyes are rubbed. They are solid gold, and if a carboy of nitric acid were broken and poured over that magnificent display of the world's highest visible reality, there would not be the suspicion of a fume of brass resulting.

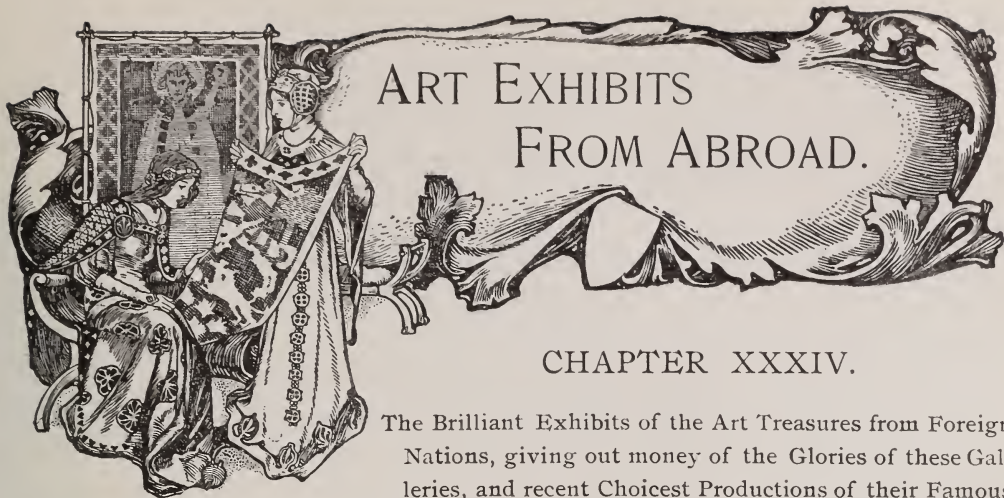
Back of them sits Alaska, making no pretense to art, boasting nothing for science, pretending to no high literary culture and ethical development, but simply showing the reality of these genuine gold bricks back of its totem poles, and needing to say nothing more.

It does not need even to tell us to keep on our own side of the rail-

ing, for we see on our side the Thinglat policeman, with their bolos, the cords of which are adapted to strangling aspiration just at the point where otherwise it might become realization. These Thinglat policemen are shabby genteel members of the first families of Alaska, who understand the uses of totem poles, but know so little of the possible civilized uses of those genuine gold bricks that, even though they know them to be genuine, they can stand in their presence day after day without feeling a single civilized emotion.

We who can feel civilized emotions when the crowning reality of our visible civilization, summing all the rest, is presented to view in Alaska's genuine gold bricks, can thus carry away with us, if not the bricks, themselves, yet the incalculably valuable moral, the golden lesson, that below the surface of things in the most unexpected quarters reality lies waiting to be dug up, assayed and stamped 999 and 90-100 fine.

Even though we have spent our lives in buying one gold brick after another, to find them all brass, we cannot doubt that the world is full of genuineness, of the real thing itself, after we have had this demonstration from Alaska. To have seen it, to have stood in full view of it and felt all the surge of genuine emotion at its highest civilized pitch in the presence of millions of actual wealth, is enough to make us feel grateful to Alaska forever afterward.



ART EXHIBITS FROM ABROAD.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

The Brilliant Exhibits of the Art Treasures from Foreign Nations, giving out money of the Glories of these Galleries, and recent Choicest Productions of their Famous Artists—The Exposition Itself is a Wonderful Artistic City, and the Exhibits are Worthy the Settling of the Jews.



THE Swedish Building at the Fair is the result of a great national subscription in Sweden, to which more than 15,000 Swedes have contributed. This building, consequently, is a real gift from the Swedish people to their fellow-countrymen in the United States.

The organization of this subscription was put into the hands of a committee, of which Baron Carl Carleson Bonde is the president. Baron Bonde belongs to one of the very oldest Swedish families of nobility. He was born in 1850 and is the owner of one of the largest estates in Sweden, where his residence is the Ericberg castle, a magnificent structure with attached splendid gardens and parks. Baron Bonde is a member of the Swedish Parliament and president of the General Export Association of Sweden, of which his royal highness, the crown prince of Sweden and Norway, is honorary president.

Mr. Ferdinand Boberg, the architect of the building, is one of the most eminent of the leading Swedish architects.

The idea of having a Swedish building at the Fair in St. Louis was first conceived on the 15th day of November, 1903. After this date the committee was formed, the building designed, constructed and shipped, etc., but the most important matter was to know the result of the subscription which was then started. To await the final result of the subscription and then order the building was an impossibility, as then no time would have been left in order to get the building ready by the 1st of May, 1904.

It was then that the treasurer of the committee, Mr. Carl Jansson, took on his own shoulders to advance the funds necessary for the building, and without this liberal support the building would never have become a reality. Mr. Carl Jansson is a well-known banker in Stockholm, where he is the manager of the Stockholm Diskontobank. He is also one of the directors of the big De Laval Separator Company in Stockholm, one of the largest industrial concerns in Sweden. He has been a hard worker for the cause and the greatest credit is due to his personal and practical capacity. The national subscription was started under the auspices of the Swedish press, and the press member in the committee has been Mr. Gustaf Gullberg. Mr. Gullberg is a well-known editor and author in Sweden.

Mr. John Hammar, who is at present the general managing director of the General Export Association of Sweden, and also the honorary resident representative to Sweden for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, was chosen secretary of the Swedish building committee.

A MINIATURE SCHOOL EXHIBIT.

The Swedish school exhibit in the Palace of Education is one of the most interesting of all exhibits in that building. It is composed of seven miniature schoolrooms, but complete in every detail. One of these rooms shows the teacher's desk and also smaller desks for the scholars; another room shows a miniature model cooking school.

This room is of special interest to visiting ladies who take much interest in this branch of education. Another room shows the handiwork of the kindergarten schools. In one of the rooms is shown the method of teaching manual training. The attendance of pupils at the schools of manual training is obligatory, and in every school of Sweden this is taught. The room is filled with articles showing the proficiency of the pupils, and the handiwork of boys of ten and twelve years of age excites the admiration of the spectators. The per cent. of illiteracy in Sweden is practically nil. The actual per cent. of illiteracy is one-tenth of 1 per cent., and that is accounted for by reason of this one person in 1,000 being an imbecile.

Near-by in the Swedish school exhibit is the Naes Institution exhibit and there is shown the world-renowned products of the Sloyd schools of Sweden. The Naes Institute is attended by students all over the world, who are taught and trained in Swedish Sloyd. In these Sloyd schools

are to be found natives of Japan, China, India, Germany, France and all other countries.

Equally renowned with the Swedish Sloyd schools is the system of Swedish gymnastics. The Royal Central Institute of Gymnastics in Stockholm and excellent engravings of picturesque poses and pictures showing different methods of athletic training.

In all European exhibits of fine arts, and especially in the salons of Paris, Swedish art is considered to be among the very foremost. A glimpse at that country's section of painters in their art palace at the World's Fair, probably will give the somewhat similar impression as that given by the American spectacular, although it must be confessed that some of the things shown there, probably at the first look, would seem unreal, but the American, who takes an interest in the arts, certainly many a time has met with the name of Zorn, the famous portrayer

HANDSOME PORTRAITURE BY NOTABLE ARTISTS.

At the Fair, Mr. Zorn is represented by some of the most striking portraits, and every visitor to the Art Building certainly will remember the fascinating portrait of the "Chicago Gentleman." It might be supposed that among all the pictures in the eastern wing of the Palace of Arts, this portrait is the one which will be remembered the longest by the average American citizen.

In the same room the visitor finds a series of an entirely different school, and, indeed, at a glance, a very quaint one. The pictures of Carl Larson, in their gaudy colors, no doubt seem strange to Americans. This artist has, as a matter of fact, a school of his own, but he has become very popular in the salons of Europe. His collections consist of scenes of "Home Life," and many of the originals are portraits of members of his own family.

Now, in a room of his own, we meet Mr. Liljefors, one of the finest painters of animal life in existence. To the person not very well acquainted with the life and nature of animals, many of his pictures will seem enormously overdrawn, and, indeed, untrue.

The portraits of Mr. Osterlind attract, and no doubt deserve, some attention. The landscapes of Mr. Arborelius are striking by means of their fresh and technic finish.

Mr. Schultzberg, who is Commissioner of Swedish Art to the World's Fair, is himself represented by some brilliant pictures. Every visitor

certainly will stop before his beautiful and surely poetical "Summer Eve," and in the hottest summer months many spectators certainly will find a kind of refreshment in stopping before the Swedish "Winter Day," where a glittering snow falls around the red and homelike farmhouse in an enchanting manner. Mr. Schultzberg is, indeed, one of the finest and deepest of the younger artists of his country.

IN A GERMAN ARTIST'S HOME.

Inlaid wood "decorative painting"—the effect is very decidedly of painting—forms a novel detail and a striking attraction in one of the rooms of the "German Country House," a model of an artist's home, which is a part of Germany's exhibit in the Varied Industries Building.

The whole German exhibit is an inexhaustible one. You stay for a little with it, tarry and look for detail and something is to be found—something to be with a time or to go back for at some later date. The inlaid work is part of the detail—is of the substance behind the show, one of the good little things of the background. The interesting method of providing room ornature probably will come to most of us as a discovery. The chamber contains six or eight pieces, each of the same workmanship.

The first which meets the eyes seem an unusual landscape done in flat tones which are contrasted with unusual sharpness. The sky has the dull warmth of late sunset on a summer's day. Green hills are slipping away in the distance on the right of the picture. A road curls along the base of the hills, and to the left is low ground, broken with a clump of trees. The scene is from the country environing Strassburg, Alsace Lorraine.

After studying it awhile, you begin to think that something characterizes it which does not come of a brush. Nor is the color of paint. There is feeling present which suggests a mosaic, but nothing is to be seen of the leading or of the glossiness which belongs to mosaic. Then you will examine more closely and find that each "plane" of the pictures or each spread of color is of one piece of some wood which exactly suits the desired effect.

In the various pictures some thirty kinds of wood, each in an unpainted and unvarnished state, have been used. The ingeniousness required to choose and fit the wood so that outlines, color tones and the

mysterious essentials which painters call the "values" should be properly expressed, is nothing short of marvelous.

Yet even the textures have been faithfully reproduced in this very manner. One of the landscapes has in it the foliage of no less than five kinds of trees. Each is excellently indicated. The wood is so cut with respect to the grain, and the pieces are so selected that peculiarities of different varieties of leafage are successfully rendered.

Germans sometimes fail to do things with as much finicky finish as other peoples; they are inclined toward a national character which deals in the substance of things rather than finesse. But they have a way of doing whatever they do, well. Accordingly, when His Imperial Highness, the Kaiser Wilhelm, took interest in this Exposition, he and his lieutenants saw to it that Germany show up well in comparison with the other Powers; that Charlottenburg tower high from a spur of Art Hill; that the strongest German arts and industries have good spaces and a fine representation.

"DEUTCHLANDT" WARMS THE HEART OF THE TEUTON.

The indicated lack of finesse means only lack of flourishes, not a lack of thoroughness. Germans are so thorough that they often are regarded by a strenuous and superficial American as "dead slow." Their exhibits at the Fair are nothing if not thorough. The antique brown of the Charlottenburg and the gilt-gold crown upon the tiptop of the vertical building are calculated to make the structure stand out in clear relief from and in contrast with the Exposition palaces. The terracing about the building, the setting for their exhibits in the various sections and the arrangement and completeness of the exhibits themselves, each are an additional sign at the Fair of the thoroughness of the German and of the increased resources of Germany.

At all the approaches to the Varied Industries German display, the German broad, bold method of emphasizing Germany appears.

From hardly a spot in the great building can one avoid seeing "Deutschlandt" printed in enormous gold letters upon a body of black, and bearing the imperial insignia. Going a little nearer to the black and gold, further striking entrance decoration is seen—huge panels, with mythological warriors of northern Europe painted upon them in the broad strokes of some brush artist who knew how to paint for big effects.

It is almost by some chance that one happens to stray into the

"country house" and by a greater chance that the inlaid work is noticed.

The place is one of the corners of the Fair, not in the way of the hurriers, who are so busy seeing everything at once that they come away impressed chiefly by the guide-book. It is in the Court of Varied Industries. From about the middle of the German space, glass doors open into an inner court yard. Upon its four sides, the apartments are arranged. The home consists of about twelve rooms ranged about this open square. Such is said to be the modern German fashion for a suburban retreat.

In the court are fountains and water basins surrounded by a small lawn in which are flower beds. All the four sides facing the court are flanked by a wide porch and each of the rooms open upon the porch.

The apartments—living rooms, sleeping rooms, music rooms and dining rooms—are appointed in an individual manner, yet so that the one harmonizes with the other and with the whole. The furnishings are both elaborate and unostentatious; are fine without show; are attractive without being garish. Chairs, tables, settees, wall paneling and decorations, carpeting, pianos—everything pertaining to the fittings—form a theme, an education in conservative tastefulness. The only criticism which might be ventured is that possibly the prevailing modesty of the colors used creates just the suggestion of gloom.

The spot is cool, shaded, away from the light and bustle of the Fair outside. It is a retreat, comfortable when the sun's blaze has strained the eyes and when much walking has wearied the limbs. Indeed, if this be a type, Germany's country houses must be very excellent to live in.

BELGIAN ART DISPLAY.

Little Belgium, whose chief consequence in an international sense is its past, was one of the first among the nations to respond enthusiastically to the invitation to participate in the fine arts display at the Fair.

It was the very first to be completely ready for the opening; and is among the very first in the meaning and artistic value of its art showing.

In the space occupied and in the quality of the pictures the works of the Belgian artists are a focal point of the art galleries. Ten rooms are filled with their paintings, almost as much space as is occupied by France, or by Great Britain, or by Germany. And the latter nations devote easily one-half their respective divisions to sculpture, to architecture and to the art crafts, leaving the remainder to painting. But the Belgian art

is the Belgian painting, and that almost wholly the Belgian shows nearly as many oil paintings as any other of the European countries.

This would seem inappropriate. One thinks of France, of Germany, and of Great Britain, in the order named, as the art-producing countries. So they are, in a sense; but Belgium is the land of painters. It is right then that Belgium, a dot upon the map of Europe, should have so prominent a place in that department of an Exposition which is the record of contemporary art.

The painting of a picture for the picture's sake alone is not encouraged as it was in centuries gone. Commercialism in almost all parts of the world wants painting and all art put in the form which serves a commercial purpose. Illustration, decoration and the various fields of the applied arts furnish profits to the artist, while, generally, painting pictures means half rations in a garret. But all this is not so true in Belgium, and in the fact lies the broad significance of Belgium's splendid exhibition of paintings.

BELGIUM PREDOMINATES IN PAINTING.

If, as is said, a German is a musician by virtue of his German nativity, then a Belgian is a painter by virtue of his Belgian extraction. The peasant of the fields often tries to paint, and so does the artizan of the city. Their song is the story of nature, as explained by the brush upon canvas. They love the picture for the picture's sake. Possibly it is that the guild spirit still lives in Belgium, possibly it is something unexplainable which characterized the people, but appreciation of the painting is more generally abroad in Belgium than in any other one nation.

Belgium's ten galleries are presided over by Emile A. Vautier, a painter himself, devoting his abilities chiefly to small portraits; "interiors," he calls them. He would picture his subjects, not posed for the occasion in the studio light, but as they look in the quiet light of the home. So are they daily seen by those who know them best, and his idea is to show them thus. He is represented with three things in the exhibit.

Mr. Vautier is a very busy little man, who enjoys a perfect sample of the artist or Van Dyke beard. He was not too busy, however, to tell about Belgium's paintings. This he did in his busiest manner and with a commendable hesitancy in mentioning his own pictures.

"We have," he declared, "the best display of modern Belgian work

which has been collected into one exhibit, better and larger than at Chicago." The only echo of the "old masters" which pervades these galleries is in the mural decorations, where the names of the Netherlands list—Rubens, Van Dyke, the Ten Eycks, etc.—are painted into the frieze. It is all of the modern.

One is struck by sharp contrasts between the pictures in subjects and in the manner of painting. Beside a quiet and gray study, which seems distinctly to be of the Netherlands in character, will appear a brilliant example of impressionistic or prismatic work, which seems hardly in tune with one's conception of the Belgian method. Mr. Vautier declares that this is logical, since the Belgium of to-day is so closely in touch with the great capitals of Europe that the Belgian painters are influenced by the contact.

Though the cosmopolitan trend of modern-day painting is illustrated in this forcible manner, there is a plenty that has a national appropriateness, from which to glean glimpses of life as it is lived in Belgium. The landscapes are particularly interesting, observed from this point of view.

HOME SCENES DEPICTED BY OLD MASTERS.

One, for instance, by Victor Gilsoul shows a winding canal, skirted on either side by a line of tall trees. In perspective, the waterway vanishes into the distance where the dim outlines of a city—Bruges—are seen. The picture is delightfully cool and green, full of the fertility of those low, flat lands which have supported large populations these hundreds of years.

The picture shows that the painter knows his own country and loves it well enough to succeed in the interpretation of its simple, low-stretching, fecund farm areas; or of the quaint, time-stained, gray-red buildings of the cities. From such studies as these by this man Gilsoul, or others by Ferdinand Willaert, or by Franz Courtens, one may get into the spirit of the old-old scenes of Belgium as well as if time and means had permitted of a residence there.

In the figure painting is found something of the same differences. On the one hand are the productions of the men who strive for individualism and use "strenuous"—the word has application—technical methods, far from the native Dutch or Belgian. On the other hand are the interpretations of the homely life of the land, of the peasant at his work, of the village, wooden-shoed busybodies, gossipping.

Among the former, the most prominent is Leempoels. Next, Leveque. Leempoels has one canvas, moderately large, in which out of a dark sky looms a stern but intellectual face, and upstretched to the face are many hands, as if raised in appeal. Nothing but hands and the face. It is called "Destiny and Humanity." There seem to be hundreds of hands, so skillfully is the composition arranged.

It is the artist's design and pride that a distinct character is expressed in each pair of hands. He holds that as much of individuality belongs to the hand of every man as to the features of the countenance. The result, both as to treatment and the subject, compels attention, and this picture always had a crowd about it. But whether they admire or merely wonder what Mr. Leempoels is driving at is an open question.

Among the more literal painters, interest is divided between Laremans, Van der Ouderac, Earl de Lalaing, Diercky and Vanaise. Van der Ouderac shows something of that excessive love for detail which, as we faintly remember from our art histories, belong to the early Dutch painters. He has one large canvas which is a careful representation of some sort of Middle-Ages function. The cavaliers and the court dames, the retailers and the attendants, down to the very gleam of the diamond upon milady's little finger, are painted with a remarkable industry and a masterly skill.

WEDDING PRESENTS OF GERMAN EMPEROR.

The wedding presents of Emperor William of Germany form the most novel and interesting exhibit in Germany's National Pavilion.

The lending of these presents to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition was hardly expected, even by the members of the German Commission themselves, and the costly pieces form one of the most prized collections in the German Building, which is richly laden with rare and valuable exhibits from the Fatherland.

Miss Louise Hagen, a member of the German colony in St. Louis, and who is quite well known in Berlin as a contributor to newspapers and magazines, has written a history of Emperor William's wedding presents. Miss Hagen's article is as follows:

Some time in the early spring of the year 1881—it might have been considered winter time, even—Berlin, the capital of the new-born German Empire, witnessed the official entrance of a shy and retiring young Princess, whom nobody knew very much about, except that she was the

bride of the then third man in Germany, the first-born son and heir of the crown Prince Frederick, the favorite of the German people, whom they proudly termed "Unser Fritz."

Of course, people knew that young Princess with those typical German, handsome features would some day become Empress of Germany, the foremost woman in a vigorous Empire, with a fast increasing population of many millions. Still, the day when all this would happen seemed such a long way off that it was hardly worth while thinking about it. For was not Emperor William I. still a hale man and did not every German expect Unser Fritz and his Crown Princess Victoria, to be the Emperor, his father's successor?

WONDERFUL DESIGNS AND SKILFUL WORKMANSHIP.

So there was not much reason for trouble about Princess Wilhelm yet, but, of course, it was the proper thing to make Prince Wilhelm a handsome wedding present. Everybody knew him to be as merry and as kind-hearted a fellow as you could expect any young German to be. And, too, he was a first-class soldier. So the cities of the kingdom of Prussia agreed to embody their appreciation of his qualities in a handsome wedding present, which was to stand out harmoniously as a symbol of their united feeling.

Artists were secured for designs suitable to the occasion. A. Heyden, the master goldsmith; Ebellein, the sculptor, and Schley, the ornamental designer, worked out the models of a choice table decoration, which was then carried out in rubber workmanship by Voleyold & Son, jewelers and goldsmiths of Berlin.

The gift consisted of one magnificent centerpiece, two chandeliers, two wine coolers, one fancy dresser (worked out on a shell motive), and two allegorical decorative pieces, representing Father Rhine, all clad in wreaths of grapes and wine leaves, accompanied by Tritons and fabulous children of the depth; the other, a female figure in full-grown womanhood, representing the River Elbe, accompanied by the emblems of trade and navigation.

The centerpiece, which is only used on high state occasions—so-called gala dinners—consists of a boat supported by Tritons, with a jubilant youth blowing a trumpet as a leader in front, a smiling goddess of fortune, pouring flowers from a cornucopia in the middle, and a symbolical wedded couple somewhat in the guise of Lohengrin and Elsa, seated at the steer.

Love gods are playing merrily all about the boat, and a touch of color is added by the crests—of the different cities that contributed to the donation.

The fancy dresses, supposed to be used for mere decorative purposes, to sustain some flowers at best, show a large shell upheld by a mermaid, out of which, a goddess of beauty arises, surrounded by cupids, modeled in the exuberant style of the early Rococo period.

The chandeliers are full of interesting ornamental detail, and admirably adapted to the purpose of diffusing large quantities of light.

The gift, which originally might have meant little more than regard to convention and a general expression of good will to youth and beauty, has, in the course of years, become an expression of deeply felt regard and true appreciation of the German Emperor and his wife, by the German people.

SINCERE LOVE FOR AN IMPERIAL PAIR.

When the untoward events of the year 1888, which called the German Empress away from the throne, within a few months that unknown Princess had succeeded in winning the hearts of the court circles, and which means a great deal more—the admiration of those very critical Berliners, who are not easily to be satisfied.

Not only had she overcome her maidenly shyness, but the smile of the Empress and her beautiful figure were to be coveted by womankind, while her taste in dress was applauded in Paris and in London, though the money expended upon it appeared modest, to say the least.

Better than all this, the Empress, a world-wide known model mother of a large family, found leisure to devote herself to innumerable charities, in which her surprisingly practical common sense often causes admiration of experts.

It would not be easy to decide what period of historic style suggested the treatment of the wedding design the artists decided upon. There is in it a variety of motives suggestive of manifold traditions, and yet an expert would easily recognize it as an outflow of the peculiar artistic life of the newly created German Empress at the close of its first decade of existence.

Modern German artists of the younger generation would have chosen different means and newer ways. Yet they would not have been so expressive of German life as it has been.

In choosing these presents shown at the St. Louis Exposition the Emperor paid a compliment to his Germans, as well as to the American people, the meaning of which may be taken to be that a happy home and family life forms the root and the strength of national prosperity.

JAPAN'S PEACE VICTORIES AT ST. LOUIS.

In the midst of war, little Japan spent one million dollars at the Exposition. Although the smallest world power is fighting the largest world power, the little kingdom of the Pacific is leading all nations in her display at the Fair.

She asked for more space than any two foreign governments combined, and secured an allotment nearly equal to her demand. Her exhibits are outspread in nearly every one of the great palaces.

While her great installation booths are marvelously rich with inlaid natural woods and gold and lacquer, the most spectacular of her representation is found along the terraced hillsides covered by the buildings and gardens of the Imperial Government, and on the Pike, where her quaint life is enacted by hundreds of Japanese living types.

Some of the rarest memories of the Exposition rise out of the fragile landscape of these government gardens, hung with their shimmering lakelets and lagoons, seventy feet above the great boulevards of the Fair. The hillsides dropping precipitously from old Buddhist temples, are, to the eye, dense masses of vivid greens and the scarlet flame of a Japanese pastoral scene.

Tiny cascades leap from rocky basin to mossy pool, down the slope. Rustic summer houses hang along the terraces. Far above them, the steeply-curved bamboo roofs rise amid a forest of pine trees. The Far Eastern architecture gleams in the sunshine with their burnished brass bas-reliefs. A noble gateway, sheathed in handwork brazen plates, gleams like the mellow gold of kings' treasures.

You may sip your tea from the waxen hands of Japanese girls, who minister to the American gentlemen seated in dainty easy chairs on broad verandas, shaded by soft colored canopies, while the Japanese Imperial Band is playing in the gardens beneath.

If the Imperial Government has surpassed all of its efforts at foreign Expositions, the most interesting drama of the life and manners of the Japanese has been reproduced at great expense and with astonishing fidelity on the Pike, that polyglot thoroughfare of all nations.

Guarding the approach of "Japan" is a wonderful reproduction of the gateway to the Temple of Nekko, built three centuries ago by Iemitsu, one of the rulers of Japan, as a portal to the mortuary chapel of Ieyasin, his grandfather. The temple is one of the most famous types of Japanese architecture at Nekko, the Mecca of art in the island kingdom; hence the proverb, "Until you have seen Nekko, you must not say Kekko." (beautiful.) It was decorated with gold and lacquer, and the exquisite hand carvings are the work of the most famous artists of the period. It could not be duplicated now in the same materials for millions of dollars.

THE OLD BUDDHIST TEMPLE OF NIO MON.

Passing through the great gateway the visitor is attracted by the most remarkable work of Japanese art at the Exposition. This is the original gateway of the old Buddhist Temple of Nio Mon which has been imported from Japan by the Government and afterward secured by the promotor of the display on the Pike. Nio Mon is valued at \$100,000 and is overlaid by the original decorations of gold lacquer, inlaid with silver and embellished with wonderful hand carvings. The Temple was built by the Japanese noble, Sataki Jiobunokayou. It was decorated by a celebrated artist, Kno Tominou. The gateway is in reality a temple forty-two feet high by forty feet wide, and eighty feet deep. It contains two stories and not a nail was used in its construction.

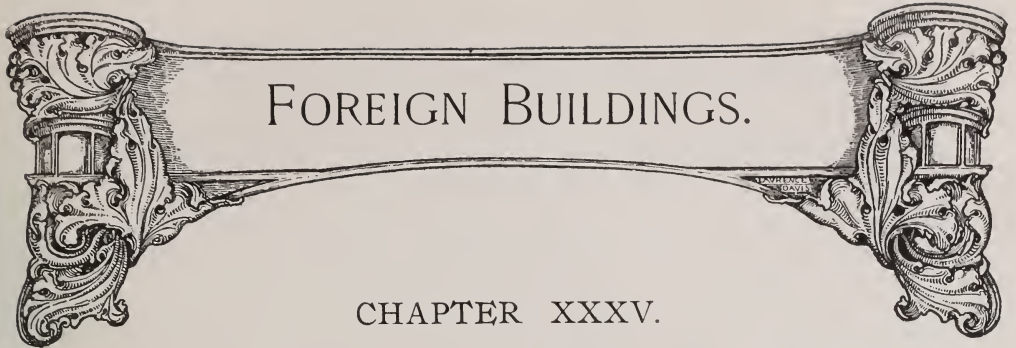
The building is covered with beautiful colors. Besides being an exhibit itself, the structure contains hundreds of Buddhistic figures and idols, executed in wood carving. Many of them are from five hundred to one thousand years old. Japanese Buddhist priests celebrate daily the rites of their religion in the dim interior. Bits of the Imperial Garden at Tokio furnish the chromatic setting for the old temple.

Tea houses are on the lagoons and lakes, where forty girls dance and play the shamisen. In a theatre across the lake natives illustrate ancient combats in armor, with long Japanese swords and spears. Strange cranes and storks wade in the water-ways, from the banks of which grow many varieties of gorgeous Japanese flowers, ferns and mosses. Japanese roosters with tails ten to twenty-five feet long, are seen on tiny inlets in the lake.

Rustic bridges of the firm and other native types make the islands accessible from the shores. The sompan, strange water craft, carry visitors about the lagoon in a busy street scene, flanked by native stores, open for their entire front and piled with odd wares.

The life of a Japanese city is illustrated. Japanese weaving girls, ten and twelve years old, weave rugs; street acrobats perform on high poles in the open air, as they do in the Mikado kingdom. A man who carves images from single beans of rice, and Japanese fortune-tellers, who weave their spell with metallic instruments instead of cards and trances, and the Jinrickasha, drawn by a native, carries the visitor through the crowded thoroughfare.

In its color, the murmur of its strange tongue and the music of its throbbing instruments, this scene of Japan is one of enduring memories of the Exposition.



FOREIGN BUILDINGS.

CHAPTER XXXV.

The Foreign Buildings Represented are Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Sweden, India, Japan, Argentine, Cuba, Mexico, Siam, Nicaragua, Holland, China and Ceylon.



THE foreign nations who participate in this great Exposition have made zealous effort to out-do each other in the erection of characteristic buildings and the installation of their exhibits. For the most part they have chosen some fine example of native architecture familiar to the world through history or literature, and their pavilions are thus objects of special interest to every visitor to the Fair.

Most beautiful of the buildings in the gardens surrounding Kensington Palace, where Queen Victoria was born, is said to be the Orangery, an ideal representation of the Queen Anne style of architecture, which has been reproduced in a setting of old English landscape as the British National building.

The Orangery was designed for a greenhouse, and since it was built two hundred years ago, it has never been surpassed as a specimen of garden architecture. It was not only a treasure house for the Queen's choicest plants and flowers, but a place where the Queen and her favored attendants delighted to retire and indulge in quiet conference over their cups of tea.

Overlooking the main picture of the World's Fair and conspicuous from every part of the grounds is the magnificent structure designed by Emperor William to represent Imperial Germany. The structure is a partial reproduction of a building renowned in German history, being copied with fidelity from the central portion of the famous Schloss (Castle) at Charlottenburg, near Berlin. The castle was built near the end of the seventeenth century by Frederick I, the first King of Prussia. It was designed by Andreas Schlueter, the great German Architect of that period.

The architecture of Charlottenburg Castle is imposing. The main facade is in two stories. In the center, over the main entrance, towering one hundred and fifty feet skyward, is an enormous stilted dome. Rooms in the pavilion are furnished with precious old furniture, gobelins and silver ornaments, the products of bygone days. These articles, now owned by the Emperor, have been in the possession of his family, many of them, for hundreds of years. Surrounding the pretentious building are copies of the famous gardens of Charlottenburg Castle, from which plants were taken by the landscape artists to make the likeness more real.

One of the architectural wonders of Europe has been reproduced by France as its National pavilion at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. The historic Grand Trianon at Versailles has been, in effect, transplanted from its historic surroundings to a beautiful plat of ground fifteen acres in extent at the Fair. A reproduction of the famous gardens of Versailles is a suitable frame for the historic picture made by the architects in duplicating Le Grand Trianon.

The Grand Trianon was one of the favorite residences of the great Napoleon. The extensive grounds also contain reproductions of several beautiful chalets of Marie Antoinette. These are used at St. Louis as restaurant pavilions.

The Government of Italy has reproduced a picturesque Italian villa, trimmed in stately balustrades and affording a garden such as has made artists and poets dream for ages. Standing high above the garden level, the pavilion is reached by a broad flight of stairs. Standards, crowned with bronzed victories, tower one hundred feet on either side of the entrance. The garden which stretches in front of the building is flanked on two sides by a ten-foot wall.

The Italian building is located on sloping ground, midway between the Administration Building and the Belgium pavilion fronting International avenue. The space occupied is 90 by 150 feet. The pavilion is one-story and shows in the interior a beautiful salon, lighted by stained glass windows. This is used for Italian concerts. Two small rooms, where the Commissioner's offices are located, connect with the salon. The stained glass windows were made in Milan, and the ornamental wrought iron, which occurs in various parts of the installation, is also imported.

The Antwerp Town Hall is reproduced by Belgium as its pavilion. It is a large and imposing structure, with wide entrances and a towering dome.

The structure is built mostly of steel brought from Antwerp. At each corner of the rectangular structure is a bulbous spire 126 feet to the top of the ornate weather-vane, which forms a finial. Including the spreading entrance stairways, which project on four sides of the building and supply the only means of access, the building is 267 by 191 feet. There is not a single window in the pavilion, light and ventilation being secured by means of big monitors in the center of the roof.

Distinctly Viennese, and the only sample of the art nouveau among the foreign nations, is the Austrian National pavilion, which was first built in Austria, taken to pieces and reconstructed after its arrival.

Being located at Administration and International avenues, it claims conspicuous notice. The ground plan of the building is in the shape of a capital T, the wing pointing toward the front. On either side of this front wing are gardens and fountains, embellished with a profusion of sculpture. The front of the building is flanked by square towers, 47 feet high, of peculiar design in the style of the art nouveau. The entire front is enriched with sculpture. Inside the building are 13 salons, one for each of the governmental departments, in which special exhibits are kept.

Crowned with an immense dome, rising 132 feet above the ground, is the magnificent structure which has been erected by the government of Brazil. The building is flanked on the east and west by flower gardens which have been carefully groomed. It faces the Belgian and Cuban pavilions on the north, and the Nicaraguan building on the east.

Three domes show above the roof-line at the top of the second story, the center one of which rises 78 feet. The side domes are flat, and are only about 20 feet above the roof.

Half-way between the Agriculture Palace and the Forest, Fishery and Game building, and directly opposite the national pavilion of Ceylon, is the Canadian building, a spacious structure designed on the plan of a club house. Commissioner General Hutchinson's official home is made at the Canadian building, and he serves as host.

More than \$30,000 has been expended by the Canadian government in erecting the building and beautifying the grounds. No exhibits are made in the pavilion, but all of the furnishings are reminiscent of the Dominion and home-like.

Nestling modestly among the more pretentious buildings about it is a typical Swedish farm-house, brought to the World's Fair in sections and reconstructed to represent King Oscar's government at the Exposition.

It has a prominent site on Administration avenue, opposite the British reservation, and is surrounded by its characteristic Swedish garden. All of the material used in the building is from the immense forests of Sweden.

Sombre-like, yet inspiring, is the reproduction of the tomb of Etmad-Dowlah, which has been made by India. It occupies a site near the Philippine reservation, at the rear of the Forestry, Fish and Game building. This tomb, the original of which is at Agra, India, has many of the bulbous dome accessories which has made a world wide reputation for the Taj Mahal at the same place.

In the pavilion, samples of tea, coffee, cardamom and pepper are served by natives. The interior furnishings are typical of East Indian life, and many historic relics hoarded by the ancient races of that country are displayed in the decorations. Plant life as it exists in India is demonstrated in the gardens surrounding the tomb, specimens having been brought from the old-time burial places of India's royalty.

Seven large buildings and a number of small pagodas, built of native material by Japanese artisans, occupy the space allotted to the Mikado's government, on the site of a beautiful hill west of Cascade Gardens and south of Machinery Palace.

The main pavilion is an ornate reproduction of the "Shishinden," a palace at Tokio in which the Japanese Emperor grants audiences to his ministers of state. Other buildings, including commissioner's office, the Bellevue pavilion, a bazaar, a Kinkaku tea pavilion, a Formosa tea pavilion and a tea show building, are disposed around the palace.

North of Administration building and near the Austrian reservation is located the Argentine Republic's National pavilion, a reproduction of the second and third stories of the Government Palace at Buenos Ayres. Furnishings for the pavilion were brought from Argentine, and the decorations are harmonious with the taste and style of that country.

Typically Cuban is the building representing that young nation. It is the reproduction of a well appointed dwelling-house of the present day, in the city of Havana, with a tower at one corner. The structure is surrounded on four sides by a 20-foot portico. Above is a flat roof, where visitors may promenade on pleasant evenings as they are accustomed to do in sunny Cuba. The interior is divided into three compartments—two offices for the Commission and a museum and exhibition hall. There is also the court, with those fragrant indoor plants typical of the tropics.

Mexico's pavilion occupies a prominent site fronting on Skinker Road. It is 50x72 feet in dimension, two stories high, and is designed after the style of the Spanish Renaissance. A very large picture of President Diaz in stained glass occupies a prominent position.

Ben Chama Temple has been reproduced as the national pavilion of Siam, which has an advantageous location between the Mexican and Nicaraguan pavilions. The building is in the shape of a Greek cross, having four arms of equal length radiating from a center. It is crowned by a high pitched roof, with a concave ridge pole like those on the Chinese pavilion.

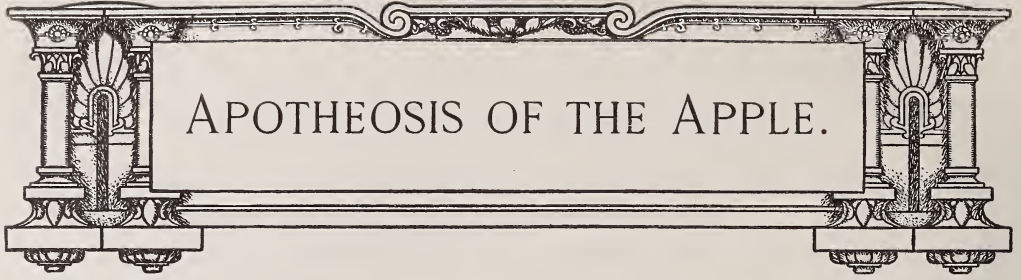
Almost hidden in a garden filled with native plants, the wee Nicaraguan building, smallest in the International group, holds out a welcome to visitors. Designed in the style of the Spanish Renaissance, the structure is one typical of the Central American country, rectangular in form and two stories high.

Holland's building is on the site in front of the Administration Building formerly allotted to Russia and abandoned by that country when the war with Japan broke out. The building cost about \$5,000. It occupies a space 50 by 40 feet, and shows on three sides steep-pitched Dutch gables with corbie-steps on the slopes. It is used for the display of a copy by Hendrik Kleyn, of Rembrandt's "Night Watch," now in the State Museum at Amsterdam. An admission fee is charged to view the picture. The other parts of the building are free.

Strongly contrasted with its Occidental surrounding is the unique Chinese pavilion, a reproduction of Prince Pu Lun's country seat, with all of its quaint environs. The framework was constructed by American workmen, but the delicate carving of the ornamental finish was fashioned by the skilled hands of Chinese artisans, who came all the way from the Flowery Kingdom to apply these last artistic touches.

This building, erected to hold some of the wonders of the Celestial Empire, stands on Administration avenue, midway between the Belgian and British buildings. The woodwork, about six thousand pieces in all, shows some fine examples of scroll sawing, wood-carving, pyrography and inlaying with ebony and ivory.

North of Agriculture Palace and near the great floral clock stands the beautiful Ceylon pavilion, which cost \$40,000, and is furnished in lavish style with treasured bric-a-brac brought from the far East.



APOTHEOSIS OF THE APPLE.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

Twenty Carloads of Fruit to be Distributed Free at the Fair—This is to Take Place on Apple Day (September 27)—Apple Consumers' League to Promote the Interests of This Luscious Product as a Food—Noted Men Who are Apple-Eaters Every Day.

THE day of the apotheosis of the apple has been set. September 27, 1904, is the date. That will be "Apple Day" at the World's Fair. The secretary of ceremonies, with the approval of the committee on ceremonies, has set aside that day for the special honor of the Apple. Thus, after waiting many years for recognition, the Big Red Apple and his lesser brothers are to receive a signal honor. After that day he will be Sir Knight or Saint Apple.

This novel and interesting idea originated with Mr. John T. Stinson, Superintendent of Pomology, Department of Horticulture for the Fair. Mr. Stinson's special protege in the fruit line is the apple. As chief of the Horticultural Experiment Station at Mountain Grove, Mo., he had occasion to study the apple in its native glory, in the great orchards in Southwest Missouri, which is called "The Land of the Big Red Apple." He is a member of the executive committee and statistician of the American Apple Growers' Congress, which met in St. Louis not long ago, and at that meeting he suggested that an "Apple Day" be named, on which every visitor to the World's Fair should be presented with a few eating apples. The Congress adopted the suggestion with alacrity. Barkus being willin', Col. Culp, of the committee of ceremonies, named the day.

So it comes about that the 27th of September is to be made memorable as Apple Day. Already the mouths of many thousand prospective Fair visitors are beginning to "water" in anticipation of a treat of the popular fruit. Already the devotees of the apple have begun arrangements to make the ceremonies of that day vivid with variety, so that the fame of the apple may be spread even unto the uttermost parts of the earth.

Every man, woman and child who attends the Exposition on that

day is to be presented with three or four fine apples, daintily wrapped in tissue paper, on which will be printed the local habitation and the name of each apple. The person eating the apple will enjoy the added pleasure of knowing what kind of apple it is and where it came from.

This free apple distribution will not be so simple an affair as it may seem on the surface. September is one of the golden months for Exposition attendance. The management confidently expects to have about 300,000 persons in attendance if the day be bright. Estimating the attendance at 300,000, and allowing three or four apples to each guest, we have in round numbers 1,000,000 apples to be given away. There are 300 apples on an average to a barrel, and 150 barrels to a carload. A very little figuring will show that more than 20 carloads of the fruit will be required.

APPLES FOR THE PEOPLE FREE.

The object of this distribution of apples, aside from the temporary delight which the feast will afford, is to promote the interests of the apple as a food. The American Apple Growers' Congress is engaged in a systematic exploitation of the apple, to the end that it may be adopted as a regular food, either raw or cooked in any one of a hundred ways, for a still greater portion of humanity than is using it at present. The apple is bidding for the place of the potato as a universal edible, and the Congress hopes to demonstrate its value as a health food at the Fair. In furtherance of this end, a considerable quantity of apple literature is to be distributed on Apple Day and other days.

While as yet the actual plans for the distribution of this million of apples have not been prepared, it is understood that there will be distributing stations at many points on the grounds, with the Palace of Horticulture as the central supply station. The great apple exhibit will be made in this building throughout the Exposition. Four acres of space in the central area of the palace will be devoted to apples. Here the visitor will find tasteful apple displays from every state and territory, and from the Canadian provinces.

From present prospects it is safe to predict that this display of apples will be one of the most interesting exhibits at the Exposition. Apple growers all over the country are engaged in friendly rivalries for the honor of showing the biggest and best apples. Many carloads of apples have been placed in storage over the winter, to be polished and placed on exhi-

bition in that enormous central area at the Palace of Horticulture at the very opening of the World's Fair.

As the season passes, of course these apples will gradually disappear ; but others will take their places, for there is to be a great reserve force of apples of all kinds, just as the commanding general of an army keeps a reserve force in readiness. When the summer apples ripen they will take their place in the exhibit, and as the autumn beauties begin to turn red or brown or golden they will be plucked and polished for the display.

The apples to be given away on Apple Day, will be chiefly of the Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Maiden's Blush and Fulton varieties, all of which will be ripe and ready by September 27. There will also be on hand some lots of the Wealthy variety, from the extreme north, which will come from cold storage, and the Chenango Strawberry apple will be good to eat at that date.

REGISTRATION OF APPLE EATERS.

Every one eating an apple on that day will be requested, through the literature presented with the fruit, to join the Apple Consumers' League. This is an irregular organization something on the order of a Don't Worry club ; anybody can belong to it who eats apples. As a matter of fact, everybody does belong to it who is a consumer of apples. I eat apples ; I am a member. You eat apples ; you are a member. But there are two kinds of members—voluntary and involuntary.

The voluntary members take a pledge to call for apples whenever they sit down to a table in a hotel or cafe. If apples are not on the bill of fare in some style the request for them is to be urged, so that gradually the proprietors of eating places will become so well educated up to the apple demand that they will not dare to conduct their establishments without putting the apple, raw or cooked on their cards.

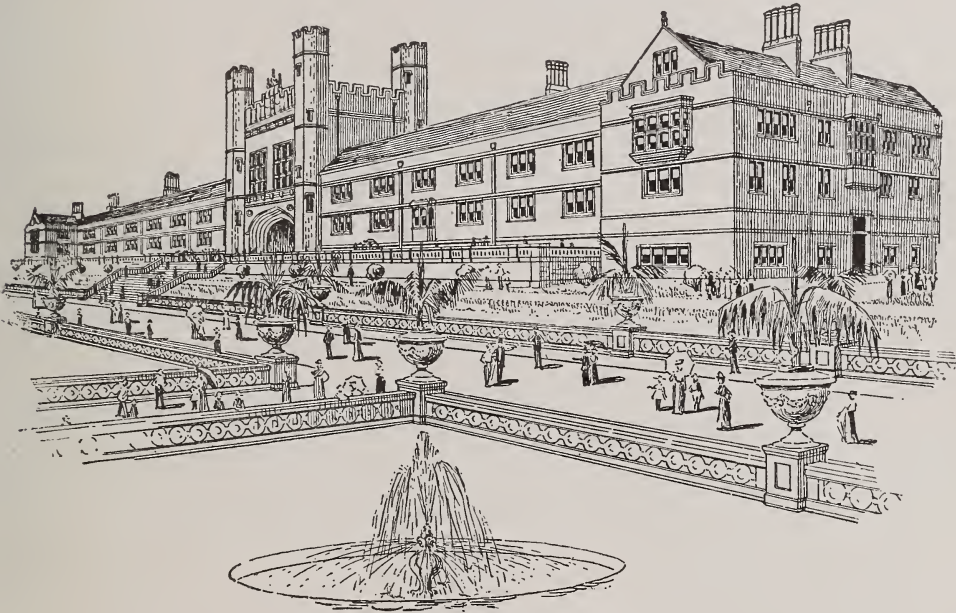
The involuntary membership of the Apple Consumers' League to which classification doubtless you and I belong, is made up of persons who are apple eaters just because they happen to like apples anyway. Two is a quorum for a meeting of this league. In that respect it is like the famous Unique Club that used to flourish in New York City.

The qualification for membership in the Unique Club was that every member must have his own particular hobby and must talk about his hobby at all meetings ; and two members constituted a quorum, so that a meeting of the club was in session whenever two members met, any-

where, on the street, in the street car, or at home—provided they talked about their hobbies. The benefits of apple eating is the topic which constitutes the hobby of all members of the Apple Consumers' League.

“Good morning! have you eaten an apple to-day?” has been suggested as the form of greeting.

One of the most prominent members of the Apple Consumers' League is United States Senator Francis Marion Cockrell, of Missouri. Gen. Cockrell has been a member of the senate for thirty years, and it is



THE ADMINISTRATION BUILDING.

said that he never eats a luncheon at the Capital without calling for and demanding an apple or two. The waiters at the Senate restaurant have come to know what is expected of them, and the senior senator from Missouri, always finds his big red apple beside his plate.

Mr. Russel Sage, of New York, is also a leading exponent of the apple-eating industry. Mr. Sage, it is said, makes his noonday luncheon a simple feast of apples and milk, costing him one dime. He declares that he cannot afford (for the sake of his health) to eat anything but apples.

Another New Yorker, who has added much to the reputation of the apple, is Mr. Herbert B. Collingwood, editor of the *Rural New Yorker*. Mr. Collingwood is a connoisseur in apples, and can supply new members

of the Consumers' League with excellent advice as to the apple that suits the season or the occasion.

That the apple is growing in popularity with gratifying rapidity is proved by the enormous increase in orchard areas during recent years. Missouri, the World's Fair State, has the honor of containing the largest number of apple trees and the largest individual orchards of any State. She has 20,000,000 apple trees set out and growing. Not all of them are old enough, as yet, to produce fruit, and so it happens that New York State, with a considerably smaller number of trees, is still shipping more apples to market than Missouri ships. In Missouri a vast number of the trees have been set out within very recent years.

There are several other States in the neighborhood of Missouri in which apple orchards are becoming remarkably popular with land owners. Iowa, Arkansas, Illinois and Colorado are quite productive in apples, as will be shown by their exhibits in the Palace of Horticulture. Idaho, also, is becoming famous for her apple output. But practically every State will show up creditably in this comprehensive display of every kind of apple that ripens under the sun.

Mr. Stinson's happy idea of an Apple Day at the Fair promises to attract the eager attention of all sorts and conditions of men—not to speak of women and children—for who is there on the face of this fruitful earth that does not delight in eating an apple now and then?

CHAPTER XXXVII

The International Exhibitions of the Past.

Origin of Industrial Exhibitions—The First French Exhibitions—The Exhibitions at Paris in 1844 and 1849—The Dublin Exhibition of 1827—The First International Exhibition, held at London, in 1851—The Crystal Palace—The New York Exhibition of 1855—The French Exhibition of 1855—The Palace of Industry—The Manchester and Florence Exhibitions—The London Exhibition of 1862—Other Displays—The Paris Exhibition of 1867.

THE first Industrial Exhibition of which we have any authentic account was held in France, during the stormy period of the Revolution. In 1797 the Marquis d'Avize was appointed Commissioner of the Royal Manufactories of the Gobelins, of Sevres, and of the Savonnerie. Upon entering upon the duties of his office, he found the workmen reduced nearly to starvation by the neglect of the two previous years, while the storehouses, in the meantime, had been filled with their choicest productions. He conceived the idea of establishing an exhibition of the large store of tapestries, porcelains and carpets thus accumulated by the government; and the consent of the government to this plan being obtained, preparations were made for holding the exhibition in the Chateau of St. Cloud.

In the meantime the Marquis was obliged to quit France in consequence of a decree of the Directory banishing the nobility from the country, and the exhibition scheme proved a failure. The next year, 1798, the Marquis returned to France, and, reviving his plan, this time on a larger scale, collected a considerable number of beautiful and rare objects, and placed them on exhibition and sale in the buildings and gardens of the Maison d'Orsay. The exhibition proved so successful that the scheme was at once adopted by the State, and at the close of the same year another exhibition was held, under the authority of the government.

This first official exhibition took place on the Champs de Mars, a temporary building being erected for the purpose. One hundred and ten exhibitors took part in it, and the display embraced the most magnificent collection of objects of art and industry that France could produce. The government was so well pleased with the results of the exhibition that it was announced by the Minister of the Interior that there would in future be an annual exhibition at Paris. The public disturbances, however, made it impossible to carry out this plan, and it was not until 1801 that the second official exhibition was held.

Napoleon was now First Consul. He entered heartily into the arrangements for the exhibition, as he fully comprehended its advantages to the country. He visited the workshops and factories of the chief manufacturing towns of France, and urged upon the manufacturers the great importance to themselves and to the country of giving to the plan their hearty co-operation. A temporary wooden building was erected in the court-yard of the Louvre, and in spite of the great difficulties in the way, the exhibition was a success. The exhibitors numbered 229; among the exhibits was now the world-famous Jacquard loom. Ten gold, twenty silver, and thirty bronze medals were awarded as prizes, and the recipients of the gold medal were formally entertained by the First Consul at a state dinner.

The third French Exhibition was held in 1802, and, like its predecessor, occupied a temporary building, erected in the court-yard of the Louvre. The number of exhibitors was 540. Among the successful exhibitors was Montgolfier, the proto-aeronaut, Vaucanson, the inventor of the mechanical duck and the flute player; and Jacquard, the inventor of the loom which bears his name. The exhibitions had now become so popular that a "Society of Encouragement" was formed for the purpose of continuing them and of aiding the efforts of French manufacturers.

Improvement in Exhibits.

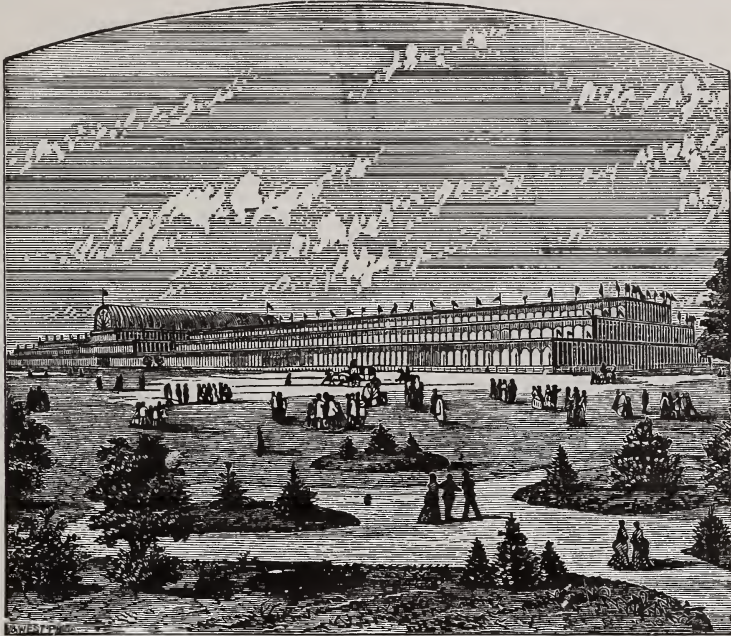
A fourth exhibition was held in 1806 on the esplanade of the Hotel des Invalides. There were 1,442 exhibitors. Among the articles exhibited were the printed cottons of Mulhausen and Logelbach, and silk and cotton thread, which were displayed for the first time. Among the prizes awarded were one for the manufacture of iron by means of coke, and another for the manufacture of steel by a new process.

The wars of the Empire made further exhibitions in France impossible, and it was not until some years after the downfall of Napoleon that they were revived. A fifth exhibition was held in 1819, in the court-yard of the Louvre, the exhibitors numbering 1,662. It was noticed that although the number of exhibitors showed but a slight increase as compared with the last exhibition, the quality of the articles displayed had materially improved.

Other exhibitions were held in the court-yard of the Louvre in the years 1823 and 1827, and in 1844 the tenth French Exhibition was held at Paris. Louis Philippe was King, and France had attained a degree of industrial prosperity greater than anything she had ever known before. The Exhibition was the most superb display that had ever been witnessed in Europe. An immense wooden building was erected for it in

the Carré Marigny of the Champs Elysées by the architect, Moreau; and in this edifice 3,960 manufacturers displayed their wares.

In 1849, though the country was still suffering from the effects of the Revolution of 1848, another and still grander exhibition was held. A larger and more imposing building than that of 1844 was erected in the Champs Elysées, under the supervision of the architect, Moreau. It covered an area of 220,000 square feet, exclusive of an annex devoted to a display of agricultural products and implements. The exhibition



THE CRYSTAL PALACE—LONDON EXHIBITION, 1851.

remained open sixty days; the number of exhibitors was nearly five thousand; and there were 3,738 prizes awarded.

Exhibitions in Great Britain.

The success of the French with their Exhibitions was such as to encourage other nations to undertake similar enterprises. As early as 1827, the Royal Dublin Society held an exhibition in their grounds, and this was so successful that the undertaking was repeated every three years until 1850. At a later period exhibitions were held at Manchester, Leeds, and other places in Great Britain. The Manchester exhibition of 1849 was quite a notable affair. In 1845 an exhibition was held at Munich, under the auspices of the King of Bavaria. Belgium at an early day engaged in such enterprises, and her exhibitions were both

numerous and important. Austria, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Denmark and Sweden also held successful exhibitions at various times.

All these exhibitions, however, were strictly national; that is, each was devoted to the display of the products of the country in which it was held. In 1849, M. Buffet, the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, conceived the idea of holding an exhibition of the products of all countries, and accordingly addressed a circular letter to various manufacturers on the subject, asking their views. The replies received by him so thoroughly discouraged him that he abandoned his plan.

The honor of holding the first International Industrial Exhibition belongs to England. The idea was first advanced by Prince Albert, the husband of Queen Victoria, in his suggestion of an International Jubilee, "to form a new starting-point from which all nations were to direct their further exertions." On the 30th of June, 1849, a meeting of the Society of Arts was held at Buckingham Palace, and to this body the Prince explained his plan for a proposed International Exhibition of Competition, to be held in London in 1851, and suggested that the exhibits should be grouped under four main heads, namely, Raw Materials, Machinery and Mechanical Inventions, Manufactures, and Sculpture and the Plastic Arts.

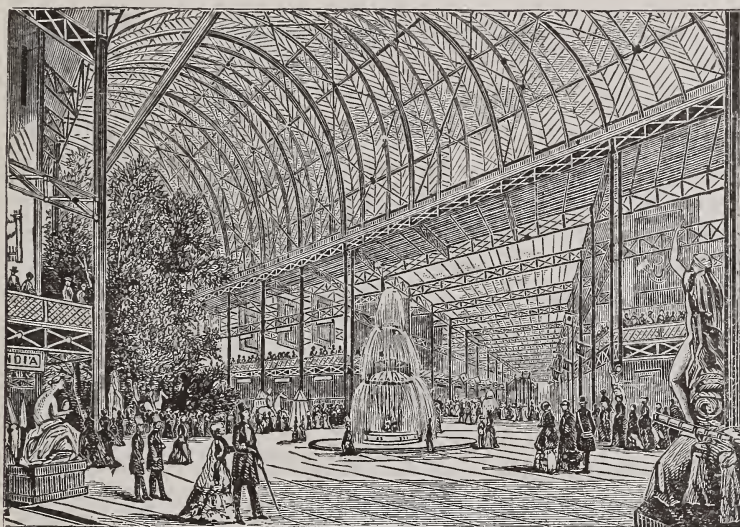
At a subsequent meeting held on the 14th of July, the same year, he proposed a plan of operations which included the formation of a Royal Commission, a scheme for the government of the Exhibition, the determination of a method of deciding and awarding the prizes, and for providing the funds necessary for carrying the plan into execution. His recommendations were adopted, and on the 3d of January, 1850, a Royal Commission, with Prince Albert at its head, was appointed.

Grand Opening by the Queen.

Architects of all countries were invited to submit competitive plans for the necessary buildings, and it was decided to rely upon voluntary contributions for the means necessary to establish the Exhibition. Out of 233 plans submitted, the design of Mr., afterwards Sir Joseph Paxton, was accepted by the Commission. This acceptance was made on the 6th of July, 1850, and was followed on the 26th by the awarding of the contract for the erection of the buildings to Messrs. Fox and Henderson. On the 30th of July the contractors took possession of the site in Hyde Park granted by the Government to the Exhibition; on the 15th of August the charter of incorporation was issued, and on the 26th of September the first column of the great building was set up in its place. The work was pushed forward with vigor, and on the 1st of May, 1851.

—the day originally appointed—the Exhibition was opened with great pomp by the Queen.

The building was of iron and glass, and presented a pleasing, and at that time a novel combination of lightness, beauty and strength. Such an eminent authority as Fergusson awards it this high praise: "No incident in the history of architecture was so felicitous as Sir Joseph Paxton's suggestion. At a time when men were puzzling themselves over domes to rival the pantheon, or halls to surpass those of the Baths of Caracalla, it was wonderful that a man could be found to suggest a thing that had no other merit than being the best, and, indeed, the only thing then known which would answer the purpose."



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE TRANSEPT OF CRYSTAL PALACE.

The building covered more than twenty acres; it had a length of 1,851 feet and a height ranging from 64 to 104 feet. Its construction required 3,500 tons of cast-iron and 550 tons of wrought-iron; 896,000 superficial feet, or 400 tons of glass; and 600,000 cubic feet of wood. It cost about \$850,000, the building remaining the property of the contractors when the Exhibition was over.

The International Exhibition of 1851 was a great success. It was open five months and fifteen days. More than \$200,000 was received from the sale of season tickets previous to the opening. The total number of visitors was 6,170,000; the daily average being 43,536. The receipts amounted to \$2,625,535, and an unexpended balance of \$750,000 remained in the hands of the Commissioners when all the expenses were

paid. The exhibitors numbered 13,937, of whom 6,861 were from Great Britain, 520 from the Colonies, and 6,556 from other countries. The awards were as follows: The Council Medal, the Prize Medal and a Certificate of Honorable Mention. They were distributed thus: Council Medals, 171; Prize Medals, 2,954; and Certificates of Honorable Mention, 2,123.

American Exhibitors.

The United States were represented by a small but creditable display, in estimating which it should be borne in mind that our country was then at the very commencement of its career in the higher department of art and manufactures. Powers exhibited his "Greek Slave," and "Fisher Boy;" Nunn and Clark, of New York, and Jonas Chickering, of Boston, exhibited their pianos; Cornelius and Co., of Philadelphia, exhibited two superb gas chandeliers; a number of handsome carriages were shown; and a very creditable display was made of agricultural implements and products.

The success of the London Exhibition of 1851 gave rise to a number of similar projects on a smaller scale. In 1853 an International Exhibition was held at Dublin, a superb building of glass and iron being constructed for the purpose. The Exhibition was opened by the Viceroy of Ireland on the 12th of May, 1853. It was only partially international in character, but was deeply interesting and highly successful.

In the same year an International Exhibition was also held in New York. Its object was to compare the productions of America with those of other countries, with the hope of encouraging American manufacturers and showing them their deficiencies. The manufacturers and artists of Europe joined heartily with those of our own country in the display, but in spite of these generous efforts the enterprise was a failure.

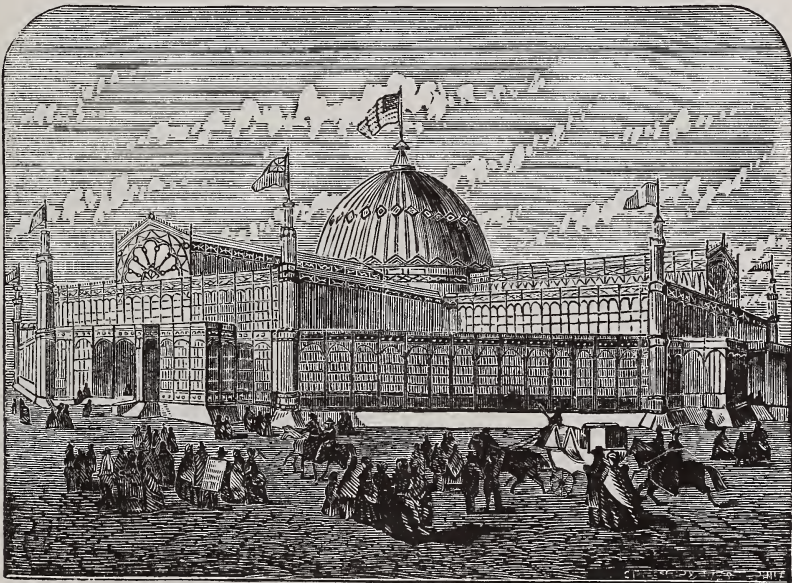
An elegant building of glass and iron, generally known as the Crystal Palace, was erected at the intersection of the Sixth Avenue and Forty-second Street. The location is now enclosed as one of the parks of the city, and is known as Reservoir Square. The piece of ground secured for the purpose was too small, being but 445 by 455 feet in size.

Description of the Building.

The building was octagonal in shape, changing at the height of twenty-four feet to a Greek cross, with low roofs in the four corners, and crowned in the centre by a dome rising to a height of 148 feet. The four corners of the building were octagon-shaped, and each front had two towers seventy feet high, supporting tall flagstaves. The construction of iron columns, girders, etc., was similar to that of the London

Crystal Palace of 1851, but the plan of the dome was original with the architects. The building covered 170,000 square feet, and there was also an annex used for the display of works of art, covering an area of 22,000 square feet. The annex was two stories in height, and was 450 feet long and 21 feet broad.

It was lighted from above, there being no windows on the sides. It was connected with the main building by two covered ways or wings, one story in height, in which the refreshment rooms were situated. The ceilings of the Crystal Palace were of glass, and were sustained by iron pillars. The prevailing style of architecture was Moorish; the decorations were Byzantine. The ceilings were painted in white, blue, red, and



CRYSTAL PALACE—NEW YORK EXHIBITION, 1853.

cream color. There were three entrances, 147 feet wide. The central aisle was forty-one feet and the side aisles fifty-four feet in width. The dome was 100 feet across.

The enterprise seemed doomed to misfortune from the first. The location was badly chosen, and the undertaking was hampered with burdensome conditions. It was a private enterprise, being conducted by a joint stock company, and was without government recognition or assistance. It was regarded with jealousy by many of the American cities, which refused to take any part in it.

The opening of the New York Exhibition was announced for early in June, but it did not take place until the 14th of July, 1853. President

Pierce formally presided over the ceremonies in the presence of the heads of the various Departments of the Government of the United States, and of the Commissioners from Great Britain and other foreign countries. There were 4,685 exhibitors represented in the Exhibition, of which 2,083 were American. As far as the display was concerned, the Exhibition was a success, but its financial management resulted in failure.

Totally Destroyed by Fire.

The Crystal Palace was used for various purposes for several years after the close of the Exhibition. In the fall of 1858, during the progress of the Annual Fair of the American Institute, the building took fire, and in half an hour was totally destroyed, together with all its contents.

In 1854 a grand exhibition was held at Munich, in which 7,005 exhibitors from all parts of Germany took part. It was by far the most superb display of German art and industry ever witnessed, and remained without a peer until eclipsed by the German exhibit at Vienna in 1873. The building was designed by Herr Voit, and was a superb structure of glass and iron, resembling in some respects the London Crystal Palace of 1851. It was of considerable size, being 850 feet in length, and about 85 feet in height.

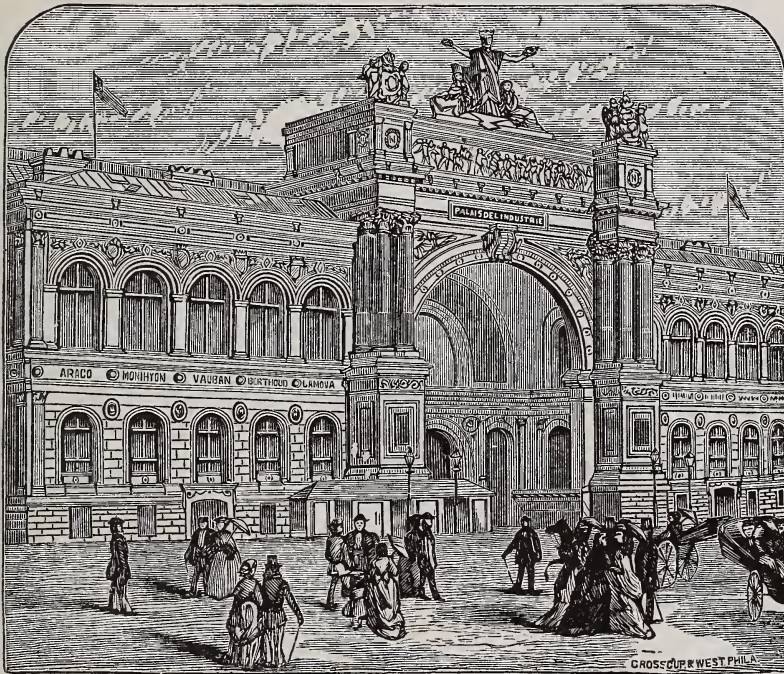
Napoleon III. was now Emperor of France, and that country was in the enjoyment of greater commercial prosperity than it had experienced for many years. The Emperor therefore resolved to undertake an International Exhibition on a grander scale than any that had yet been given. An Imperial Commission was organized, with Prince Napoleon as President, on the 24th of December, 1853, and the work of preparing the buildings was immediately begun. The Emperor wisely determined that the main edifice should be a permanent structure, and of such a character that it should not only reimburse the state for its outlay upon it by its future usefulness after the close of the exhibition, but that it should also be an ornament to the beautiful city in which it was to stand.

French Palace of Industry.

A site was selected in the Carré Marigny of the Champs Elysées, and a permanent edifice, known as the Palace of Industry, was erected. It was constructed of glass, stone and brick, and is now one of the principal ornaments of the Champs Elysées. It is 800 feet long and 350 feet wide. The walls of the Palace are of stone, so largely supplied with windows as to be more a system of arches than walls. The principal entrance is on the Avenue des Champs Elysées, and is surmounted by a group of

statuary representing the Genius of France distributing rewards to Art and Commerce. On the outside are shields bearing the names of the cities of France, and medallions containing busts of celebrated men; and round the lower frieze the names of men celebrated in all branches of knowledge, and of every country.

The interior consists of one large hall, 634 feet long, 158 feet wide and 115 feet high, surrounded by side aisles or galleries, on iron columns, and 100 feet wide. The roof is of iron and glass, the flat walls at each end being filled with brilliant painted glass. One of these represents



PALACE OF INDUSTRY—PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

France inviting all nations to the Exhibition. Besides this building there was a large rotunda, used for the display of the jewels of the Empress of the French and the Queen of Portugal, and exquisite specimens of Gobelín tapestries and Sèvres porcelain.

An immense gallery, 1,300 yards in length, extended along the Quai d'Orsay, from the Place de la Concorde to the bridge of the Alma, abutting on the Avenue Montaigne, in which was situated the Palais des Beaux Arts. The area thus covered was much larger than that of the London Exhibition of 1851, being about thirty-five

acres, including the galleries and the exterior grounds devoted to exhibition purposes.

The Exhibition was opened with great pomp, by the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie, on the 15th of May, 1855. As a display of objects of art and industry, the Exhibition was a grand success. Never before had such a magnificent and complete collection been gathered together. The number of exhibitors from France and her colonies was 10,691. The foreign exhibitors numbered 10,608, representing nearly fifty-three foreign countries. The American exhibitors numbered 131.

The great feature of the Exhibition of 1855 was the Art Gallery, which was the first truly international display of works of art ever attempted. Its chief object of interest was the beautiful reproduction of the statue of Minerva executed by Phidias for the Parthenon. The reproduction was on a smaller scale than the original.

The Exhibition remained open from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, when it was formally closed by the Emperor in person. The visitors numbered 5,162,330, the highest number on any day being 123,017 on Sunday, the 9th of September.

As a financial enterprise, the Exhibition was not a success. The cost of the buildings was about \$3,373,300, and the expenses of conducting the Exhibition brought the total outlay to about \$5,000,000. The receipts, all told, came to but \$640,000. This deficit was largely due to the wise generosity of the Emperor, who, being desirous that the whole people of France should be benefited by the Exhibition, made the tariff of admissions so low that the poorest man in France could enter the gates and reap the benefits of the beautiful display. On certain days—and these were numerous—the admission fee was only twenty centimes, or four cents in American money. Thus, though the State lost money in its actual outlay, it was immeasurably the gainer by its wise liberality.

Distribution of Awards.

The awards were distributed by the Emperor on the closing day. They were as follows: For the Industrial Department, 112 grand medals of honor, 252 medals of honor, 2,300 medals of the first class, 3,900 of the second class and 4,000 honorable mentions; for the Fine Art Department, 40 decorations of the Legion of Honor, 16 medals of honor voted by the jury, 67 medals of the first class, 87 of the second class, 77 of the third class and 222 honorable mentions.

The United States were well represented both in the exhibition and in the distribution of awards. Of the hundred and thirty-one American

exhibitors, the proportion of awards was greater than any other country, as we received two grand medals of honor, one to McCormick for his reaper, and the other to Goodyear for discoveries in the treatment of India rubber. We also received three medals of honor, seventeen first class medals, twenty-eight second class medals, and thirty honorable mentions, each accompanied by a diploma. Great Britain was represented by 1,549 exhibitors, but received only one grand medal of honor.

In the year 1857 there was held at Manchester, in England, an exhibition of fine art and fine art manufacture, which was confined more particularly to the art treasures of the United Kingdom. The building



LONDON EXHIBITION, 1862.

covered a little more than three acres, was fire proof, and cost \$122,500.

In 1861 an Exhibition of the industrial and agricultural products and fine arts of Italy was held at Florence, and in the same year Exhibitions were held in Edinburgh and Dublin, devoted to products of Scotland and Ireland.

Second London Exhibition.

The London Exhibition of 1851 was the first of a series of Industrial Exhibitions, which it was resolved should be given in the British capital once in ten years. It was accordingly determined that the second one should be held in 1861, and in 1860 preparations for it were begun. A charter of incorporation was issued by the Crown, and Royal commissioners were appointed under the presidency of the Prince Consort. The Italian war caused a postponement of the Exhibition for a year.

On the 14th of December, 1861, Prince Albert died, and his loss, which was a terrible blow to the British nation, was peculiarly felt by the

International Exhibition, of which he was the very life and soul. His death caused no delay in the Exhibition, however, which, in accordance with his wishes, was pushed forward steadily, but the absence of his wise counsels and generous support was sadly felt.

The site chosen for the Exhibition was at South Kensington, at the south end of the new gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, and not far from the site of the Crystal Palace of 1851. A building was erected from designs furnished by Captain Fowkes, of the Royal Engineers. It was constructed of brick, glass, and iron, and was 1,200 feet long by 560 feet wide, and, together with its several annexes, covered an area of 1,023,000 square feet. The total cost was about \$2,150,000. The buildings were inferior in beauty and convenience to the Crystal Palace of 1851.

The Exhibition was opened on the 1st of May, 1862. As Prince Albert died on the 14th of the previous December, neither the Queen nor any of her children were present. Her Majesty was represented by the Duke of Cambridge, who presided over the imposing ceremonies with which the Exhibition was opened. Thirty thousand persons were present on this occasion, and two thousand choristers and four hundred musicians rendered the ode written for the occasion by Alfred Tennyson.

Advance in Science and Manufactures.

The London Exhibition of 1862 was opened on the 1st of May, and was closed on the 15th of November, covering a period of a hundred and seventy-one days, exclusive of Sundays. The total number of visitors was 6,211,103; the maximum being attained on Thursday, October 30th, on which day the attendance was 67,891. The total cost of the Exhibition, including the "running expenses," was \$2,298,155. The receipts amounted to precisely the same sum, making the Exhibition merely self-sustaining, but nothing more.

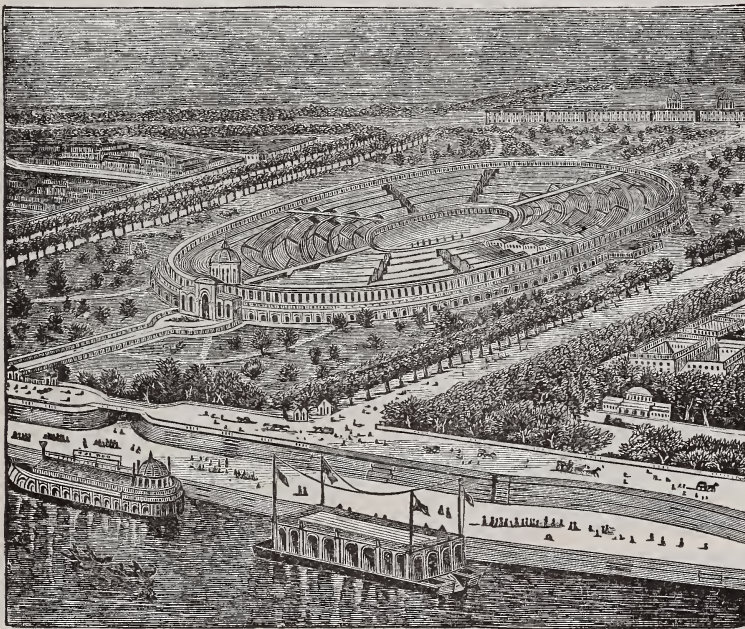
In its industrial and machinery displays, the Exhibition of 1862 was a marked improvement upon that of 1861, and fully showed the great advance that had been made in science and manufacture since the latter period by the civilized world. The strongest feature of the Exhibition, however, was its display of the fine arts. Here Great Britain stood pre-eminent, her display consisting largely of the works of her great painters, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Wilkie, Maclise, Mulready, Clarkson Stanfield, Landseer, and David Roberts.

The United States, being engaged in the life and death struggle of the Civil War, could give no official aid to the Exhibition of 1862, and the products of this country were represented there by but one hundred and

thirty-two articles, the expenses of their display being defrayed entirely by private funds. In spite of this, however, the exhibitors from this country received the largest number of awards, in proportion, of any nation represented. Among the special objects of interest from the United States at the Exhibition of 1862 were McCormick's Reaper, Sickles' Steam Steering Apparatus, Ericsson's Caloric Engine, sewing machines, pianos, maizena or corn starch, flour, street railway-cars, steam fire-engines, axes, ploughs, model houses, and cotton goods.

Nations Represented.

The total number of exhibitors at the International Exhibition of 1862 was 28,653. The principal nations were represented as follows: Great



PARIS EXPOSITION BUILDING AND GROUNDS, 1867.

Britain, 5,415; British Colonies, 3,072; France, 3,204; United States, 132; Italy, 2,099; Spain, 1,643; Austria, 1,413; Portugal, 1,370; French Colonies, 826; Russia, 724; Belgium, 799; Sweden, 511; Holland, 348; Greece, 296; Denmark, 285; Brazil, 230; Norway, 216; Hanse Towns, 187; South American Republics, 110; Rome, 76; Mecklenburg, 55; China and Japan, 38; Africa, 17; Switzerland, 10.

In the year 1865 a number of International Exhibitions on a smaller scale was held. At Amsterdam, in Holland, there was one devoted to

flowers; at Paris, there was one for the display of cheese; at Dublin, there was one of a miscellaneous character; at Oporto, in Portugal, there was one with 3,911 exhibitors; and at Stettin, in Prussia, there was also one, general in character, with 1,451 exhibitors.

France, in the meantime, had been planning an International Exhibition upon the most elaborate and magnificent scale. As early as the 22d of June, 1863, an Imperial decree was issued, announcing that an International Exhibition would be held at Paris in 1867, and that it would be more completely universal in its character, and more magnificent than any of its predecessors. The nations of the world were invited to take part in it, and it was expressly stated that the announce-



GRAND VESTIBULE OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION BUILDING, 1867.

ment had been made so early in order to give to all desiring to enter the Exhibition time to mature their plans and preparations.

Paris Display of 1867.

A second Imperial decree in February, 1865, confirmed the first one, and gave fuller details of the plan determined upon. An Imperial Commission was appointed, and committees were formed at home and abroad for the purpose of attending to the work of constructing the buildings and organizing the Exhibition. Prince Napoleon was made President of the Commission, and the work was begun.

The Champs de Mars—the site of the first French Exhibition of 1798—was assigned by the government for the Exhibition of 1867. It was

a rectangle in shape, embracing an area of one hundred and nineteen acres, and to it was added, for the purposes of the Exhibition, the Island of Billancourt, some distance lower down the Seine, affording an additional area of fifty-two acres, and making one hundred and seventy-one acres in all. The island was used for the Agricultural Department. The main buildings were erected in the Champs de Mars.

The main building was a vast one-story structure, elliptical in form, with a total length of 1,608 feet and a width of 1,247 feet. The total area enclosed by the outer walls of the building was thirty-seven and eight-tenths acres. The centre of this space was occupied by an open garden of one and one-half acres, which made the area under the roof of the building thirty-six and three-tenth acres. The plan of the structure was unique. It comprised a series of vast, concentric oval compartments, each one story in height, the inner one enclosing the central garden as an open colonnade. There were seven principal compartments, each of which was devoted to the display of a distinct group of objects. "The spaces devoted to the different countries were arranged in a wedge-like form, radially from the centre of the building to the outer edge, and the visitor, by proceeding around one of the concentric oval departments, passed through the different countries exhibiting, one after the other, always keeping in the same group of subjects; but if he walked from the centre of the building outwards, radially, he traversed the different groups of the same country. The arrangement of double classification required was, therefore, by this plan, completely accomplished, and afforded great convenience and facility for study and comparison,"

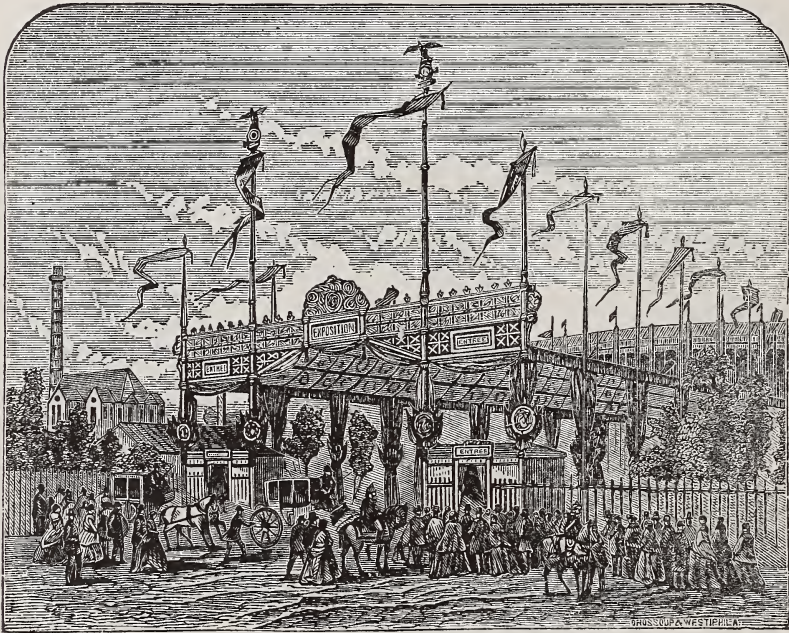
Building and Grounds.

The outer compartment of the building was the broadest of all, being 115 feet, and 81 feet high to the top of the roof. It was devoted to machinery, and along its entire length was a raised platform, supported by iron pillars, from which visitors could view the machinery below. The roof of the building was of corrugated iron, supported by iron pillars.

The grounds surrounding the main building comprised an extent of 81 acres, and were divided into a park and a reserve garden. Each section was beautifully laid off. In the park numerous structures, constructed by the different nationalities, grew up in all varieties of style, from the hut of the Esquimau to the palace of a Sultan, the workmen or attendants at each being almost universally peculiar to the special country, and imparting additional interest to them. The Champs de Mars, in a short space of time, changed like magic from a dry and arid

plain—useful only as a place for manœuvres of troops—to a charming park, containing a city in the midst of groves and green lawns ; a place such as the author of the “Thousand and One Nights” alone could have imagined ; groups of buildings so violent in their contrasts as to produce harmony only by reason of their oddity, and leading the visitor to imagine that he had been transported to dream-land.

Turkish and Egyptian palaces ; mosques and temples of the Pharaohs ; Roman, Norwegian, and Danish dwellings by the side of Tyrolese clâlets ; here, a specimen of the Catacombs of Rome · there, a group of



ENTRANCE TO THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

English cottages ; workmen and farmers' dwellings, lighthouses, theatres, a succession of hundreds of constructions as unlike each other as possible ; restaurants and cafés everywhere for all classes of people ; noises of all kinds filling the air ; concerts, orchestras, the ringing of bells, and the blowing off of steam boilers ; such was the park of the Champs de Mars during the Exposition Universelle.

The reserve garden contained the botanical, horticultural, and piscicultural collections of the Exhibition. It was exquisitely laid off with bright lawns, fountains, pools, cascades, grottos, conservatories, and shrubbery.

The work on the Exhibition grounds was begun in September, 1865,

that on the buildings on the 3d of April, 1866. The Exhibition was opened with splendid and imposing ceremonies, on the 1st of April, 1867, by the Emperor Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugenie. It was closed on the 3d of November, thus covering a period of 217 days, including Sundays. The total cost of the Exhibition, including the cost of construction and daily expenses, was \$4,688,705. The total receipts, including the subsidies from the Imperial Government and the City of Paris of \$1,200,000 each, were \$5,251,361, leaving a net profit of \$562,654. Dividends to the amount of \$553,200 were declared and paid; the remaining sum of \$9,456 was held for contingencies, and was finally devoted to charitable objects. The number of visitors was 10,200,000. On Sundays the admission fee was ten cents.

The Emperor Bestows the Prizes.

The Exhibition of 1867 was in all respects a wonderful and magnificent collection of the arts and industries of the world. It far surpassed any previous Exhibition in France or any other country, and will always be esteemed one of the great events of the nineteenth century. The agricultural department, located, as we have stated, on the Island of Billancourt, was the most complete and extensive display of agricultural implements and products and live-stock that had ever been witnessed in Europe.

The distribution of prizes took place in the Palace of Industry, in the Champs Elysées, on the 1st of July, in the presence of a vast and brilliant throng, the Emperor himself bestowing the awards. There were 50,226 exhibitors represented in the Exhibition. The awards consisted of sixty-four grand prizes, 883 gold medals, 3,653 silver medals, 5,565 bronze medals, and 5,801 honorable mentions. Of these the exhibitors from the United States received three grand prizes, seventeen gold medals, sixty-six silver medals, and ninety-four bronze medals. The total number of American exhibitors was 705.

The highest number of visitors on any day was 173,923, on the 27th of October.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

International Exhibitions of the Past—Continued.

Paris Exhibition of 1869—London Exhibitions Beginning in 1871—Expositions in Copenhagen, Moscow and Vienna—Galleries of Fine Arts and Superb Buildings—Products of the World Brought Together—Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia—Complete Success of the Enterprise—Paris Exposition of 1889—Eiffel Tower—Cost of the Exposition.

In 1869 an Exhibition of the fine arts applied to industry was held in the Palace of Industry at Paris; and in the same year an Exhibition was held at Dublin, and a Fine Art and Loan Exhibition, similar to the Manchester Exhibition of 1857, was given at Leeds, in England.

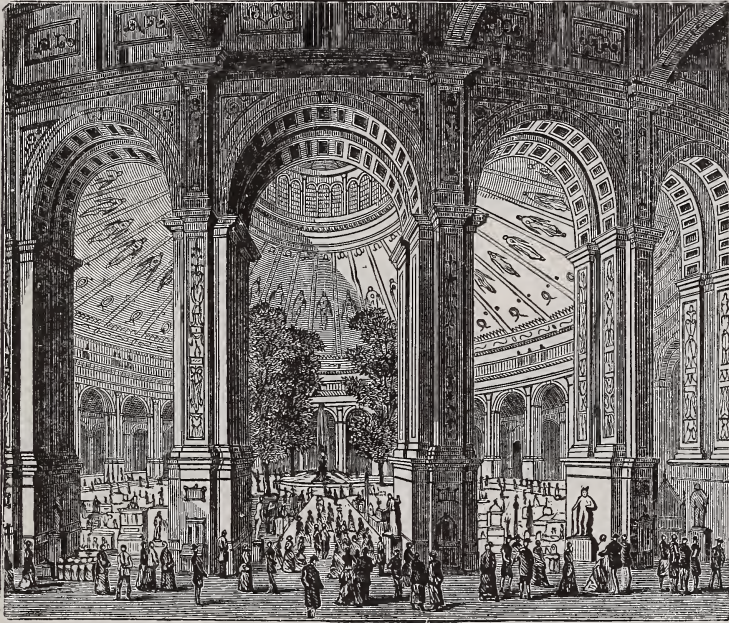
In 1871 a series of annual International Exhibitions was begun at London. The first of these was opened on the 1st of May, 1871, and was closed on the 30th of September. It was held in a building erected for the purpose at South Kensington. Thirty-three foreign countries were represented; there were four thousand fine art and seven thousand industrial entries on the part of the exhibitors, and the visitors numbered 1,142,000. There were no prizes, and the receipts of the Exhibition balanced its expenses.

The second of the new series of Exhibitions was given in 1872, and was devoted to arts connected with printing, paper, music and musical instruments, jewelry, cotton goods and fine arts. This was followed by a third annual Exhibition in 1873, which made a feature of cooking and its apparatus. The Exhibition was opened on the 14th of April and was closed on the 15th of August. It was visited by 31,784 persons.

Other Exhibitions.

In 1872 an Exhibition was held at Copenhagen, and was devoted to the products of Sweden, Norway and Denmark. In the same year an Exhibition on a considerable scale was held at Moscow. It was given under the auspices of the Moscow Polytechnic Society, with the patronage of the Russian government. Its various buildings were elaborately constructed, and occupied a space of two English miles. In its arrangement the greatest skill was shown; and its classification is said to have been the best and most scientific which has ever yet been attempted. Each special group of objects had separate buildings. Admirable as it was, it was too far distant for this country to take part in it.

Austria now resolved to engage in these friendly contests between the nations of the world, and to hold in Vienna an International Exhibition which should eclipse even the French Exhibition of 1867. Various causes, however, prevented any definite action from being taken in the matter until 1870. The first steps were taken by the Trades Union of Vienna, a wealthy and powerful organization, the president of which was Baron Wertheimer, a wealthy manufacturer. A guarantee fund of \$1,500,000 was formed, the subscriptions being taken mainly by the members of the Society. The government now came to the support of the scheme, and



ROTUNDA OF THE VIENNA EXPOSITION BUILDING, 1873.

on the 24th of May, 1870, a decree was issued by the Emperor, stating that "under the august patronage of His Imperial and Royal Majesty, the Emperor, an International Exhibition would be held at Vienna in the year 1873, having for its aim to represent the present state of modern civilization and the entire sphere of national economy, and to promote its further development and progress."

Liberal Bequests.

An Imperial Commission was formed, with Archduke Charles Louis as Protector, Archduke Régnier, President, and Baron William Von Schwarz-Senborn as Director-General. An appropriation of \$3,000,000 was made by the government, to which was added the guarantee fund

previously obtained by private subscriptions. At a later period the government was obliged to make an additional appropriation of \$3,000,000.

The site selected for the Exhibition was the Prater, or Imperial Park, situate on the border of the Danube, just outside of the city. It was admirably chosen, both for beauty of situation and for adaptation to the purposes of the Exhibition. The total area enclosed within the fence surrounding the Exhibition grounds was about two hundred and eighty acres. The principal structures were the Palace of Industry, or the Main Exhibition Building, the Gallery of Fine Arts, the Machinery Hall and the Agricultural Building.

The Main Building was constructed of brick, glass and iron, and was 2,985 feet long, 82 feet wide and $52\frac{1}{2}$ feet high to the central dome. Opening from this were thirty-two transverse galleries, 250 feet long and 49 feet wide, the entire structure presenting a form not unlike that of the spine of a fish with its lateral projecting bones. The chief feature of the building was the dome, which was of iron, and was 354 feet in diameter. It was the largest dome that had ever been constructed before, that of St. Peter's at Rome being only 156 feet in diameter, and the domes of the London Exhibition of 1862 only 160 feet in diameter. It was crowned by a central lantern 101 feet in diameter, and 30 feet high, provided with side lights and a conical roof, similar to that of the main dome. On top of this was another lantern 25 feet in diameter and 30 feet high, which was surmounted by a huge copy of the crown of Austria.

Spacious Rotunda.

As the dome was the principal feature of the exterior view of the building, so was the rotunda the most beautiful portion of the interior. A circular corridor, a little more than forty feet in width, ran around the rotunda, connecting with the nave of the building on both sides. The columns on which the dome rested stood between the corridor and the rotunda, and were joined to one another by large arches. The columns and arches were handsomely finished, and the effect was very fine. The floor of the rotunda was lower than that of the rest of the building, and in the centre was a beautiful fountain, which added greatly to the general appearance of the Hall. The ceiling of the dome was of canvas, and was beautifully and appropriately decorated with paintings and gilding.

The Gallery of Fine Arts stood a short distance to the east of the Palace of Industry, and was connected with it by two temporarily covered ways. It was built of brick, and was stuccoed so as to produce an ornamental appearance. It was 650 feet long and 115 feet wide. It proved too small

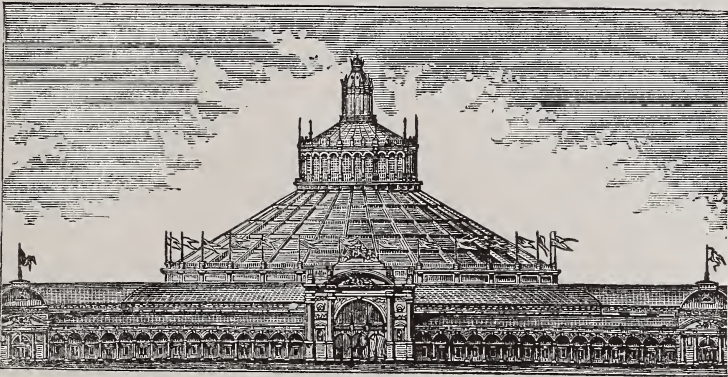
and two annexes were built, and were connected with it by covered passages, these passages containing the works of sculpture on exhibition.

The Machinery Hall was situated to the north of the Main Building, and was 2615 feet long and 164 feet wide. It consisted of a nave 92 feet wide, in which was placed the machinery in motion, and two side aisles, each 28 feet in width, devoted to machinery at rest.

The Agricultural Halls consisted of two separate buildings constructed of timber. They covered an area of 426,500 square feet.

Superb Buildings.

The grounds were beautifully laid off, and were filled with a large number of buildings devoted to various purposes, and similar to those which were so marked a feature of the Paris Exposition of 1867. These were



CENTRAL DOME OF THE VIENNA EXPOSITION BUILDING, 1873.

of unprecedented variety and importance, representing on a scale of great splendor and completeness the habits, manners, customs and methods of construction of various nations. The palace of the Viceroy of Egypt was one of the most noticeable of these buildings. Designed by an Austrian architect long resident in the East, and constructed by native Egyptian workmen with great skill and truthfulness, it presented an appearance at once interesting and instructive. One saw here a sumptuous mosque decorated in the richest manner, an ordinary dwelling house, and then a regular farm and stable department stocked with dromedaries and other domestic animals of Egypt.

Then there were also on the grounds specimens of the national habitations of Turkey, Persia, Morocco, Japan, Sweden, etc., Farmers' or peasants' homes from all countries, restaurants and saloons, the Imperial Pavilion, the Jury Pavilion, and special exhibits of all sorts, amounting in the aggregate to more than two hundred buildings, each one presenting something novel and pleasing.

The deepest interest was manifested by the various nations of the world in the Vienna Exhibition, and the collection gathered together there represented the choicest objects of art and industry and the highest culture and progress of the civilized world.

The Exhibition was opened on the 1st of May, 1873, with great pomp by the Emperor Francis Joseph I., of Austria. The awards were formally distributed on the 18th of August, and numbered 26,002 in all. They were divided as follows: 421 diplomas of honor; 3,024 medals for progress; 10,465 diplomas for honorable mention; 8,800 medals for merit; 326 medals for good taste; 978 medals for fine arts; 1,988 medals awarded to workmen. The Exhibition was closed on the 31st of October, having extended over a period of 148 days, including Sundays. There were in all about 42,584 exhibitors represented. Of these, 643 were from the United States, to whom were awarded 349 prizes, of which the International Bureau at Washington, the Light-House Board of the United States, the State of Massachusetts, and the City of Boston, for school systems, and the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, received grand diplomas of honor.

The total number of visitors was 7,255,687, and the receipts amounted to \$1,032,385, or about enough to pay the running expenses. The total cost of the Exhibition being about \$12,000,000, there remained a deficit of over \$9,000,000, which loss fell upon the Austrian Government.

There were many reasons for this loss. In the first place, a sickly season at Vienna had preceded the Exhibition, and had rendered strangers afraid to visit that city. This was followed by a financial crisis, which crippled many who would have aided in making the Exhibition a monetary success. Added to this was the selfish conduct of the people of Vienna, who, by raising the prices of living to an exorbitant figure, frightened away visitors, and invited their own ruin. The contrast between the conduct of the people of Philadelphia during the Centennial International Exhibition and that of the people of Vienna in 1873, was marked indeed; and the results in each case afford a valuable lesson to future times.

The Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia.

As the first century of American independence approached a period, a general *consensus* of opinion approved the suggestion of celebrating the august anniversary in some manner commensurate with the tremendous event to be commemorated. The methods of celebration proposed were many and diverse; but finally public opinion united upon an International Exhibition, in which the people of all Nations should be invited to participate, as the most fitting and impressive manner of marking the



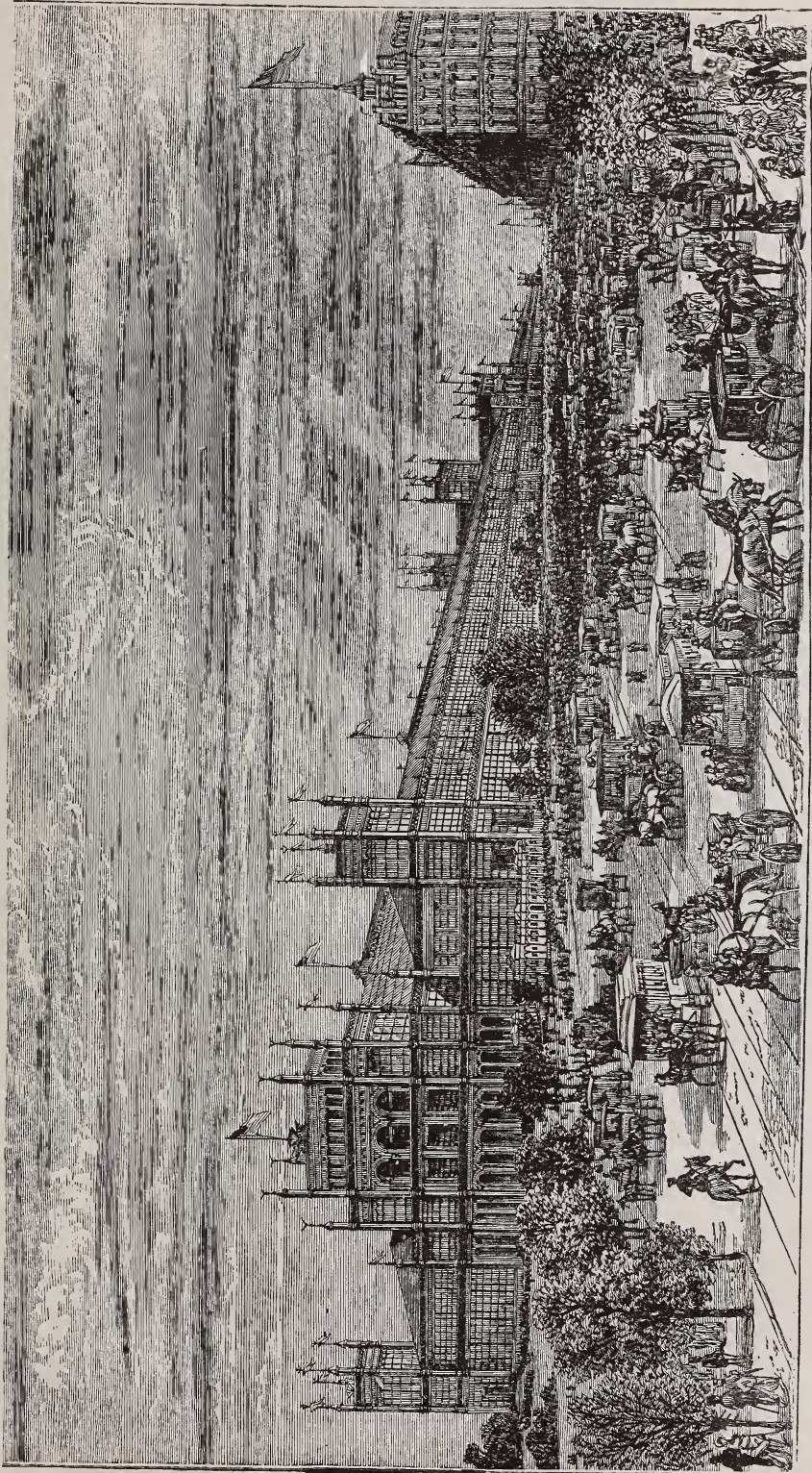
BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF CENTENNIAL GROUNDS, INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA.

birth-year of the Republic. The project having been determined on, some discussion arose as to the site of the Exhibition; many cities were naturally ambitious to claim the honor and reap the benefits attaching to the location of so momentous an enterprise. Boston and New York, respectively, offered cogent arguments and large inducements; but Philadelphia, the birth-place of our freedom was manifestly the appropriate stage upon which to enact the pageant of progress, and her claim was ratified by an overwhelming public opinion. In 1871, Congress passed an Act providing for the celebration to be held at Philadelphia in the year 1876. On the 3d of July, 1873, President Grant issued his proclamation and announcement of the coming event, and caused to be conveyed to the Foreign Ministers of the various powers represented at Washington an invitation for the attendance and co-operation of their people. To the surprise of many, but gratification of all, the response from foreign countries was prompt and cordial. The leading governments accredited as Commissioners men of high rank, appropriated large sums in furtherance of the project, and in every way evinced a desire to contribute to the success of the undertaking. At home the enterprise received general and generous support. The United States Government authorized a loan of \$1,500,000 to meet the initial expenses. The State of Pennsylvania appropriated \$1,500,000; the City of Philadelphia gave \$1,000,000; and all the other States subscribed to the stock.

A Beautiful Location.

In 1873, the beautiful grounds known as Fairmount Park were selected as the site of the Exhibition. The city not only relinquished the Park to the Centennial Commissioners without charge or hindrance, but erected at its own expense two magnificent bridges over the Schuylkill at a cost of two millions and a half of dollars. The grounds appropriated to the uses of the Exhibition comprised 450 acres, of which 285 acres were fenced in and included the various structures containing the exhibits. These buildings were as follows: Main building, covering an area of 870,464 square feet; Machinery Hall, covering an area of 544,720 square feet; Art Building, covering 76,650 square feet floor space and 88,869 square feet wall space; Horticultural Hall, 350 feet long, 160 feet broad and 65 feet in height; Agricultural Building, covering 117,760 square feet; Women's Department Building, 208 feet long and 208 feet broad.

The United States Government added to the interest of this exhibition by the appointment of a special commission and the appropriation of a sum of money, \$728,500, to represent the condition of the different departments of the government at that period.



VIEW OF THE MAIN BUILDING OF THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION — 1880 feet in length, and 464 feet in width¹

The total number of exhibitors was estimated at 30,864, the United States heading the list with 8,175; Spain and her colonies, 3,822; Great Britain and colonies, 3,384; and Portugal, 2,462. It is interesting and gratifying to note that Spain and Portugal, the two nations so closely connected with the early history of our country, should have been such prominent exhibitors.



OBVERSE OF CENTENNIAL MEDAL.



REVERSE OF CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

The following countries were represented :

Argentine Rep'c,	Denmark,	Italy,	Peru,	Sweden.
Austria,	Egypt,	Japan,	Portugal,	Switzerland,
Belgium,	France,	Mexico,	Russia,	Tunis,
Brazil,	Germany,	Morocco,	Siam,	Turkey,
Canada,	Great Britain	Netherlands,	Siberia,	United States,
China,	and Colonies,	Norway,	Spain,	Venezuela,
Chili,	Hawaii,	Orange Free State.		

The method of awards adopted in 1876 differed from that of all previous systems. It dispensed with the international jury and substituted a body of judges one-half foreign, selected individually for their knowledge and experience. It also dispensed with the system of graduated awards, and required of the judges written reports on the inherent and comparative merits of each product thought worthy of an award, setting forth the properties and qualities, presenting the consideration forming the ground of the award, and awarding such report by the signature of their authors. The medals awarded by the commission were of bronze, in shape four inches in diameter, very chaste in appearance, and the largest of the kind

ever struck in the United States. These awards of medals were simply as evidence merely of merit and not superiority, the written reports indicating whose exhibit in each group was preferred by the judges. The total number of awards issued at the Centennial was 13,104, of which 5,364 were to American exhibitors, and 7,740 to foreign exhibitors.

The Centennial Exhibition opened May 10th, 1876. From that date until November 10th, when the gates were closed, there was admitted a grand total of 9,910,996 persons, of whom 8,004,274 paid the admission fee.

There were 1,815,617 entrances of persons connected with the Exhibition, and 91,075 complimentary admissions, making a daily average of paid and free of 62,333. The largest number admitted on any one day



MEMORIAL HALL—CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA.

was 274,919, on Pennsylvania day, September 28th. The smallest number on May 12th, 1876, 12,720. The largest number passing through a single gate, in a single hour, was 1870, or about thirty persons per minute. There was an average population residing in the grounds of 571 persons, exclusive of the guards and firemen.

It is estimated that nearly one hundred separate and distinct associations, including religious, temperance, military, masonic, etc., met in Philadelphia in the summer of 1876, with a membership of nearly one million. The selection of a special day for each State was a great success, and largely increased the number of visitors.

The railroad facilities in Philadelphia were confined to the Pennsylvania

Central and the Reading roads, and had a capacity for receiving 25,000 or dispatching 10,000 per day. The heaviest one day's service of both roads was 244,147. Total number of arrivals and departures during the World's Fair, 5,907,333.

Paris Exhibition of 1878.

The Paris International Exhibition of 1878 again made an advance in magnificence and size upon all previous displays, and as a collection of fine art and literature was especially notable. The total area covered by the various buildings was about eighty acres, and the exhibitors numbered as many as 80,000. The number of visitors was 16,032,725, and the gross receipts were \$2,530,595.

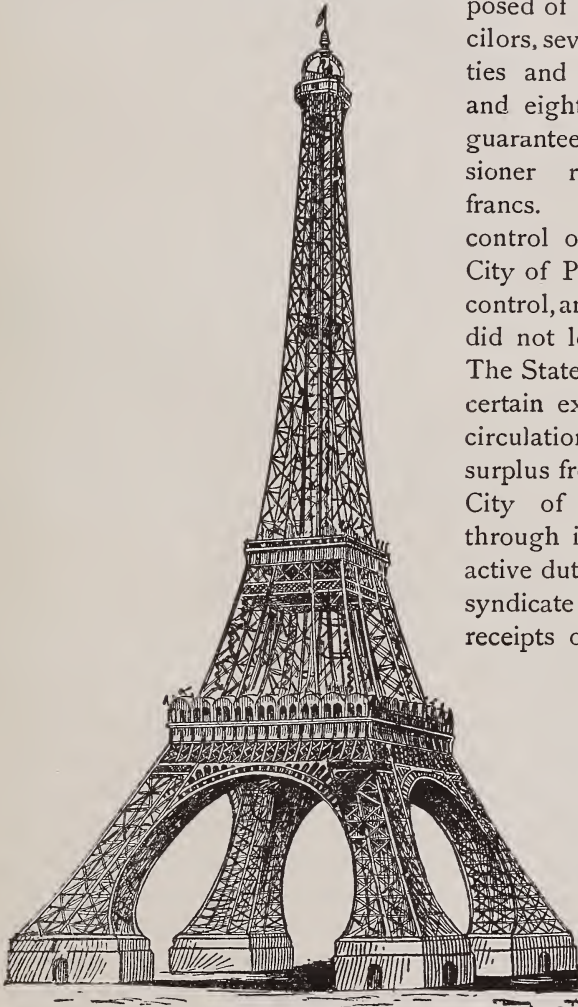
Following this Exhibition, almost every year during the next decade was signalized by exhibitions in the chief centres of Europe and other parts of the world. These were held at Berlin and Sidney in 1879, at Melbourne in 1880, at Berlin, Moscow and Buenos Ayres in 1882, at Amsterdam in 1883, at Calcutta and New Orleans in 1884, at Antwerp in 1885, at Edinburgh and Liverpool in 1886, at Manchester in 1887, and at Glasgow and Brussels in 1888. At London have also been held with great success an Electrical Exhibition in 1882, an International Fisheries Exhibition in 1883, a Health Exhibition in 1884, an Inventions Exhibition in 1885, a Colonial Exhibition in 1886, an American Exhibition in 1887, Italian, Irish and Anglo-Danish Exhibitions in 1888, and a Spanish Exhibition in 1889.

The Paris Exposition of 1889.

As early as 1883 the rulers of the powerful Republic which had risen upon the ruins of the second Empire and the extinction of the Napoleonic dynasty, formed the purpose of astonishing the world with such a display of the industrial energy, productive power and material resources of New France as should cast into shade all previous attempts of a kindred nature. With their usual sagacity the governing authorities resolved to invoke the ready enthusiasm of their countrymen by appealing to their patriotic sentiment. The time was fixed for 1889, the centenary of the fateful revolution by which the divine right of kings was forever dethroned in the land of immemorial despotism.

In November 1887 M. Jules Grévy, President of the Republic, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Commerce, signed a decree ordaining a Universal Exposition, to be opened in Paris on May 5th, and to be closed October 31st, 1889. For the purpose of carrying through successfully this gigantic enterprise the government pronounced in favor of a system of organization by the State in alliance with a guarantee

society, which had been found to work well in 1867. This society guaranteed the State 18,000,000 francs, or \$3,600,000, and gave certain pledges in the event of the expenses exceeding the amount calculated. This society or syndicate acted by means of a Board of Control, com-



THE EIFFEL TOWER.

posed of eight municipal Councilors, seventeen Senators, Deputies and State Representatives and eighteen subscribers to the guarantee fund, each commissioner representing 1,000,000 francs. Thus the State had control of the exhibition, the City of Paris had a voice in the control, and the guarantee society did not lose sight of its capital. The State was reimbursed to a certain extent by the greater circulation of money and greater surplus from indirect taxes; the City of Paris was secured through its increased receipts in active duties, and the guarantee syndicate by its control of the receipts of the exhibition. A

law, dated July 6th, 1886, sanctioned this combination, and on the 28th of July a decree regulated the organization of the service. The Ministry designated the chief officers, and appointed a Consultative Committee of three hundred persons under

the title of "The Grand Council of the Universal Exhibition."

The Champs de Mars was again selected as the site. The total space occupied was 173 acres. The largest building on the grounds was the Palace of Machinery, measuring 1,378 feet in length, 406 feet in width and having an elevation of 166 feet. The floor covered 11 acres. The

total cost of the structure was \$1,500,000. The Palace of Arts cost \$1,350,000; the Palace of the French Sections, \$1,150,000; while \$500,000 was expended on the parks and gardens. Among these parks were interspersed that marvelous collection of villages which seemed to the spectator to represent the world in miniature: the Indian huts, Arabian tents, a street in Algiers, the Caledonian village. The Eiffel Tower was the principal attraction.

This structure, 984 feet high, is named after its inventor, a French engineer, who, however, has given credit to this country as having furnished the idea; possible the Sawyer Observatory at the Centennial may have suggested it. Its base formed a gigantic archway over a main path leading from the bridge into the central grounds of the Exposition. The tower is of very simple construction, built entirely of iron girders and pillars, with four great shafts consisting of four columns each, starting from the four corners of the base, and merging into a single shaft, which forms the main part of the tower. This shaft ends in a great cupola or Alpine reception room, which in turn is surmounted by a still higher lantern or observatory, the platform of which is over 800 feet above the ground. The total weight has been estimated at 15,000,000 pounds, or 7,500 tons, and the cost at about \$1,000,000, the French government assuming one-third the expense.

A Splendid Success.

The Exposition was in every respect a brilliant triumph. The exhibits surpassed all previous displays. The attendance exceeded the most sanguine expectation. The financial results were unexampled in the history of Expositions, and so remain. There were fifty-five thousand exhibitors; of this number the United States furnished nearly two thousand. The total number of admissions by ticket was a fraction over twenty-eight millions. The attendance on the last day was four hundred thousand, the largest ever recorded. The average attendance was one hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and eighty-nine. In admissions there was an increase over the Paris Exposition of 1878 of twelve millions, and over the Centennial of eighteen million persons.

The most remarkable outcome of this Exposition was the financial return. The government issued 30,000,000 tickets to the guarantee company, which, sold at one franc each, would realize \$6,000,000. It also authorized a lottery with 200,000 bonds of twenty-five francs, good for twenty-five tickets, the bonds bearing interest. They soon sold at thirty francs and over, thus paying the syndicate well on its investment.

The original estimate for buildings and grounds for the World's Fair

Paris, 1889, was 32,664,518 francs ; in our money about \$6,500,000. This included every item chargeable to buildings and grounds, and the result it will be admitted by every visitor, indicated a good return on the investment, especially when, in closing up the account, the actual cost was found to be \$646,490 less than the above estimate. The total estimate made for the entire cost of the World's Fair, Paris, 1889, was 43,000,000 francs, but the result shows an outlay of only 41,500,000, the gross total being as follows :

Receipts	.	.	.	.	.	49,500,000 francs
Expenses	.	.	.	.	.	41,500,000 francs

Showing an excess in receipts of . . . 8,000,000 francs

Or \$1,600,000. This wonderful result, exceeding that of any previous exhibition, was due almost entirely to the admirable organization of the whole affair from its smallest detail, and the fact that nearly all the officials connected with it were men of experience.

The harvest reaped by the City of Paris was most abundant. The gold reserve or balance in the Bank of France enormously increased. The various railroad companies admit an increase in numbers over the six months of the preceeding year of 1,878,747, and in receipts of over 66,000,000 francs, and the City of Paris Omnibus Company of 4,000,000. The Cab Company transported 26,097,112 persons from January 1 to November 1, 1889 ; the same period in the previous year, only 12,000,000. with an increase in revenue of 1,558,000 francs. The Louvre, a large dry goods store ran four *free* stages to the Exhibition, carrying 1,320,000 passengers gratis. There were some 300 open wagons or spring wagons in use, run by private parties, making as high as \$50 per day. The tramways, from May 6 to October 31, carried 6,342,670 people, giving over 1,500,000 francs receipts, sometimes carrying 10,000 per hour. The Belt Line carried an average of 30,000 per day during the Fair, and a total of not less than 16,215,825 individuals and the small steamboats on the Seine 13,527,125 ; the theatres all showed large gains ; the total excess of receipts over previous years being \$19,867,555 francs.

With this superlative effort of the French the record ends. Minor exhibitions were held during the year 1889 at Hamburg, Berlin and Vienna, but they were local in design and scope, and call for no extended notice.

CHAPTER XXXIX

International Exhibitions of the Past—Continued.

The World's Fair at Chicago—Celebration of the Discovery of America by Columbus—The National Export Exposition—The Paris Exposition of 1900—The Pan-American Exposition—South Carolina Inter-State Exposition.

THE World's Fair at Chicago, which opened May 1 and closed October 31, 1893, was a great success in every way. The buildings were much admired, architecture (including sculpture) and engineering winning the highest honors of the display. The attendance was large, and the financial return was in proportion to the great expense of the undertaking.

The attendance was not remarkably large until August. From that time on the flood increased. In September there were 4,659,871 admissions. Chicago Day, October 9, brought 716,881 persons to the grounds—the largest assemblage on record for any civic occasion. The paid admissions for the whole term of the Fair numbered 21,479,661. The admission on passes numbered 6,052,188, making the total admissions 27,539,041.

In addition to the \$25,000,000 expended by the World's Fair Managers, foreign governments appropriated \$6,000,000, and the various States \$6,000,000, making a grand total of \$37,000,000, in addition to the moneys expended by private exhibitors.

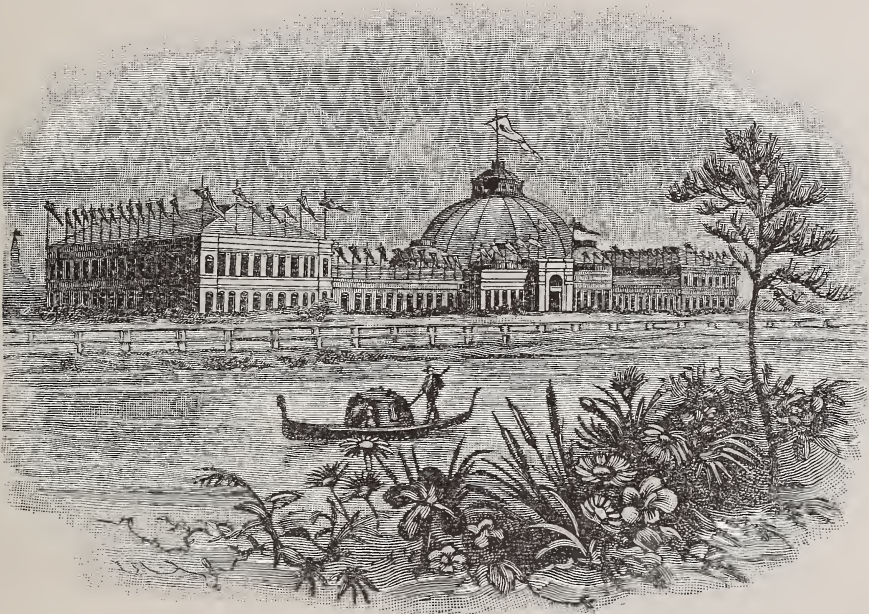
There were 400 separate and distinct buildings on the grounds, exclusive of booths. The main exhibition buildings covered 150 acres, and 50 acres were covered by buildings erected by numerous concessioners.

The buildings generally were temporary structures, and their outer walls were covered with a material called "staff," composed principally of plaster of Paris, and which allowed of the most liberal ornamentation. The uniform white color which most of the buildings presented, gave the Exposition the popular name of "The White City."

The Administration Building, in which were located the offices of the exhibition, was considered the most beautiful of these temporary structures. It was surmounted by a magnificent gilded dome 120 feet in diameter and 210 feet in height. The whole area covered was 260 feet square.

The great Manufactures Building is said to be the largest building under roof ever constructed. Its dimensions were 1,687 by 787 feet, and it covered 39½ acres. It housed the exhibits of manufacturers and liberal arts of all the countries in the world, exclusive of those to which special buildings were assigned. The total value of the exhibits housed in this building was estimated at \$50,000,000.

The Agricultural Building measured 800 by 500 feet, and covered 13 acres. In it were exhibited the agricultural products of twenty-nine States and Territories and those of many foreign countries.



HORTICULTURAL HALL, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

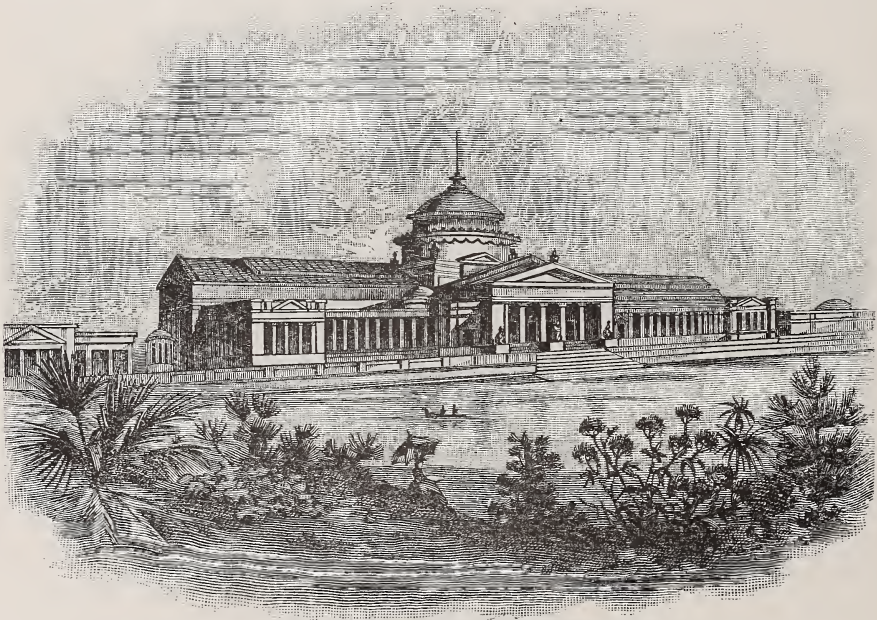
The Horticultural Building was 1,000 feet long by 287 feet wide, and was covered with a beautiful glass dome 113 feet high, giving room for the largest palms, giant cacti, and tree ferns. The exhibit of flowers, fruits, and wines was said to be the largest and finest ever shown at an international exhibition.

The Palace of Mechanic Arts, or the Machinery Building, covered a space of 850 feet by 500. The aggregate horse-power employed in the building was said to be 24,000. The great Allis engine, with its 2,000 horse-power, was the largest steam-engine employed, though several others of 1,000 horse-power were also in use.

The Transportation Building, in which were collected representa-

tives of every class and style of vehicle used for the transportation of goods or persons from the earliest days, and the great Electrical Building, crowded with illustrations of the latest advance in that wonderful science, were properly annexes to the Machinery Building, though each was under separate control.

The Palace of the Fine Arts was said to be the largest art-gallery ever constructed. The main building was 500 by 320 feet, with two annexes each 120 by 200 feet, and contained seventy-four galleries. These were filled with works of art from all quarters of the world.



GALLERY OF FINE ARTS, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The Mines and Mining Building was 700 feet long and 350 feet wide. It was situated between the Electrical and Transportation Buildings, at the southern extremity of the western Lagoon. S. S. Beman, of Chicago, was the architect, who chose as the inspiration of its architecture the early Italian renaissance, but did not hesitate to depart somewhat therefrom for the sake of effects suitable to its purpose and place in a World's Fair. The entrances of the main fronts are enormously arched. These arches were embellished with sculptured emblems of mining and the industries relating to mining. There were four entrances, one on each side of the building, and from these broad flights of stairs led to galleries 60

feet wide, which overlooked the interior from a height of 25 feet. The enormous roof was for the greater part glass. It was supported by steel columns and spanned by steel cantilever trusses. On the ground floor of this building were spacious vestibules, toilet rooms, restaurants, etc.

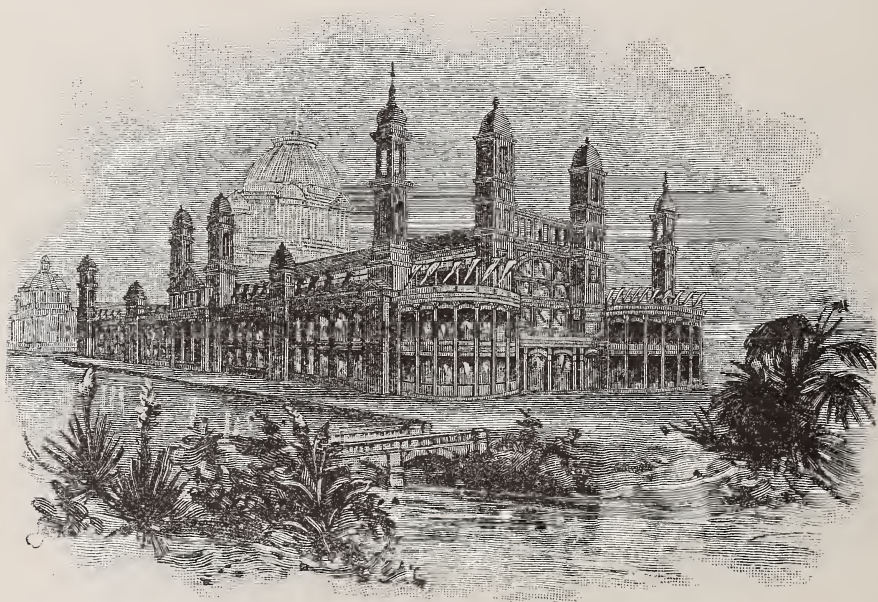
On an island, banana-like in form, to which the shape of its subdivisions was the Fisheries Building. It was 1100 feet long and 200 feet wide. The general Fisheries Exhibit was in the central portion. At each end was a polygonal structure. One of these contained



MACHINERY HALL, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

the extensive Angling Exhibit, while the other was the Aquarium. The latter was one of the wonders of the Exposition. The great tank, with its glass fronts, 575 feet in length, holding 140,000 gallons of water, wherein innumerable varieties of fishes were to be seen. About one-third of the Aquarium was devoted to the Marine Exhibit. Nothing equal to this Aquarium has ever been seen in any other exhibition. This was, indeed, almost a piscatorial microcosm—at the very least, a world's congress of fishes. Into this transparent home of the funny tribe wise scientists, eager sportsmen, admiring belles and delighted throngs of boys and girls gazed with equal enthusiasm at one of the prettiest pictures of the Exposition.

It is perhaps needless to state that the Woman's Building, constructed for the display of woman's work and the revelation of woman's progress, was designed by a woman—a graduate of the Architectural School of Technology in Boston—Miss Sophia G. Hayden. The prize Miss Hayden received for the design and its execution was \$1000. It was given a beautiful site in the northwestern part of the Park, near Horticultural Hall and the Illinois State Building, while not far from the Wooded Island, it faces the Lagoon, from



ELECTRICAL BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

which it stands back 100 feet, approached by a grand landing, staircases and terrace.

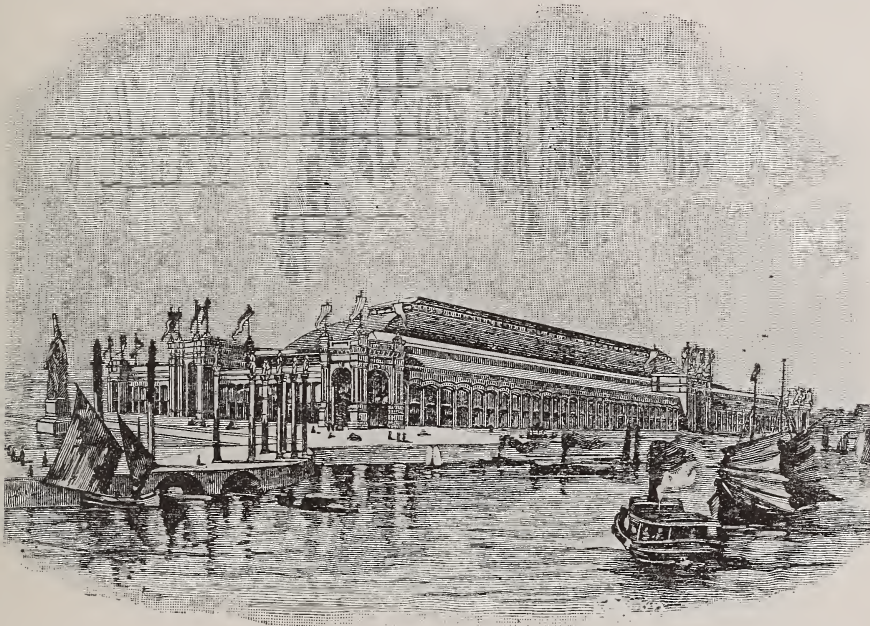
The greatest length of the building was 400 feet; its greatest width about 200 feet. Its architecture was that of the Italian renaissance. This handsome building, not only in its contents, but in itself, most fittingly represented the achievement of the womanhood of our age and country. This building and its contents may be called the manifestations of the Nineteenth Century Woman.

The United States Government had a separate building, as did many of the foreign nations and a large number of the States.

All the larger buildings were grouped about a series of lagoons most artistically contrived, which added greatly to the beauty of the

scenery in the great White City. These lagoons connected with Lake Michigan, and were crossed by handsome bridges at frequent intervals, and were everywhere covered with gondolas, steam, oil and electric launches, giving them at all times an animated and beautiful appearance.

The officers of the Fair were as follows: National Committee: President, Hon. Thomas W. Palmer; First Vice-President, Hon. Thomas M. Waller; Second Vice-President, Hon. M. H. DeYoung; Third Vice-President, Davidson B. Penn; Fourth Vice-President,



MANUFACTURES BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

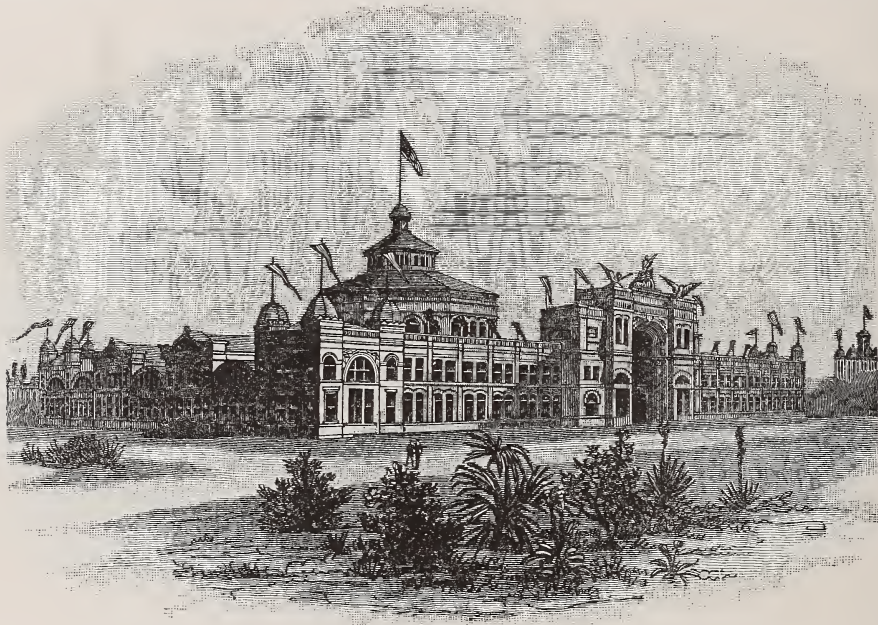
Gorton W. Allen; Fifth Vice-President, Alexander B. Andrews; Secretary, Hon. John T. Dickinson. These were assisted by commissioners from all the States and Territories, and a Board of Managers under the Presidency of Mrs. Potter Palmer. The Director of the Fair was Colonel George R. Davis. The Chief of Construction was David H. Burnham, who was subsequently made Director of Works.

National Export Exposition.

The National Export Exposition was opened at Philadelphia, September 14, 1899, and closed December 2. It comprised a comprehensive display of American manufactured products, and its purpose was to demonstrate the ability of the American manufacturer to sup-

ply the world with every article which may be needed in a foreign market. The Exposition was given under the authority of Congress, which appropriated \$300,000, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum and the Franklin Institute, and was an outgrowth of the work of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum in the interests of foreign commerce. It was also supported by State and municipal appropriations.

About \$1,000,000 was spent in the erection of the buildings and the preparation of the grounds. Three large buildings of striking



GOVERNMENT BUILDING, WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

and original architectural design, with a total span of nearly 200,000 square feet and covering nine acres of ground, contained the exhibits, numbering nearly 1000 in all, and representing more than half a billion dollars of invested capital. The main building was 1000 feet long and 400 feet wide. It included three pavilions, two stories in height; the main exhibition hall and a spacious auditorium, with a seating capacity of 5000. Second in importance was the implement, vehicle and furniture building in the Flemish style of architecture, 450 feet long and 160 feet wide. The transportation building was 450 feet long and 75 feet wide.

A wide avenue, 800 feet long and called the esplanade, extended

from the main entrance gates to the principal entrance of the main building, and formed the amusement section of the Exposition. On each side were structures of fantastic architecture, containing features which form the lighter side of all Expositions. During the eleven weeks of the Exposition 1,250,000 people passed through the gates. The Exposition was not held for profit, but it was a financial success, and the management was enabled to repay a large portion of a fund of \$106,000 subscribed by the citizens of Philadelphia.

The Paris Exposition of 1900.

The Paris Exposition of 1900, was inaugurated and opened to the public at 3 p. m. Saturday, April 14, by President Loubet, who on Monday, November 5, with imposing ceremony, closed it. As was the case with the exposition of 1889, visitors were permitted to enter the Exposition for a fortnight after the official closing.

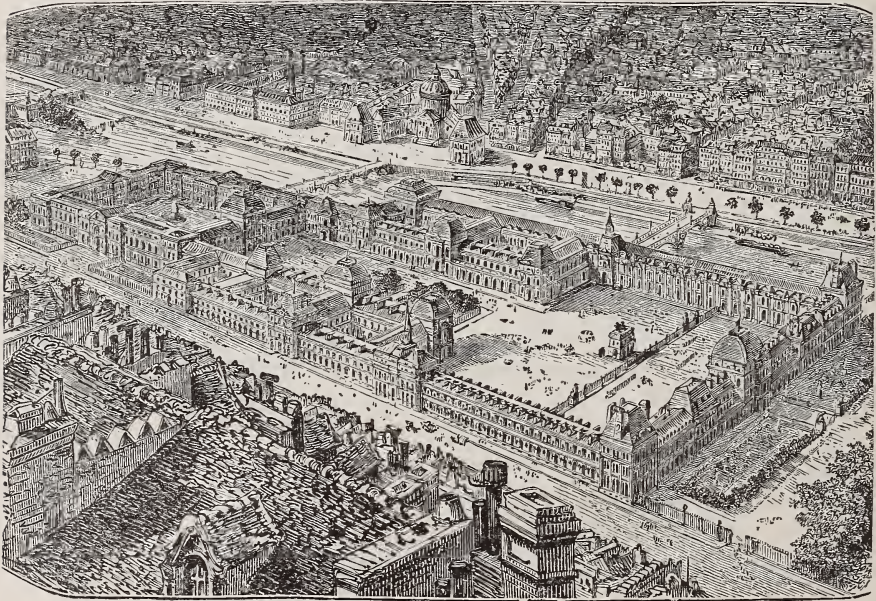
The Paris Exposition of 1900 covered a much larger area and contained exhibits far greater in number, variety and value than any exhibition previously held in that city. The site occupied comprised the Champ de Mars, the Esplanade des Invalides, the Trocadero Gardens, a part of the Champs Elysées, the quays on both sides of the Seine, between the Alexander III Bridge and the Iean Bridge, and the park at Vincennes.

The local superficial area was as follows: Champs de Mars, 124 acres; Esplanade des Invalides, 30 acres; Trocadero Gardens, 40 acres; Champs Elysees, 37 acres; quays on left bank of Seine, 23 acres; quays on right bank of Seine, 23 acres; park at Vincennes, 272 acres; total 549 acres. The superficial area occupied by buildings and covered in was 4,865,328 square feet, distributed as follows: French sections, 2,691,000 square feet; foreign sections, 1,829,880 square feet; park at Vincennes, 344,448 square feet; total, 4,865,328 square feet. The space assigned to the United States sections was 338,087 square feet.

The strip of land on each side of the Seine devoted to the Exposition extends a distance of $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles. About one hundred French and seventy-five foreign pavilions and detached buildings were erected in the grounds, without counting the thirty-six official pavilions of nations participating in the Exposition; these official or national pavilions were situated in a double row along the Quai d'Orsay.

Forty foreign countries were represented at the Exposition. The number of countries invited by the French Government to take part

in the Exposition was fifty-six. Of these fifty accepted, but ten of them subsequently withdrew. The forty countries which participated in the Exposition, and each of which had a distinct and separate representation at it, were as follows: The United States of America, Great Britain and the British Colonies, Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Italy, Russia, Spain, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Greece, Norway, Sweden, Portugal, Turkey, Morocco, Servia, Rumania, Switzerland, Bulgaria, Egypt, the South African Republic, China, Japan, Corea, the Orange Free State, Persia, Peru, Mexico,



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE LOUVRE AND THE TUILERIES—PARIS.

Nicaragua, Siam, Salvadore, Liberia, Luxemburg, Monaco, the Republic of San Marina, the Republic of Andora and Ecuador.

The method of classification was to show together on the same site all products of a similar nature, no matter what country, district or region the products came from. This principle was adhered to, so far as practicable, and the classification comprised eighteen groups, subdivided into 121 classes. In addition to showing in eighteen groups in the French buildings, the United States, British, German, Austrian, Hungarian, Italian, Russian and Belgium exhibitors erected separate buildings in various parts of the grounds for the exclusive exhibition of their wares.

Another characteristic of the Exposition was the attempt to repre-

sent on one site, so far as possible, the raw material, processes of manufacture and finished products of an industry, thereby showing machinery in conjunction with the manufactured article so as to illustrate the method of manufacture. The attempt proved successful. Machines were shown in operation all over the Exposition, those employed in certain manufactures being exhibited together with the raw and finished material in the groups to which they belong. The central generating station was on the main floor of the building devoted to electricity and developed 40,000 horsepower; several of the dynamos had a capacity of over 2,500 horse-power each. The two main arteries of transportation were supplied by an electric railroad and a moving sidewalk, each having a length of 2 miles 200 yards, encircling the quadrangle lying between the chief centres of interest, the Esplanade des Invalides and the Champ de Mars. The number of exhibitors at the Paris Exposition of 1900 was 75,531, and 42,790 awards were distributed. The total number of United States exhibitors was 6,916, of whom 2,204 received awards, comprising 215 grand prizes, 547 gold medals, 593 silver medals, 501 bronze medals and 348 honorable mentions.

Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo.

The Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, began May 1, 1901; was not formally opened until the 20th of the same month. It closed on the 2d of November, a success in every way, except financially. The attendance in the early part of the season was not up to expectations and in September it received a bad setback on account of the assassination of President McKinley. The paid admissions for the six months were 8,295,073. The loss to the stockholders was approximately \$3,000,000.

In many respects the Pan-American Exposition surpassed former enterprises of this kind. Its electrical display was more complete, comprehending every detail of the science. Other superior features were the hydraulic and fountain effects; the horticultural, floral and garden effects; the original sculptural ornamentation; the color decorations, and the court settings.

As first planned in 1897, the Exposition was to be held at Cayuga Island, near Niagara Falls, in the year 1899, and the fifty acres embraced by the island was thought to be ample ground. The preliminary work was done along those lines, and the Federal Government and the Government of the Empire State were approached and

interested. Then the Spanish American war intervened, and it was deemed best to allow the project to slumber.

When it was revived it was on broader lines. It had been a semi-private enterprise, but when new life was injected into it the men and women of the entire Niagara frontier were invited to come in and help the matter along. There was a veritable rush, and at one dinner tendered to Mayor Diehl, of Buffalo, \$500,000 was raised in three hours, and the million dollar mark of capital stock was passed in five days. Then the capital stock was increased to \$2,500,000 and the company was empowered to float bonds in a similar amount, thus placing \$5,000,000 at the disposal of the management, and the Federal Government made an appropriation of \$500,000, while the Empire State set aside \$300,000.

With that great sum on hand, and with possibilities of large appropriations from the Dominion of Can-

ada, Mexico, the Central and South American Republics, and the various States of the Union for special buildings, all thoughts of Cayuga Island were set aside, and a site embracing 350 acres, and including the most beautiful portion of Delaware Park, Buffalo, as well as land adjacent to that famous pleasure ground, was accordingly selected, and proved entirely adequate for the purpose.

On behalf of the National Government, the Department of State in June, 1899, invited the governments of the Western Hemisphere to participate in the Exposition. Official acceptances were received from Canada, Mexico, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Dutch Guinea, Bolivia, Argentine Republic, Chile, Costa Rica, Brazil, Peru, Venezuela, and Hayti. Official assurances



WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

were received from nearly all other dependencies and governments of this hemisphere, that suitable exhibits was prepared by them.

The Electric Tower, 375 feet high, was the centre piece of the Exposition. Its main body was 80 feet square and 200 feet high. The crown was in three parts, of diminishing proportions. The first of these was an arcaded loggia, with pavilionettes adorning each of the four corners. Above the loggia was a high, circular colonnade entirely open. A spiral stairway in the centre leads up to a domed cupola, on which was poised a figure of the Goddess of Light, overlooking and dominating the entire Exposition. Upon this tower

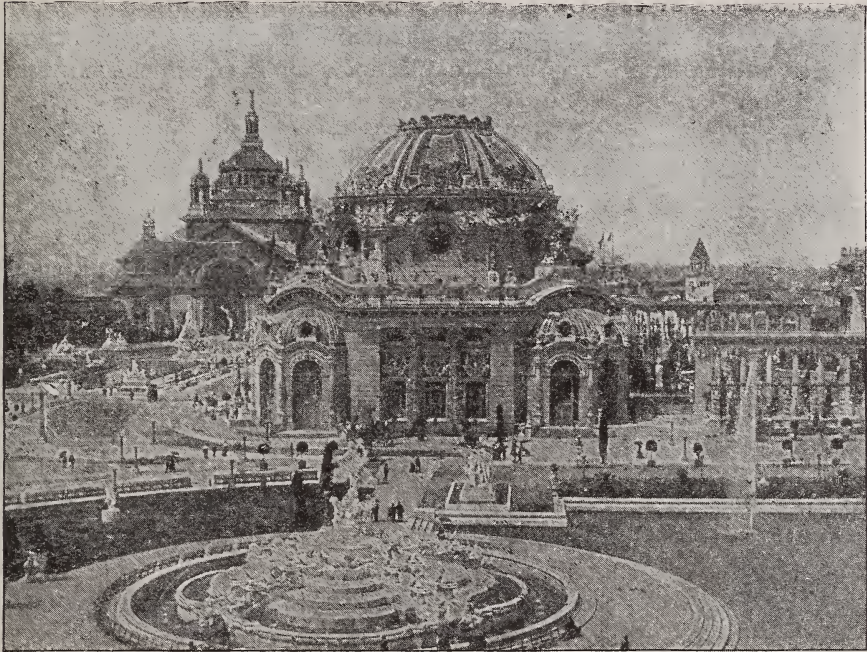


BUILDING OF MINING INDUSTRIES AT BUFFALO.

and the buildings and courts was electrical illuminations on a scale never before attempted. Elevators were run to a restaurant, roof garden, reception-room, etc., on the many floors.

Buffalo proved her claim to the title of "The Electric City," which some have given her, it is but fitting that electricity should be the dominant feature, for the Cataract of Niagara is within a few miles and the countless millions of horse-power of that great waterfall was harnessed to produce the energy which moved the wheels and turned the levers and illuminated the buildings within the Expo-

sition gates. The electric fountain was colored red, green and gold by thousands of electric bulbs, which were skilfully made to furnish effects never before seen. All about the Exposition grounds a grand canal twisted and twined, and at points along that waterway there were caverns and grottoes more beautiful than the famed ones of Capri, and in them was the most prominent electric effects. Water cascades flashed lights in never-ending beauty, and towers, domes, and pinnacles were masses of radiance.



TEMPLE OF MUSIC, PAN-AMERICAN EXPOSITION, AT BUFFALO.

The facilities afforded by the location of the Exposition was unusual. Buffalo is an ideal Summer city, and is the very hub of the most thickly settled section of the North American Continent. As gateway between the Prairie States of the West and the Atlantic seaboard a vast flood of travel comes to her gates, and within the confines of a five hundred mile circle no less than 40,000,000 people live.

In Glasgow, Scotland, an international exhibition was held from May 2, to November 9, 1901. The total attendance was 11,496,622 and the net profit \$400,000.

South Carolina Interstate Exposition.

An Exposition of the interests and resources of the South, demonstrating both the wonderful development during the last quarter of the nineteenth century and the magnificent possibilities of the Southern States of the American Union, and to exhibit the industries and resources of Cuba, Porto Rico, and Central and South America, was held in the city of Charleston, S. C., which opened December 2, 1901.

No section of the United States presents to capitalists or home-seekers more natural advantages than are offered in the Southern States, and no more appropriate place for such an exposition than Charleston.

As at first proposed, the Exposition was to be confined to the State of South Carolina, but so widely spread was the interest manifested, and so prompt and ample the response to the call for funds, that it was decided to make the Exposition "interstate;" and the proximity of Charleston to the West Indian Islands, with all their immense natural wealth, suggested the propriety of so enlarging the scope to embrace these islands as well as Central and South.

The one hundred and fifty acres comprising the site was divided into two distinct sections, one of nature and the other of art, each helping the other by direct contrast, while perfectly harmonious in treatment and individuality. Nature throughout the past century, with a very lavish hand, has made possible landscape effects, by means of natural conditions and trees and foliage, which it would take centuries to reproduce, even at an enormous outlay.

The capital stock of the Exposition was placed at \$250,000, and the resources for exposition purposes over \$1,000,000. This Exposition, although smaller than some of its great predecessors, was one of the most complete, harmonious, and artistic ever presented.

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